FURTHER PAPERS (No. 7)

(IN CONTINUATION OF No. 5)

RELATIVE TO THE

MUTINIES

IN

THE EAST INDIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1857.

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LIST OF PAPERS.

No.			Page
1.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 121.) October 19, 1857	3
	One Inclosure.		
2.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 126.) October 29, ——	9
	One Inclosure.		
3.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 129.) November 9, ——	13
	One Inclosure.		
4.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 133.) November 16, ——	19
	One Inclosure.		
5.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 137.) November 24,	
	Two Inclosures.		
6.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 124.) October 18, ——	34
	Fifty Inclosures.		
7.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 128.) November 7, ——	57
	One hundred Inclosures.		
8.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 136.) November 23, ——	117
	Ninety-eight Inclosures.		
9.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 142.) December 10, ——	187
	One hundred and thirty-two Inclosures.		
10.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 134.) November 20, ——	256
	Fifty-five Inclosures.		
11.	The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 128.) October 21, ——	299
	Seven Inclosures.		
12.	The Governor General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company	(No. 140.) December 4, ——	310
	Two Inclosures.		

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Further Papers (No. 7, in continuation of No. 5) relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies.

No. 1.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East Ind Company.

Fort William, October 10, 1857. (No. 121.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 119, dated the October 8,* we have the honor forward, for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government Bengal for the week ending on the 26th September, 1857.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Narrative of Events, dated October 10, 1857.

NO events of importance in connection with the rebellion have occurred in any part of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week under report, ending 26th September, 1857.

2. *Patna Division.*—In the Patna Division, with the exception of portions of the Shahabad and Behar districts, quiet prevailed throughout the districts.

3. The 5th Irregulars reached Sasseram on the 19th, and burned two marrellahs and the Railway Company's bungalows there. They were joined on the same evening by Ummer Sing, but appear to have remained only a day or two, and to have proceeded southwards with their own followers—Ummer Sing still continuing to infest the neighbourhood.

4. The telegraph wire was cut; and as the dâk from Benares did not come in to Dehree on the 20th, Lieutenant Stanton stopped the dâk, which was proceeding up country. The communication was restored on the 25th through the exertions of the Officiating Postmaster General (Mr. Dove) and a party of signallers, who advanced up the road on the 24th, escorted by twenty-five men of the Police Battalion.

5. On the 25th Lieutenant Stanton also went out with a party of Sikhs in search of escaped prisoners and stolen property in the villages near Dehree and succeeded in capturing several prisoners and dacoits, and in recovering some plundered goods. In the house of one of the principal men in the village of Etawah some property belonging to Mr. Solano was found; and, as this man was known also to have aided the sowars of the 5th, it was determined to make an example of him by destroying his house, which was accordingly set on fire. Some men of an adjoining village took the opportunity to set fire to other houses in the village, and the whole village was destroyed, which, though not intended, may prove a salutary example, and was not undeserved, as every inhabitant of the place is believed to have been implicated in the late disturbances.

6. The column under Colonel Fischer reached the Soane on the 23rd, but did not

* See page 75 of "Further Papers (No. 5).

cross, information having been received that the Ramghur mutineers, having crossed the ghaut on the 19th and 20th, were marching westward, and were within two or three days' march of the Soane. This information turned out to be incorrect. The party moving in this direction were not the main body of the mutineers.

7. In the Nowadah Sub-Division of the Behar district some bands of rajwars were reported at the beginning of the week to be still setting the police at defiance. The Deputy Magistrate had been ordered back to his post by the Commissioner; and the Magistrate, writing on the 26th, states, that "the presence of Mr. Worsely, at the seat of his jurisdiction, has had a very beneficial effect. Two bands of rajwars and budmashes have escaped into the hills; a third band is, however, too strong, in his opinion, for him to attack; but as he will, since writing, have received a reinforcement of 52 nujeebs from Patna, I have no doubt this band also will be dispersed shortly. The country about Behar to the north-east is tolerably quiet; the capture of Hyder Alli Khan and 24 of his followers has restored tranquillity." The late Nazir of Patna had, by his exertions, contributed much towards producing this state of things, and had sent in a large number of prisoners.

8. The north and the west of this district continued unsettled, and the police, though largely augmented, were unable to cope with the insurgents. With a view to restore order, Mr. Money had directed the Joint Magistrate to proceed to Jehanabad to inquire into the numerous complaints from that quarter, and, with the assistance of the zemindars and their followers, to put down the disturbances by force. The Commissioner, considering this an imprudent movement, as the rajpoots of Jehanabad are a turbulent set who had lately opposed a party of nujeebs under Mr. Lindsay and killed a darogah, directed the recall of Mr. Tayler to the station till he could be accompanied by an efficient guard.

9. Under the erroneous impression that the 5th Irregulars intended to proceed to Urwal, and thence to Arrah, the Commissioner had directed the civilians at the latter station to retire to Buxar.

10. Anticipating that some of the zemindars of Shahabad and Behar would have difficulty in paying in their revenue at the treasuries of these districts, the Commissioner proposed that the rules in this respect should be relaxed, and was authorized to allow payments to be made in any of the treasuries of his division, in such manner as might be best suited to the exigencies of the times, being careful to keep the accountant fully informed of any orders he issued to this effect.

11. The Commissioner had inquired into the circumstances under which several individuals were still in confinement, having been imprisoned by his predecessor on suspicion, or for political reasons. Those named in the margin* were released; the rest, it was thought advisable, to detain for the present.

12. Complaints had been made of the overbearing and oppressive conduct of some of the Sikh detachment. At Mozufferpore they had refused to pay the bazar rates for their supplies, and endeavoured to intimidate the shopkeepers into continuing a system of gratuitous supplies which, it appears, prevailed on the first re-occupation of the district. There is reason to fear that these men have become impressed with the notion that their assistance is indispensable to us; and, if this is not checked, it is likely to become the source of much future trouble and embarrassment. The Commissioner's proceeding, in causing the native officer to be informed that he will be made responsible if the misconduct of his men is not checked, was approved.

13. Mr. Money having, in one of his letters, commented somewhat freely on the acts and arrangements of the Government, the opportunity was taken to explain to him the difficulties of the present position of affairs, the impossibility of accomplishing anywhere all that could be wished with the means available, and that, while each subordinate authority in his own sphere is bound to do all in his power to forward the interests for which he is immediately responsible, it must be left to the Supreme Government to consider and decide what is, on the whole, the best application of the resources at its disposal which present emergencies admit of.

14. In compliance with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor a khillut of the value of 10,000 rupees, and a sunnud, under the seal and signature of the Governor-General, was bestowed on Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed, Sujjadeh Nushen of Sasseram, who continues loyal and zealous in the service of Government.

15. At the recommendation of the Commissioner, the powers of a Commissioner, under Act XIV of 1857, were conferred on Mr. Lynch, the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan.

* Bishen Sing and his son, Rambahadoor Sing, Bisharat Ally, Hos-ein Khan, Moulvie Mehdie Ali, formerly a Kotegusht Darogah of the city of Patna.

16. An application from the same officer for a pension, on behalf of the widow of Syed-ood-deen a Kotegusht Darogah, who died of the wounds he received in opposing the insurgents during the *émeute* at Patna on the night of the 3rd July last, was forwarded to the Government of India, with a strong recommendation by the Lieutenant-Governor for its favourable consideration.

17. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—All continued quiet in this division, but the Commissioner was apprehensive lest the success of the 5th Irregulars in their career of plunder might have a bad effect on the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry. Mr. Yule also reported that a rumour of the stoppage of opium advances which had reached him, was likely to cause alarm and discontent amongst the zemindars and ryots. It was explained to him that it was not the intention of Government to depart from the usual course in the matter of these advances, except in one or two of the Behar districts, where the Agent had been directed to exercise discretion and due caution in making or withholding the advances.

18. On receipt of a communication from the Government of India, in which it was incidentally mentioned that the Officiating Magistrate of Monghyr had given out that the orders of the Government of India prohibiting ladies entering any of the districts of the Bhaugulpore Division were not to be enforced, Mr. Tucker was called upon to state on what authority he had made this announcement, if it were the case that he had done so.

19. *Rajshahye Division.*—Orders were issued for the supply of accoutrements and ammunition for the use of the corps of Volunteer Cavalry which, as reported in a previous Narrative, had been raised for the protection of the station and district of Rajshahye.

20. The aspect of affairs at Jelpigorie was decidedly favourable, the extra batta lately granted to the sepoys having made them cheerful and contented. An inquiry had been instituted into the cause of a fire, by which the elephant shed at Titalya had been destroyed. No satisfactory evidence was procurable, though, in the opinion of the Magistrate, it was the act of an incendiary.

21. *Dacca Division.*—The detachment of sailors sent on the expedition to Assam arrived at Dacca on the 17th September, when a portion of the force exhibited a mutinous spirit by disobeying the orders of their commanding officer, and refusing to go any further, asserting that they had only been engaged for service at Dacca. By the prompt and energetic measures taken by Mr. Carnac, the Magistrate, and Lieutenant Lewis, commanding the sailors at that station, the disaffected men, with the exception of two, who deserted, were brought to reason, and consented to go on to Assam, and the steamer proceeded upwards the following morning.

22. One trial was held in Backergunge, under Act XIV, in which the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, with labour in irons.

23. *Chittagong Division.*—Steps have been taken by the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, towards raising levies for the Police corps, and the requisite number of men is expected to be collected in a very short time. The measure is stated to have added much to the general confidence.

24. This division having been from the first free from disturbances, no opportunity has occurred for the display of individual acts of fidelity or loyalty: but the Maharajah of Tipperah is stated to have readily responded to a call for assistance from the residents of Tipperah, at a time when fears were, though without cause, entertained, and to have shown every disposition to aid the Government.

25. The Officiating Commissioner has set about collecting elephants for employment in military operations during the ensuing cold season: all that can be obtained will be sent to the Government Keddah, at Dacca, until they can be forwarded on to Raneegunge.

26. *Nuddea Division.*—In the Nuddea Division nothing connected with the revolt had occurred during the week under report.

27. The Mohurrum was reported to have passed off without any disturbance, and the people continued to be everywhere well disposed towards the Government. In Baraset there had been a further arrest of some followers of the King of Oude.

28. Everything remained perfectly quiet in Calcutta.

29. From a report from the Magistrate of Jessore, there is reason to suppose that the rumour which had prevailed at one time of up-countrymen coming to Calcutta, in large numbers, in boats, viâ the Sunderbunds, was unfounded. All suspicious looking boats were stopped and reported to the Magistrate.

30. *Burdwan Division.*—The districts of the Burdwan Division showed no appearance of popular movement or excitement during the week.

sion.—The public peace also remained undisturbed in the Cuttack Tributary Mehals.

Tributary Mehal convicts, who had escaped from Hazareebaugh during the recent disturbances, have been arrested and sent in, one by the Tehsildar of Nyaghur, and the other two by the Rajah of Talchere and Keonghur.

33. *Assam.*—Up to the 26th September, no seditious disturbances had taken place in any part of this province. The latest information from Debroghur reports everything quiet in that quarter, and alarming reports had greatly abated.

34. The Naval Brigade reached Gowhatty on the 25th.

35. With reference to the orders reported in paragaph 42 of the narrative No. 23 of 1857, Mr. W. J. Allen represented that he did not consider it advisable to send the ex-rajah of Jynteah to the Presidency, as he thought that such a measure might give an importance to that person's acts and intrigues, which they do not really possess. It has been left to Mr. Allen's discretion to determine whether, and when, it will be proper to send him, and in the meantime the ex-rajah and his brother-in-law, Ookut Koer, have been directed to repair to Sylhet, where they will reside, for the present, under the eye of the Magistrate of that district.

36. *Darjeeling, Cachar, Arracan, Sonthal Pergunnah.*—In these districts everything went on as in ordinary times.

37. The Sudder Station of Chota Nagpore was re-occupied by the Commissioner on the 23rd of September. Major English's force which accompanied him there was about to return to Hazareebaugh immediately, as he did not consider it compatible with his orders to go in pursuit of the mutineers.

38. The greater portion of the public buildings was found to have sustained but little damage at the hands of the mutineers; but most of the records had been destroyed by fire.

39. The subjoined memorandum exhibits the amount of Government treasure known to have been plundered from the Lohardugga treasury:—

	Rupees.	Annas.	Pie.
In cash	1,35,439	13	10
Salaries of Government servants in the Mofussil	247	0	0
Stamped papers	25,997	0	0
Postage labels and envelopes	611	0	0
Opium	2 Mds. 10 Seers.		

40. The troops and officers had at first to depend on the Rajah of Chota Nagpore and his subordinate zemindars for supplies, the bazar having been plundered and deserted; but confidence appears immediately to have been restored, and the former inhabitants were returning to their homes and resuming their occupations.

41. The mutineers seem to have been undecided in what direction to proceed, and it is probable, from the contradictory reports received on the subject, that they divided into two bodies. One of these was said to be at Baloomat (fifty-three miles from the head-quarters of the division) on the 21st of September, and was then advancing in the direction of Palamow. They had fired several villages on the road and murdered a number of villagers. The force under Colonel Fischer, it was expected, would intercept them. Previous to this they had been surrounded at a place called Opaghaut and their progress arrested by a large body of men, the followers of Bhota Sing, Buraik of Churea, in Chota Nagpore.

42. Again, on the 26th of September, a party were said to be plundering and burning villages near Sherghotty, through which place it was reported that they intended to pass. This party was said to have with them elephants and guns, and to be accompanied by several zemindars.

43. The case of the havildar-major and two sepoys of the Sikh battalion at Hazareebaugh, who were arrested on a charge of inciting the Sikhs to mutiny, was brought before a Court of Inquiry for investigation; but as there appeared to exist among the Sikhs a very strong party-feeling against the accused, who are Hindoostanees, it was thought better that the case should be tried by a court martial, when one could be formed on the arrival of the force. The result of the investigation has not yet been reported.

44. Lieutenant Birch, as was reported in last week's Narrative, has re-occupied Chyebassa. The Rajah of Serai Kellah welcomed him on his return, and continues in every respect well disposed. He is not, however, powerful enough to oppose the neighbouring chiefs, of whom the Rajah of Porahat and Phakoor of Khursooah are the most prominent in hostility to the Government.

45. The Porahaut Rajah had promised to go into Chyebassa and deliver up to Lieutenant Birch the mutineers who had taken service under him, and the Government treasure which they had plundered; but there was reason to believe that these promises were not sincere, and Lieutenant Birch obtained information, on the 21st of September, that he was making preparations to attack Serai Killah. The Commissioner seemed disposed to think that our re-occupation of Ranchie and Dorundah would have the effect of keeping this rajah to his allegiance; but his demeanor and conduct did not justify this expectation, and, on the circumstances being represented to the Government of India, it was determined to send a wing of the Midnapore Shekawattee battalion, under the command of Colonel Forster, to assist Lieutenant Birch in re-establishing the authority of Government.

46. The latest intelligence from Maunbhoom is not satisfactory. The conduct of the zemindar of Pachete continues to wear a suspicious and hostile aspect; and the Commissioner is of opinion that his apprehension and confinement had become necessary. A large body of Sonthals had assembled near Jyepore for the purpose of committing depredations; but, upon the appearance of Captain Montgomery's small detachment of Sikhs which moved out against them, they dispersed and fled into the jungles. They had, however, re-appeared in great force, and it was reported that a body of not less than 6000 had assembled, had plundered some villages, and perpetrated several murders.

47. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable to comply with Captain Oakes' application for an additional force to enable him to put down the Sonthals effectually and to establish order throughout his district. Accordingly, the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry stationed at Bowsee has been ordered to move into Maunbhoom.

48. The gangs of Sonthals and others who plundered Golah, Chitterpore, and other villages of the Ramghur estate, have ceased their depredations since the column under Major English marched through Ramghur; but as they have committed several murders, and accumulated an immense quantity of plunder, Major Simpson has been directed to proceed against these men with a detachment of Sikhs of the police battalion.

49. The amount in cash and bank notes which was in the Maunbhoom treasury at the time when it was plundered by the mutineers is estimated at rupees 90,844 : 3 : 8.

50. The value of the stamps stolen or destroyed cannot be exactly ascertained; but it is approximately put down at 16,000 rupees.

51. Up to the close of the week all continued quiet at Sumbulpore; but great sickness prevailed among the detachment of the 40th Madras Native Infantry which had been sent to protect that station.

52. The late Rajah of Oodeypore, Dheraj Sing, who, after the expiration of his term of imprisonment, was deprived of his raj and kept at Chota Nagpore upon a subsistence allowance, took advantage of the temporary abandonment of the place by the Government officers to go to Oodeypore and proclaim himself. The Commissioner has ordered him to come into the sudder station.

53. The Resolution of the Government of India, dated 8th September, 1857, relative to the dispatch of troops, was communicated to Mr. Ward, the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies, for the dispatch of troops from Raneegunge to Benares; and the object of his appointment clearly explained to him. The Commissioner of Benares and the executive officers on the Grand Trunk Road were at the same time desired to afford him every assistance.

54. The Supreme Government in the Military Department having intimated that the Commander-in-chief had appointed Major J. G. Stephen to be Superintendent of Depôt at Raneegunge, Mr. Ward was informed that this would not interfere with his operations, or diminish his responsibility, as the Superintendent of Depôt was probably only intended to be the medium of communication between him and the military commanders.

55. On the 25th of September, Mr. Ward reported that carts collected by him had been irregularly taken by a detachment about to march up the road, and his arrangements thereby disturbed. He had written to the Superintendent of the depôt at Raneegunge on the subject with a view of preventing a recurrence of such irregularities.

56. On the 21st of September, Mr. G. B. Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, was appointed Officiating Assistant to the Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies for Troops.

57. On Mr. Ward reporting that he was ready to commence storing provisions along the Grand Trunk Road, the Supreme Government were asked to appoint twelve

officers—one to be stationed at each of the halting places noted on the margin.* Twelve officers were accordingly placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India. These gentlemen were at once ordered to proceed to Raneegunge and report themselves to Mr. Ward, who was requested to assign a station to each, and to communicate instructions for their guidance

58. In reply to a reference as to the proper person to whom Mr. Ward was to look for early intimation of the intended march of troops, the Government of India in the Military Department ruled that he was to look for such notice to the Quartermaster General of the Army.

59. No notice was taken of a petition received from Treelochun Chowdry, of Howrah, suggesting that Government should appoint some Brahmins to offer up prayers to God for the speedy destruction of the rebellious sepoys.

60. A petition was received from the British Indian Association remonstrating against the appointment of Honorary Magistrates in the Mofussil. It was explained to the petitioners that the measure at present is merely experimental, and that its continued adoption would mainly depend on the results of the experiment, which, so far as it has gone, seems to have worked well.

61. The Deputy Magistrate of Santipore brought to the notice of Government that several coal-boats had sunk in the river within a short time, when scarcely any other description of boats had met with any accident. As the crew and churundars are all up-country men, he was disposed to suspect that there is some tampering going on with them on the part of the rebels. This communication has been forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine for his information.

62. A petition was received from Moharajah Sumboonath Sing, zemindar of Ramghur, expressing his gratification on the arrival of Government troops with guns at Hazareebaugh, and reporting the retreat of the mutineers from Dorundah.

63. Intimation was received from the Government of India, Foreign Department, that Major Herbert had been directed to grant a pass to every member of the King of Oude's establishment moving beyond Calcutta. This was communicated to the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, and the Commissioners of Nuddea and Burdwan for their information and guidance.

64. Lieutenant Baker, in command of the sowars attached to the Bengal Police Battalion, having ascertained from the native officers of the corps that the latter had themselves lost confidence in the men, and doubted whether the majority of them would prove faithful if brought against the 5th Irregulars, towards whom the force was marching, reported the matter to Captain Rattray, who recommended that they should be disarmed. He was accordingly authorized, on the 19th September, to disarm and dismount all, or as many as he thought proper. Eighty of them were disarmed under this order when the ressalah reached Sherghotty, where Captain Rattray joined the force proceeding up the Grand Trunk Road. How to dispose of the horses at this place became a question for which no solution could be found, and the men, therefore, were not dismounted. Apprehending danger from the men being left behind with their horses, and only twenty-five Sikhs to control or check them, the Lieutenant-Governor desired that some arrangement should be made for depriving the men of their horses, or for more effectually preventing their using them and re-possessing themselves of arms. Eventually the men re-joined Captain Rattray and accompained him to Baroon. A portion of them have since done good service in an encounter with the rebels near Dehree, and Captain Rattray has been allowed to exercise his discretion in restoring their arms to such of them as he considers trustworthy.

65. The Commissioner of Nuddea having brought to notice the inconvenience to his office of a practice which has latterly prevailed of Magistrates unnecessarily addressing Government direct on subjects connected with their duties, was informed that this was not approved or encourged by Government, by whom these officers were authorized to resort to the direct mode of correspondence only in cases when the emergency does not admit of the delay of a reference to the Commissioner, and in respect to their brief weekly reports of the state of their districts. A circular to the same effect has been issued to all Commissioners.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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* Taldanga, Teloora, Doomree, Burkuter, Chowparun, Barra, Sherghotty, Korungabad, Dehree, Jehanabad, Nowbutpore.

No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, October 29, 1857. (No. 126.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 121 of 1857, dated the 19th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 3rd October, 1857.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Narrative of Events, dated October 17, 1857.

NEARLY the whole of the territory, subject to the Government of Bengal remained undisturbed during the week ending on the 3rd of October.

2. *Patna Division.*—The only exceptions in the Patna Division were some portions of the Shahabad and Behar Districts, which were kept in a state of ferment by the presence in the neighbourhood of Ummer Sing and the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry.

3. Some alarm was also caused by rumours which had reached the authorities that the Ramghur mutineers intended to proceed viâ Sherghotty to Gya, in neither of which places was there a sufficient force to oppose them, and it was supposed that they had taken this route in communication with Judhur Sing, who, with a party of rebels, had taken up a position in the west of the Behar District, and had been previously instrumental in crossing the 5th Irregulars over the Soane.

4. The people of the Burakur Hills were, moreover, reported by the Commissioner to be assembling for the purpose of destroying what they had formerly spared of Lieutenant Peile's works.

5. There was a rumour prevalent that Koer Sing intended to return to Behar with the mutineers of the 50th and 52nd Regiments, which tended to keep up the unsettled state of feeling among the people.

6. For the purpose of reducing the Shahabad District to order, the Commissioner proposes sending up the Naval Brigade, dispatched for service in the Patna Division to Buxar, and to make use of the detachment of Sikhs which now garrisons Buxar, in enforcing his authority in the interior of the district. Captain Sotheby's Brigade would be at hand as a support in case of need. But the orders of the Government of India, in regard to the employment of these seamen have not been lost sight of, and it is quite understood that they are not to be called out except with the entire concurrence of their commanding officer in the safety and advisability of the measure.

7. Two mountain-howitzers, lying at the Patna opium godown, will be sent up to Buxar with the brigade.

8. Colonel Fischer, with his brigade, was at Dhoondwa on the 29th September. The direction in which he moved from thence has not been reported.

9. On the 28th, a party of Sikhs and Sowars, under the command of Lieutenant Baker, surprised Ummer Sing's village of Sarohee, and brought away a large quantity of grain and other plunder, with some ammunition. Ummer Sing was reported to be still at Kachina, twenty miles distant from Dehree.

10. Among the prisoners captured were a jemadar of the 49th Regiment, a havildar of the 37th, a sepoy of the 7th, and another sepoy, all of whom were hung on the 30th.

11. The sowars, who had been disarmed, but were allowed to take part in this expedition, were reported to have behaved so well on this occasion, that the Lieutenant-Governor authorized Captain Rattray to give them another trial.

12. A portion of the 12th Irregulars are reported by the Magistrate of Sarun to have joined the Nizam of Goruckpore. This rebel would seem to be daily gaining strength, and it cannot be concealed that this circumstance threatens real danger to the districts to the north of the Ganges. The attention of the Government of India was again drawn to this subject on the 3rd October.

13. Major Nation, Commandant of the Behar Station Guards, having been consulted as to the best means of rewarding a detachment of the nujeebs, for good conduct while engaged under Mr. Lindsay, in an attack on a party of the rebels, proposed money

rewards. This was deemed objectionable by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Commissioner of Patna was requested to suggest some other plan in communication with the Commandant. It was remarked that the promotion of the deserving men as supernumeraries to the next higher grade would perhaps be the most suitable way of recognising their good service, and if there was no objection to this he was desired to submit a nominal list of the men, with a memorandum of their present position and pay, and that of the grade to which they would be promoted.

14. In reply to an inquiry on the subject, the Commissioner reported that, with the exception of the explanation already rendered by Mr. Tayler, there is nothing on record in the Commissioner's office, to show on what grounds Moulvie Aolid Ali, one of the Wahabee leaders, had, as reported in a previous narrative, been apprehended and confined. Mr. Samuells was requested to report further after communication with Mr. Tayler, if necessary, whether the documents alluded to by Mr. Tayler, in his letter of the 11th July last,* as evidence are forthcoming or not.

15. It was proposed by the Commissioner, that Mr. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate, in charge of the Nowada Sub-Division, should be vested with the powers of a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857, to obviate the inconvenience to prosecutors and witnesses of having to attend at the sudder station. As section 10 of the Act, however, seems to contemplate that offenders should be committed for trial to Commissioners by officers exercising the powers of a Magistrate, it is doubtful, whether, under that section, Mr. Worsley, or any other officer located at an outpost, where there are no other officers present, can exercise the powers of a Commissioner under the Act. The Commissioner was desired to consider and report how this difficulty in the case of Mr. Worsley is to be got over.

16. A copy of a letter received from the Commissioner, explaining the circumstances under which he had detained the detachment of the 17th Madras Native Infantry landed at Dinapore, and urging that he had authority from the Lieutenant Governor to apply for it, and to use it for the defence of Chupra, was forwarded to the Supreme Government on the 8th instant. The Madras detachment was to have started for Mirzapore on the 1st instant.

17. With reference to the letter from the Supreme Government, relative to the unsafe state of the river above Dinapore, and the representation of Messrs. Durrschmidt, Grob and Co., on the subject therein inclosed, a communication was received from the Commissioner, from which it appears that the attack on their coal-boats was made in the Ghazeepore District, and not within the limits of the Patna Division. A copy of this report was sent to the Supreme Government on the 10th instant.

18. An urzee received from Maharajah Kissore Chund, of Bettiah, by transfer from the Supreme Government, in which apprehensions were expressed regarding the security of his life and property, owing to the depredations committed by the mutineers in Goruckpore, was suitably responded to, and the opportunity was taken to announce to him the discomfiture of the rebels at Delhi, and the relief of Lucknow. This announcement had also been made to the Commissioner of Patna, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, for general information.

19. The Supreme Government in the Foreign Department forwarded a translated copy of an urzee from Maharajah Mohessur Buksh Sing of Shahabad, detailing the services he had rendered to the British troops during the disturbances in Arrah, and offering to advance a lac of rupees to Government, on account of the future revenue of his zemindaree. A communication of a similar tenor having been received from the same person by this Government, and referred to the Commissioner of Patna for report, the Supreme Government were informed that on receipt of Mr. Samuells' reply, a copy of the same would be forwarded for their information.

20. The Executive Engineer of the Dinapore Division submitted a report on the subject of the armament of the entrenchment at Bankipore, for which he considers 8 pieces of field ordnance (viz., 6 guns and 2 howitzers), with 500 rounds of ammunition for each gun, and 350 rounds for each howitzer, would be sufficient. A copy of this communication was forwarded to the Supreme Government in the Military Department on the 2nd instant.

21. The Government of India in the Military Department intimated that, in compliance with a suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-chief had been requested to convey the thanks of Government to Lieutenant Thomson, of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, for the good service rendered by him and the detachment under his command, in the safe conduct of Government treasure from Gya to Calcutta.

* The evidence consists of some letters produced by an informer, one of which appears to be genuine; the others may very probably be fabricated.

22. In reply to an inquiry of the Government of India, in the Military Department, relative to the authority and order under which the movement against the Irregular Cavalry was undertaken by Captain Rattray and his men, the Commissioner of Patna stated that no orders were issued by him on the subject, and that he only expressed his views about it in a demi-official correspondence with Captain Rattray, in which he clearly gave Captain Rattray to understand that he was to act upon his own judgment. He has called upon Mr. Money and Captain Rattray to state under what authority the expedition was undertaken, and, on receipt of their replies, will again report on the subject.

23. In a letter dated the 2nd instant, Mr. Tayler, the late Commissioner of Patna, represented certain circumstances which, in his opinion, were calculated to do much injury, if not to endanger the safety of the province of Behar. A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Supreme Government, and another copy has been sent to Mr. Samuells for report.

24. The Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram was directed to receive any revenue that might be brought to him at Dehree, Lieutenant Stanton having left for Sherghotty after having received all revenue tendered up to the 1st instant, which was the last day fixed for the payment of land rent.

25. A statement of the cases tried under Act XVI of 1857, in Tirhoot, during the month of September, shows that four persons have been sentenced to transportation for life, eight to fourteen years' imprisonment with hard labour, two to seven years' imprisonment, and eight to five years' imprisonment, all forfeiting their property and effects.

26. In none of the districts of the Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, and Nuddea Divisions, did anything occur during the week in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere.

27. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—The Supreme Government in the Military Department transferred for disposal a letter from Mr. W. A. Kerry, of Dewangunge Purneah, bringing to the notice of Government that, if required, and considered advisable, a thousand men or more could be enlisted as soldiers from among the Purbutteahs, who, in Assam and Sylhet, have proved obedient and faithful soldiers, and would, he believed, continue such, unless any difficulty were to arise between the British and the Nepal Governments. A report on the subject has been called for from the Commissioner of the Division.

28. *Rajshahye Division.*—In connection with the scheme for establishing Station Guards, the Officiating Judge of Rungpore has suggested that, instead of raising a new corps for the purpose, it would be better to fill the ranks of the present police with Goorkhas, who might readily be hired in the Hill Districts, bordering on Darjeeling. The Commissioner of the division has been authorized to give the experiment a trial.

29. *Presidency.*—Everything has been perfectly tranquil in Calcutta during the week under report.

30. The Supreme Government have, as a temporary measure, sanctioned the entertainment of an additional European police-force in Calcutta, to the extent of 60 men on 50 rupees each.

31. From a report from the Commissioner of Police on a petition from certain dealers in arms, &c., it appeared that the petitioners willingly made over their property to the police in July last, and that the arrangements which have been made for the custody of their goods do not interfere with their sale, or with their being properly looked after and kept in good repair. It has, therefore, not been considered necessary to interfere with the Commissioner's arrangements.

32. *Assam.*—In Assam, the Commissioner has authorized, pending the sanction of Government, certain arrangements for drilling the Garrow Police Force in Gowalparah for two months in the year, and the employment of an additional police-force in that district of 50 men on 4 rupees each. A tabular statement in the prescribed form has been called for.

33. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The advance guard of the mutineers entered Chuttra on the evening of the 29th, and the main body on the day following. Their halt there enabled the detachment of Her Majesty's 53rd, under Major English, and a party of Rattray's Sikhs, under Lieutenant Earle, each about 150 strong, to come up with them, and on the morning of the 2nd October, an engagement took place, which resulted in the complete defeat and dispersion of the enemy, who fled, leaving in the hands of the gallant little band of victors, 4 guns and a large quantity of ammunition, besides several boxes of treasure, their camp equipage, and the whole of their plunder. The loss in killed and wounded on our side was considerable, as our troops had no artillery with

them, and had to charge the guns which they captured in succession. The enemy were upwards of 600 strong, and about 150 are believed to have been killed and wounded.

34. In Sumbulpore, the Senior Assistant Commissioner has been authorized to entertain an extra burkundauze guard, of the strength noted in the margin,* and also to raise a semi-military police, consisting of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naiks, and 80 sepoys.

35. In this district, Sootuda Saice and Oodunt Saiee, both prisoners, released by the mutineers from the Hazareebaugh jail, were collecting men, with the supposed intention of attacking Sumbulpore. Captain Leigh had offered rewards of 250 rupees, for the apprehension of each of these individuals.

36. In the Singbhoom District, the Porahuat Rajah was still contumacious, and had not delivered up either the mutinous sepoys or the treasure they took with them from Chyebassa. Captain Dalton was disposed to pursue a conciliatory course towards him, and to blame Lieutenant Birch for the severe measures he had adopted. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, entirely approved of the proceedings of the latter, which the conduct of the Rajah had not only justified, but rendered necessary: leniency under such circumstances would have been a mistaken policy, and not so likely as prompt and vigorous measures to effect the desired result.

37. The Rajah had addressed the Commissioner, offering to deliver up to him the treasure he had taken from the mutineers.

38. *General.*—The Lieutenant-Governor had received from a zemindar a document, purporting to be a copy of a perwannah issued by the Collectorate of a district, requiring all zemindars to furnish returns of the number of bullocks procurable for slaughter, with a remonstrance against its tenor and purport; and on inquiry it was ascertained that the issue of perwannahs of this character had originated in a requisition from the Commissariat Department, and that all the Executive Commissariat Officers had been directed, by a circular from the Commissary-General's Office, to make the same inquiry through the local Civil authorities of the several districts of their division.

39. Requisitions of this sort are so opposed to the religious prejudices of the Hindoos, that had the Lieutenant-Governor or the higher civil authorities been aware of what was proposed to be done, such objectionable perwannahs would never have been issued, and the information required could have been obtained by other means.

40. To prevent the recurrence of any mistake of this kind, it has been suggested to the Supreme Government in the Military Department, that the Commissariat Department be instructed to apply on all occasions of their requiring aid or information from the district authorities, either to the Local Government or to the Board of Revenue.

41. With reference to the arrangements authorized for the location of officers at the halting-places on the Grand Trunk Road, an intimation was received from the Government of India in the Military Department, that care be taken that no officer be stationed for this purpose at any place where there exists the slightest doubt of his security. A copy of this order has been communicated to Mr. Ward for his guidance.

42. A dispatch was received from the Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, inclosing a letter from Captain Hobday representing the inability of Mr. Ward to take up the duties of his appointment, and stating that he (Captain Hobday) had, therefore, taken up those duties, and had provided the requirements of the detachments of troops which moved from Raneegunge on the 22nd and the 23rd September. Mr. Ward explains that it was not till the 15th instant that he received from Captain Hobday a memorandum of the articles wanted for each station, and that though he indented for those articles immediately, owing to some misunderstanding and the intervention of holidays, the stores were not served out from the Commissariat godowns before the 19th, and did not reach him till the 20th. To send these up, required time; but between the 20th and the 26th, the whole of the supplies had been sent up the road, and the troops which started on the 22nd and 23rd found everything they wanted. It was of course impossible for him, under the circumstances stated, to undertake provisioning the troops on the 23rd, the date on which Captain Hobday reported having assumed charge of his duties.

43. Mr. Ward also brought to notice that the officers appointed to take charge of the halting depôts had not, with one exception, joined up to the 25th, and only four had reported themselves up to the 30th, and that he could not serve out stores or be responsible for mishaps till his staff was complete. A copy of this explanation was forwarded to the Military Department on the 3rd instant.

* 1 jemadar, 1 duffader, and 50 burkundauzes.

44. The names of those officers who had not arrived at Raneegunge up to the 30th September were reported to the Adjutant-General's Department, with a request that their departure might be expedited, as until they all arrived at their stations the arrangements for supply could not be completely carried out.

45. A letter was received from Mr. Ward, dated the 27th September, in which he reported that notice of the requirements of a detachment of troops which moved from Raneegunge on the 26th was furnished to him only on the morning on which the troops were to march, and that he had consequently found it impossible to make proper arrangements for the occasion. A copy of this communication was forwarded to the Military Department on the 30th September.

46. Mr. Ward having submitted a memorandum regarding the steps proposed to be taken for the working of his office, the opportunity was taken to impress on him that too much care could not be taken by him for preventing the use of coercion by the officers and men subordinate to his orders, and that no recourse should be had to the getting of supplies through the Magistrate.

47. To prevent intricacy and confusion in the adjustment of accounts with the several detachments to whom carriage is supplied, Mr. Ward has been authorized to pay all hire and demurrage, incurred on account of carriage, up to the date of his making over the same to the Commissariat Department.

48. A reference having been made on the subject by Mr. Ward, the Supreme Government in the Military Department have been asked whether any travelling allowance is to be assigned to the officers placed under him to join their stations.

49. Some retainers of the ex-King of Oude, who had been arrested by the Joint Magistrate of Barraset, have been ordered by the Governor-General in Council to be made over to Major Herbert, who will give them passes to resume their journey, if it be thought proper to do so.

50. Several intercepted letters have been handed over to the Supreme Government in the Foreign Department during the week.

51. As the Supreme Government, from a recent communication, appeared to be under the impression that the Lieutenant-Governor had neglected to enforce the orders prohibiting the departure of women and children from Bengal towards the North-West Provinces, an inquiry was made into the facts of the case, from which it was ascertained that no women or children had been suffered to proceed up the country in any of the river steamers, except in one instance, under the express sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department, without the knowledge of, or communication with, the Lieutenant-Governor.

52. This prohibition against European women and children proceeding to the north-west continues in force, but the operation of the orders of the 10th September regarding the removal of women and children from the Behar districts have been suspended. Immediate notice of this modification of the orders referred to was given to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore. There appeared to be generally an indisposition to act on the order, and some difficulty might have been found in enforcing it.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 3.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, November 9, 1857. (No. 129.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 126 of 1857, dated the 29th ultimo, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 10th October.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Narrative of Events, dated October 24, 1857.

Fort William, October 24, 1857.

Patna Division.—The districts of the Patna Division were undisturbed during the week ending on the 10th October, with the exception of some portions of Shahabad and Behar.

2. The interior of the Shahabad District was tolerably quiet, but the inhabitants of several villages in the neighbourhood of Arrah were guilty of outrages, and had resisted the police when sent out to investigate or to apprehend the offenders. To prevent a recurrence of such disturbances the Magistrate intends making a tour through the whole district as soon as Captain Sotheby arrives at Buxar with a detachment of the Naval Brigade.

3. The state of the Behar District was reported by Mr. Money, on the 7th instant, to be still very unsettled, particularly in the north and west, where Judhur Sing, with a band of Bhojpore men, was committing a great deal of mischief. He had attacked villages, killing and wounding those who opposed him, had proclaimed our rule at an end, and was making grants to his followers of lands and whole villages which do not belong to him.

4. In spite of these disturbances, as the latest day for the receipt of revenue approached, large sums were sent into the sudder station for payment into the treasury —the collections amounting during the last five days to half a lac per diem. Some of the zemindars who had been unable to collect their rents, sent in gold coins and Sicca rupees, which have since been replaced by Company's rupees.

5. The opium advances had commenced in all but the western pergunnahs, in which it has not been considered safe to make advances.

6. A party of the Ramghur mutineers, and some of Koer Sing's men, having taken up a station in the village of Akberpore, were attacked on the 3rd instant by the Sikhs and Sowars under Captain Rattray, who dislodged them and drove them with some loss into the Jungles towards Rhotas.

7. On the 6th instant Lieutenant Stanton set out with a detachment of Her Majesty's 93rd Regiment to reinforce the party at Chuttra, under Major English, and to escort the guns, ammunition, and treasure taken from the Ramghur mutineers: but a letter having been received from Major English on the march, in which he stated that, finding himself strong enough to move, he had proceeded to Hazareebaugh, the detachment of the 93rd returned to Sherghotty.

8. On a requisition from Lieutenant Stanton, orders have been issued by the Commissary-General for the immediate dispatch of elephants to facilitate the crossing of the Soane.

9. A letter was received by the Commissioner of the Division, from a Mr. Cooke, an indigo planter at Goruckpore, representing that the Goruckpore District could now be easily re-occupied, as the supporters and followers of the rebel Mahomed Hossein were without influence and a mere rabble, while the principal rajahs and zemindars were still faithfully attached to the British Government. The Commissioner, in submitting this letter, stated that he had heard it rumoured that the 53rd Regiment had received orders to enter the Goruckpore District from the Azimghur side, and suggested that, in that case, the Goorkha regiment stationed at Bettiah should move to Sewan for the purpose of protecting the Sarun District, and preventing the rebels from retreating in that direction. A copy of this communication was forwarded for the information of the Supreme Government on the 9th instant.

10. The Deputy Magistrate at Sasseram having received a considerable sum of money on account of Government revenue, was authorized to cash pay-bills which are due.

11. A letter was received from the Supreme Government in the Military Department, communicating the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-chief, that the circumstances under which Major-General Lloyd detached a party of the 5th Irregular Cavalry from Chupra to Segowlee, as reported in the Narrative for the week ending the 15th of August last, did not render him amenable to the strictures passed on his proceedings by the civil authorities.

12. An explanation having been submitted by Mr. Costly, Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram, through the Commissioner of the division, representing the circumstances which had compelled him to leave his station, and to proceed to Benares on two occasions during the disturbances in the Shahabad District, the Commissioner was

informed that the first movement of Mr. Costley having been reported to Government at the time the reasons now assigned for it, namely, illness and the necessity of obtaining medical advice, were considered sufficient: but that the explanation offered for his second retreat, namely, that he was afraid that the budmashes would cut the telegraph wire and interrupt the dâk communication, seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to be quite unintelligible.

13. A petition from Rajah Bhoop Sing of Patna, communicating expressions of continued loyalty, and his thanks for the efficient measures taken by Government for protecting the country, was suitably acknowledged.

14. To a petition from Maharajah Chutterdharee Sahye Bahadur of Sarun, enumerating the measures taken by him to prevent the rebels from entering Sarun, and the services he had rendered to the British troops generally, a reply has been addressed conveying the approval of Government.

15. *Bhaugulpore Division.*—In a letter dated the 10th instant, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore reported that all had been quiet in his division during the preceding week.

16. On the 9th, however, a detachment of the 32nd Native Infantry, stationed at Deoghur, suddenly mutinied, and, after murdering the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Ronald, and Lieutenant Cooper, in command of the detachment, plundered the bazar of Deoghur and moved off to Rohinee. From Rohinee they proceeded to the westward on the morning of the 10th, with the apparent intention of following the route of the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, and proceeding towards the Soane, viâ Kurruckdea, Nowadah, and Gya. The head-quarters of the corps left Bowsee on the 10th on their way to Raneegunge.

17. The immediate cause of the mutiny of the detachment stationed at Deoghur is believed to have been that the sepoys were under the impression that they were distrusted, a rumour having reached them that Europeans were coming to disarm them.

18. The two officers, Captain Morgan and Lieutenant Roberts, who had been sent to Monghyr for the purpose of raising a levy for the protection of the place, were with the sanction of the Supreme Government directed to suspend their operations and return to Dinapore.

19. A statement of arms sold in the district of Monghyr during the months of May, June, and July, exhibits the following results:

Muskets sold to	Europeans	3	
" "	Natives	2	
			— 5
Fowling-pieces, ditto to	Europeans	1	
" " "	Natives	2	
			— 3
Pistols, ditto to	Europeans	2	
" "	Natives	8	
			— 10
Swords, ditto to	Europeans	3	
" "	Native zemindar	1	
" "	Other Natives	7	
			13

It is stated that none of these arms were destined for the North-West.

20. The Magistrate of Monghyr has reported that the very high price of grain still causes a great number of felonies in the district, and that, in the northern parts of it, there has been no rain crop; from which he anticipates that the present high price will continue for some time.

21. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—Everything has been quiet in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

22. A sword was presented to Emuns Khan, Woordie Major of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, in token of the appreciation of the good services rendered by him in bringing to punishment the three men concerned in the murder of Sir Norman Leslie on the 12th of June last; money rewards, to the extent of 300 rupees to each man, were also given to the troopers named in the margin,* for their good services on the same occasion. The unexpended portion of the sum originally offered by Mr. Yule as a reward for the conviction of the persons guilty of the murder has not been disbursed.

23. *Rajshahye Division.*—This division has remained undisturbed throughout the week.

24. The undermentioned gentlemen, resident in the division, have been appointed Honorary Assistant Magistrates. Mr. J. Cockburn, Mr. J. Wemyss, Mr. T. Bashford, Mr. S. J. Auld, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. G. T. Deverell, and Rajah Prosonath Roy Bahadoor,

* Heera Sing, duffadar; Goonda Khan, nishanbardar; Hanud Khan Sanee, duffadar; Syud Ahmud and Ali Shere Khan, sowars.

in Rajshahye; Mr. P. Macarthur, Mr. J. J. Gray, and Mr. W. Cumming, in Maldah; and Mr. W. U. Eddis, of the Hizlabut factory in Pubna.

25. *Burdwan Division.*—Nothing has occurred within the week in the districts of the Burdwan Division to disturb the tranquillity which has all along prevailed in it. The arrival of the right wing of the Shekawattee Battalion in Bancoorah has tended not a little to increase the confidence and contentment of the people in that part of the country.

26. The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Honorary Assistant Magistrates in the division: Mr. G. Terry in Midnapore; Mr. W. Ferris in Hooghly; Mr. A. Sawers in Burdwan; Mr. J. Perry in Beerbhoom; and Mr. H. Erskine, ditto.

27. At the recommendation of the Commissioner the removal of the telegraph office at Raneegunge from its present site to the immediate proximity of the railway terminus, and the Joint Magistrate's cutcherry has been suggested to the Supreme Government.

28. The Commissioner's suggestion that the Adawlut's guard at Sorrie, which the Judge had proposed to arm and drill, should form the nucleus of the police corps to be raised by the Magistrate, was approved, and he has been requested to see it carried out.

27. It was pointed out to the Judge of West Burdwan that the course he had adopted of forwarding communications direct to the Government of India was a wrong one, and had merely the effect of causing delay, the Government of India having, as soon as the papers were received by it, transferred them to the Lieutenant-Governor for disposal.

30. Kubeer-chaud Roy, a native doctor employed in the Hooghly District, was dismissed from the service of Government for insolent conduct towards a European traveller, and for disloyal and unbecoming language used by him in presence of a number of people assembled on the public road. He was not punished under Act XIV of 1857, because the Magistrate considered the language he used not to have been of a seditious tendency.

31. *Nuddea Division.*—The Nuddea Division, including the city of Calcutta, has been perfectly tranquil during the week.

32. Mr. Skinner, the Joint Magistrate of Magoorah, has explained the circumstances under which he issued a circular which the Lieutenant-Governor considered calculated to excite panic among the people to whom it was addressed. He asserts that no panic was thereby created, and this is also the opinion of the Commissioner.

33. The Government of India in the Military Department have been requested to forward the arms and ammunition required for the sub-division of Magoorah, in a country boat under charge of the burkundauze guard dispatched by the Magistrate of Jessore to escort them.

34. *The Dacca and the Chittagong Divisions.*—The districts in the Dacca and Chittagong divisions have been perfectly quiet during the week.

35. The offer of Mr. Courjon, a zemindar of Tipperah, to make over to Government four or five elephants, on condition of an equal number of fresh elephants, when next caught at Chittagong, being returned to him hereafter, has been accepted, and the Commissioner has been directed to convey to Mr. Courjon the thanks of Government.

36. *Cuttack Division.*—In the Cuttack Division, and in the Tributary Mehals, tranquillity remained unbroken during the week, but considerable uneasiness was felt in regard to the state of affairs at Sumbulpore.

37. A reinforcement of three companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry left Cuttack for Sumbulpore on the 10th instant, and fifty men of the Orissa paik companies have also been dispatched thither by the Commissioner for the purpose of being employed on station duties, so as to leave the regular troops more at liberty for military operations.

38. A detachment of the 5th Madras Native Infantry arrived in Cuttack from Berhampore (Ganjam) on the 10th.

39. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The Sonthals, who had been committing depredations in the district of Maunbhoom, particularly at Jyepore and its neighbourhood, were reported by the Principal Assistant Commissioner, on the 10th instant, to have left the district since Captain Montgomery went after them with a party of 100 Sikhs, and to have proceeded towards Pergunnah Golah, in the Hazareebaugh District.

40. A telegraphic message from the Principal Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, dated 9th instant, reported serious disturbances by choars, sonthals, and others at Gower. The thannah was stated to have been burnt, and the police to have fled.

41. Captain Dansey, posted at Doomree to do duty under Mr. Ward, also reported, in a letter dated 3rd instant, that a large body of Sonthals plundered two villages near Doomree the day before. These Sonthals had also plundered Palgunge and shown themselves to Captain Clerk's detachment of the 93rd Regiment. A large body of them were surprised by Brigadier Berkeley's column not far from Doomree on the 4th, when a few were killed and some taken prisoners.

42. Two successful attacks were made by the detachment of troops under Lieutenant Graham's command against a gang of Sonthal marauders at Nurainpore and its vicinity.

43. Major Simpson, while out with a party of Rattray's Sikhs, surprised Rengea Manjee's Sonthal village, and as the Manjee, with a large number of followers, had recently committed a most atrocious murder at Mandoo, and plundered several villages, his house was burnt down. Two landholders, implicated, by confessing prisoners, as the instigators of these crimes, were apprehended. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore has been requested to cause the law to be put in force against these two men.

44. Captain Oakes, Deputy Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, has been appointed a Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857.

45. Lieutenant Birch has submitted detailed reports of his proceedings in Singbhoom. He appears to have been very successful in restoring peace and re-establishing authority throughout the district, though unsupported by troops. The advance of a force to Chyebassa, however, subsequently became necessary in consequence of the defiant conduct of the Porahaut Rajah; and the main body of the Sikh volunteers, who were acting under Captain Oakes, were ordered to be sent to his assistance. These were expected to proceed to Chyebassa on the 3rd instant.

46. The Rajah of Porahaut, whose defiant conduct is alluded to in the above paragraph, and who was declared a rebel for having attempted to raise the Coles, has since implored forgiveness for past offences, disarmed his followers, and expressed his willingness to give up the rebels, with the treasure they brought with them from Chyebassa.

47. With the exception of the Pachete zemindar, all the landholders in the Maunbhoom district are stated to be well disposed towards the Government.

48. A khellut was received from the Supreme Government for bestowal on Chuckudhun Sing, rajah of Seraikillah, in Singbhoom, for his conspicuous loyalty and valuable services during the recent disturbances. The articles have, for the present, been retained in this office; and, in the meantime, the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom has been desired to communicate to the rajah in what manner it is proposed to reward his good conduct.

49. The loyal conduct and services of the native officers of the Senior Assistant Commissioner's Court at Singbhoom, named in the margin,* having been brought to the notice of Government, the Senior Assistant has been requested to convey to them the assurance that their services are duly appreciated.

50. The Principal Assistant Commissioner at Purulia having intimated through the Commissioner of Division that he had no cash in his treasury, the Commissioner of Burdwan was requested to remit to him 10,000 rupees, which has been accordingly done.

51. Detailed reports have now been received of the successful attack made on the Ramghur mutineers at Chuttra on the 2nd instant. From these it appears that the engagement was not without heavy loss on our side, the total number of our killed and wounded amounting to 56 men, of whom 46 were Europeans and 10 Sikhs. Two of the principal mutineers, named Jyemungul Panday and Nader Alee, subadars, having been taken in the jungles, were tried under Act XVII of 1857, and hung. The confessions of these men, it is stated, go far to implicate several of the jagheerdars, lalls, and relations of the rajah of Chota Nagpore, in the proceedings of the mutineers. This defeat of the mutineers, Captain Dalton says, has been very favorable to the thorough re-establishment of the authority of Government in the division.

52. A request submitted by the principal Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, for Major English's detachment to be allowed to remain at Hazareebaugh for the present, was submitted to the Supreme Government for consideration. A reply has been received from that Government, intimating that it is impossible to comply with Major Simpson's request, as the advance of the detachment towards Cawnpore is more urgently needed.

53. *Assam Division.*—It having been ascertained that Kundorpessur Sing, the Sarung Rajah of Assam, had been holding interviews at night with certain disaffected native officers

* Mewa Lall, Serishtadar; Tarnuchurn Odhicaree, Peshkar; Sheik Golam Buksh, Record Keeper; Junnerdhun Paul, Mohurer; Subchurn Tewary, Treasurer; Madhab Chunder Chowdry, Head English Writer; Juggobundo Ghosaul, Second ditto.

of the 1st Assam Light Infantry, and attempting to raise the men of the old Assam Militia to assist him in taking possession of Assam, and seditions letters having been found in his possession, supposed to be written by Muniram Datt, his agent in Calcutta, he was quietly arrested by the local authorities, and has been sent down to Calcutta, and a warrant has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor for his confinement in the Alipore jail.

54. *Arracan Division and Darjeeling.*—Everything continues quiet and orderly in the province of Arracan, and at Darjeeling.

55. A telegraphic message from the Magistrate of Monghyr, intimating that the Chunar," being unable to tow the "Alpha," had left her and gone on to Patna, and that the "Alpha" was lying sixteen miles below Monghyr wholly unprotected, was referred for report to the Superintendent of Marine, who was requested to state what arrangements he would propose to make in respect to the "Alpha."

56. On a representation from the Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion, of the meritorious and faithful services rendered by Sheik Hedayut Ally, a subadar of his corps, and formerly belonging to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, the Supreme Government in the Military Department have been solicited to confer on him the rank of "subadar bahadur," and the first class order of merit.

57. In reply to a reference made by him on the subject, Captain Rattray was informed that the men named in the margin * were to be considered as supernumeraries, until the occurrence of vacancies in the ranks to which they had been promoted.

58. A copy of the General Order of the Governor-General, dated 25th ultimo, admitting some native officers and men of the Bengal Police Battalion, who had distinguished themselves at Arrah, to the first and third classes of the Order of Merit, has been forwarded to Captain Rattray, together with one star of the first and eleven stars of the third class, and the prescribed certificates, for delivery to the men.

59. A letter was received from the Supreme Government in the Military Department, dated 6th October, suggesting that the local officers of Bhaugulpore, Tirhoot, and Purneah be requested to furnish returns of the elephants in their divisions, and to secure elephants, the property of zemindars and other individuals, for the use of the public service. In reply, it has been intimated to the Government of India that, on receipt of a similar communication from the Home Department, instructions were issued to the Commissioners of the divisions noted in the margin,† to use every endeavour for the purchase, hire, and loan of elephants for military service during the ensuing cold season, and that, from the measures that have been taken, it is confidently expected that every available elephant in the districts of those divisions will be obtained.

60. A copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, reporting that some bullocks supplied by the Magistrate of Howrah for the Government Waggon Train, in June last, had not been paid for, and some palkee bearers, sent by the Collector of Hooghly to Barrackpore, at the requisition of the Commissariat Department, had returned, in consequence of having been detained for twenty-four hours without food or money, was submitted to the Supreme Government for consideration and orders.

61. The Commissioner of the Nuddea Division having been asked to report whether the allegations in the "Englishman" of the 10th instant, in a letter signed "Observer," that the greatest possible oppression was being exercised by the police of Baraset and Nuddea in the procuring of carriage for troops, was true, has stated, in reply, that in the Nuddea District there has been some oppression committed by the nazir of the Collectorate, who has been suspended, and is, he believes, about to be committed for trial to the Magistrate, but that there has been no manner of compulsion used in Baraset.

62. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division brought to the notice of Government that when the detachment of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment arrived at Raneegunge, the men had to spread their bedding on the floor of the godowns allotted to them as barracks, till the Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge supplied them with thick bamboo mats, which the Commissariat officer present said he had no authority to furnish, and that even these proving insufficient, he (the Commissioner) at last supplied them with thirty-six or thirty-seven cots at Mr. Ward's request. A copy of this letter was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department for information.

63. On the 6th instant Mr. Ward reported that all the officers appointed to do duty under him at the halting-places on the Grand Trunk Road, had joined with the exception of Lieutenant Lucas and Captain Robinson. A copy of this letter was forwarded to the Military Department for the information of the Supreme Government.

* Hookum Sing, jemadar; Sultan Bux, havildar; Juswant Sing, sepoy, 2nd Comp

† Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Nuddea, Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Chota Nagpore, and Assam.

64. On the 8th instant, Mr. Ward reported having completed his arrangements, and his readiness to provide from the 12th instant every requisite of every description for detachments of troops proceeding up the road by bullock-train.

65. Mr. Ward has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the districts of Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Manbhoom, Hazareebaugh, Behar, and Shahabad, to enable him to punish the numerous persons employed by him in petty cases of theft, &c.

66. A follower of the ex-King of Oude, known as Rajah Eusaf Alli Khan, otherwise called Resaldar Sahib, having absented himself from the premises occupied by the ex-King's family and suite, contrary to prohibition, the Commissioners of the Patna, Bhangulpore, Rajshahye, Nuddea, and Burdwan Divisions, have been requested to direct the Magistrates of the districts in their respective divisions, to look out for the individual in question, and, if he be found, to watch his movements, and report on the subject to Government. A letter to the same purport has been addressed to the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police.

67. Three more intercepted letters have been forwarded to the Supreme Government during the week.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, November 16, 1857. (No. 133.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 129 of 1857, dated the 9th instant, we have the honor to forward for your information the Narrative of events furnished by the Government of Bengal for the week ending on the 17th October, 1857.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Narrative of Events, dated October 31, 1857.

Fort William, October 31, 1857.

Patna Division.—In the Patna Division, the districts of Behar and Sarun were kept in a state of alarm during the week, the former by the movements of the two companies of the 32nd Native Infantry, which mutinied at Deoghur, and the latter by a threatened incursion of the Goruckpore rebels. The other districts have been undisturbed but dacoities on a large scale are reported to have occurred in some of them.

2. The detachments of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment had been ordered by the military authorities to proceed from Hazareebaugh towards Gya for the protection of that city, but some mistake appears to have occurred in the transmission of this order and Major English halted at Sherghotty for further instructions. This delay, and the rapid marches of the mutineers, made it appear likely at one time that the latter would reach Gya before the reinforcement had arrived.

It was anticipated that the mutineers would follow the same route that the 5th Irregulars had taken, and precautions were adopted to prevent some of the acts of mischief these had committed. Runners were placed along the roads leading to Nowada to give early intimation of their approach; 150 prisoners were sent into Gya from that out station, and preparations were made for forwarding these and others from the Gya jail to Patna, should that city be threatened before the troops arrived. The opium advances had cleared the treasury. The records were moved into the fortified house which the residents were prepared to defend, with a garrison of ninety men.

The direction taken by the mutineers, however, soon after they left Deoghur, was such as to make it appear to be their intention rather to cross the Soane to the south of the Grand Trunk Road. They were at Khurruckdea on the 12th, Noradah on the 13th,

Dhunwar and Kisnee on the 14th, Karrunnah on the 15th, Singhaj on the 16th, and Dangra on the 17th. Notice was sent to Captain Rattray of their movements, that he might, if possible, intercept them, and Major Simpson was directed to send as many of the Sikhs he had with him at Hazareebaugh as he could spare to Dehree, to reinforce Captain Rattray.

Measures were also taken for counteracting any attempt on the part of the head-quarters of the 32nd to follow the example of the Deoghur detachment, a wing of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment and two guns being sent up to Raneegunge to be at hand to act in case of being required.

3. In the hope of putting an end to the depredations of the rebel Joodhur Sing, who was still plundering and harassing the whole of the district around Urwal, a party of forty-two nujeebs was sent out by the Commissioner to effect his capture. This expedition unfortunately failed in its object. On reaching Joodhur Sing's house at Kumminee, they found it surrounded by lofty mud walls, loop holed, and the place garrisoned by sixty or seventy men, armed with guns and matchlocks. The attempt to force an entrance into the building was repulsed with the loss of one man killed and three men wounded. An attempt to set fire to it also failed, and the assailants were finally compelled to fall back and retire to Urwal, having succeeded only in capturing Joodhur Sing's uncle and nephew, whom they found in the village, but who, it is believed, had taken no part in atrocities committed by their relative.

It is proposed to attack this rebel again shortly, and the Commissioner has written to the officer commanding at Dinapore for assistance.

4. The Shahabad District generally is becoming more settled. The Magistrate has taken advantage of the arrival of the Naval Brigade at Buxar to proceed with the Sikh detachment into the interior of the district. Ummer Sing, with a considerable number of rabble followers, still remains in the neighbourhood of Rhotas; and, as he has small parties posted all along the road to Sasseram, it will be difficult to surprise him.

5. An expedition undertaken by Captain Rattray against a large body of these rebels assembled at Akberpore, at the foot of Rhotasgurh, under the command of a noted rebel named Dilawar Khan, and which consisted principally of sepoys who had mutinied, was successful, two of the enemy having been killed and the rest dispersed. As the sowars were reported to have behaved uncommonly well on this occasion also, Captain Rattray has been permitted to restore to them their carbines and ammunition.

6. The Judge of Shahabad has declared the properties of both Koer Sing and Ummer Sing to be forfeited to the Government; and steps are being taken for their resettlement.

7. In the Sarun Districts great fears were entertained of an inroad, on the part of the Oude rebels, who with Mohamed Hossein at their head, have seized on Goruckpore, and were believed to be fast augmenting their numbers. The Suttooee Rajah is reported to have joined them; and this has emboldened many minor zemindars who had hitherto stood aloof to follow the bad example On the 13th Mahomed Hossein was said to be advancing on Chupra with 1,000 men and 6 guns; but up to the close of the week had not moved in that direction. The Commissioner had ordered one of the Goorkha Regiments to advance for the protection of the exposed frontier. This regiment left Segowlee accordingly for Sewan on the 17th October. The Naval Brigade has also been ordered to Chupra, and the Patna ferry-boat was stopped on its way to Allahabad, for the purpose of crossing the brigade over the river. The retention of this vessel on the Gogra till the arrival of the "Jumna" has been since sanctioned by the Government of India.

8. The Commissioner having reported the withdrawal of the European guard from the opium godowns at Patna, and pointed out that a fortified post like those godowns, containing property worth upwards of a million sterling, ought not to be left entirely in the hands of the nujeebs, a reference has been made on the subject to the Government of India in the Military Department.

9. Mr. Solano, an indigo planter, in the districts of Shahabad and Behar, having submitted a scheme for forming a body of mounted police, from among his ryots, for the apprehension of the mutineers and rebels in those districts, and the suppression of the disorders still prevailing in them, and the unprotected state of the districts having frequently been brought to the notice of Government by the local authorities, the Lieutenant-Governor has submitted a minute on the subject for the consideration of the Supreme Government, stating reasons against the project devised by Mr. Solano, and suggesting in preference the reorganization of the Patna Nujeebs, or station guards, upon the footing of Captain Rattray's police corps.

10. The Deputy Magistrate at Sherghotty having, at Major English's request, conveyed to him by Captain Smyth, asked permission to stop the detachment of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, was informed that General Mansfield had already sent a message absolutely forbidding any interference with or stoppage of the bullock train parties.

11. The period for which Moonshee Ameer Ali had tendered his services as Special Assistant Commissioner in the Patna Division having expired, he has been permitted, at his own request, to resign the appointment, and to return to the Presidency. The Commissioner bore very strong testimony to the value of the services rendered by Ameer Ali, and the sound policy which dictated his appointment. It has therefore been recommended to the Supreme Government to confer on him a khelut on his return, in acknowledgment of the valuable services he has rendered to the State.

12. *Bhaugulpore Division, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—Notwithstanding the recent mutiny of the two Companies of the 32nd Regiment, at Deoghur, the Districts of the Bhaugulpore Division, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, are reported to have remained perfectly quiet.

13. A letter from the Joint Magistrate at Raneegunge, containing particulars of the mutiny and murders committed by the Deoghur Mutineers, was forwarded to the Home Department for the information of the Government of India. The deposition of Mr. Ronald's bearer, which accompanied this report, probably gives a true account of what occurred. The head writer of Mr. Ronald's office states that, in plundering the Treasury, and in other acts of mischief committed at Deoghur, the nizamut guard took a very active part. These have joined the mutineers, and accompanied them in their march. Mr. Grant is reported to have arrived safe at Bhaugulpore. A great part of the Deoghur records have been left unarmed.

14. The head-quarters of the 32nd Regiment remained steady and obedient to their officers up to the end of the week, under report. On the 17th they reached Nangolea, a place seven miles distant from Soorie. A seditious letter which was received in camp at this place, advising the regiment to be off at once, as preparations were being made to disarm them at Soorie, was immediately made over to Colonel Burney by the men of his regiment.

15. Mr. Wood, Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, stationed at Rajmehal, was empowered to hold the trial of one Chummun Sing, a resident of Maldah, accused by the pilots of the river steamers of endeavoring to prevent them from taking charge of steamers by threats, and arrested and made over to Mr. Brown, by Captain Sotheby of the Naval Brigade. The trial, however, did not take place, as the prisoner died of dysentery in the Hajut Guard on the 9th instant.

16. *Rajshahye Division.*—The tranquillity of the districts of the Rajshahye Division remained undisturbed during the week, but the Magistrate of Rungpore has reported that at Jelpigorie there were still a few sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry who seem ill disposed, some of them having being heard to express regrets that they had not joined Koer Sing.

17. *Burdwan Division.*—The districts of the Burdwan Division have been all quiet during the week. Some apprehension was naturally enough felt at Soorie on account of the approach of the head-quarters of the 32nd Regiment, who, as stated above, reached Nangolea on the 17th, and were expected at Soorie on the day following.

18. In the Bancoorah District the probabilities of danger were considered so remote that the Joint Magistrate has reported having dismissed the extra burkundauzes temporarily employed there in addition to the regular police.

19. *Nuddea Division.*—All remained perfectly tranquil in the Nuddea Division and in the city of Calcutta during the week.

20. In connection with the scheme of reorganizing the Local Police corps in the Mofussil, the Commissioner of Nuddea has been authorized to raise 100 men at the Sudder Station of each district in his division, selecting recruits from the classes from which zemindars and planters choose their retainers.

21. The Governor-General's agent at Moorshedabad having reported that when the 63rd Native Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry were disarmed at Berhampore, all the disciplined troops in the service of the Nuwab Nazim were also disarmed, with the consent of his Highness, and their guns, muskets, and ammunition made over to Colonel Hannyngton, the officer commanding at Berhampore, was informed that the precaution was a very proper one, and the promptitude with which it was carried out was creditable both to the Nuwab and himself.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved the proceedings of the Magistrate of Jessore, in reference to the twelve nujeebs attached to the dacoity Commissioner's office in that district, who were denounced by Pairag Dobay, but whom the Magistrate after investigation has ordered to be released on each man furnishing two securities of 100 rupees each. One Surjoo Persaud Bazpie, who is not a nujeeb, but was under trial in the same case in which the nujeebs were concerned, has also, at the recommendation of the Magistrate, been released on approved security.

23. *Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.*—The districts in the Dacca Division, including the town of Dacca, have been perfectly quiet during the week, as have also the districts of the Chittagong Division.

24. The Commissioner of Chittagong has selected 45 men for the new police corps of that district, and expects to be able to enlist a greater number soon.

25. The Magistrate of Tipperah having applied for the services of an European non-commissioned officer, for the purpose of drilling the local corps raised in his district, has been told that no such officer is procurable at present.

26. Intimation having been received from the Military Department that orders have been issued to the officer in charge of the arsenal to make over to the Bengal office 144 muskets, with ammunition, &c., for the use of the local corps to be raised at Noakholly, the Joint Magistrate of that district has been requested to make arrangements for conveying these articles to his station.

27. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The principal Assistant Commissioner at Maunbhoom, on hearing that the 32nd Native Infantry were on their way to Purulia, and possibly that a portion of them had mutinied, reported that he had no further need of their services. The vacillation of purpose or ignorance of the real state of his district betrayed by him in making a sudden and urgent call for troops at one moment, and again suddenly desiring to dispense with their services, rendered it difficult (as he was told) to act on his recommendation, and the Lieutenant-Governor felt unable to countermand the march of the 32nd regiment without further and fuller information, which he was directed to submit through the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for that officer's opinion on the subject.

28. Notice was given to the principal Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, of orders having been issued to the officer in charge of the arsenal, to forward to him through the Joint Magistrate at Raneegunge, 100 muskets, with a due proportion of ammunition for the use of the zemindar of Burrabhoom and Makoond Narain Deo of Maunbhoom, who were faithfully assisting the officers of Government in the restoration of order.

29. In consequence of the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom having intimated that he was not in a position to make arrangement for the supply of provisions for the force proceeding to that district, Colonel Forster was requested to carry with him a month's supply of all such articles as were likely to be required by the men under his command.

30. A representation from the Joint Magistrate of Govindpore, of the necessity of directing officers commanding detachments proceeding up the Grank Trunk Road to restrain their men from entering the houses of the villagers, which he had been unable to prevent, and which creates great dissatisfaction among the people, was forwarded to the Military Department for consideration and orders.

31. The landholders and others named on the margin,* were reported to have rendered good service to the state by assisting Captain Oakes in restoring order in the district of Maunbhoom. Before noticing their services, however, the Lieutenant-Governor has asked for further information as to whether those who are called rajahs have any claim to that title, and also as to the names of the zemindar of Raepore and the jagheerdars of Pergunnah Kasseepore.

32. Mr. Biddle, the agent of the Bengal Coal Company at Raneegunge, has been thanked for the hearty assistance rendered by him to the officers of Government, and the exertions of two police darogahs, favorably mentioned by Captain Oakes, have been suitably noticed.

33. The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom has been requested to report on a petition received from Rajah Chetressur Deo, of Ghatsillah, enumerating the services rendered by him to the state.

34. A sum of 15,000 rupees was sent in to the Commissioner of Burdwan by the zemindar of Pachete, with a request that it might be accepted as an offering from him to

* Mookoond Narain Deo, of Maunbhoom; Rajah Radha Kist Sing, zemindar of Burrabhoom; Rajah Sutrooghun Ditt, zemindar of Pateoon; Rajah Reedognath Sing, zemindar of Hogmoondie; zemindar of Raepore.

Government, evidently under an idea that a gift of this kind would best secure him against the consequences of his late improper conduct. The Commissioner has been directed to return the money, and to insist on the zemindar's immediate obedience to the orders of Government and of its officers, which he has neglected to comply with up to the present moment.

35. *Assam Division.*—In reporting that there is no longer any cause for apprehending an outbreak in Assam, or any necessity for declaring martial law in that Province, Colonel Jenkins records his opinion that this happy result is owing principally to the judicious measures adopted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, commanding the 1st Assam Light Infantry, and to the exertions of Captains Bivar and Reid. He expresses also great obligation to Major Richardson and Lieutenant Chambers, of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry.

36. The Sarung Rajah Kunderpessur Sing has arrived in Calcutta, and been safely lodged in the Allipore jail.

37. Colonel Jenkins has been asked whether it is desirable that proceedings should be taken against Muniram Dutt, with a view to bring him to punishment for the seditious and treasonable practices in which he is believed to have been engaged, and whether sufficient evidence will be forthcoming to convict him.

38. The Naval Brigade dispatched for Assam arrived at Debrooghur, and were landed on the 2nd instant. Accommodation has been provided for them in the Principal Assistant's cutchery, close to the fortified square.

39. Lieutenant Davies, I. N., in command of this force, reported the misconduct of some of the men at Dacca, which has been noticed in a former Narrative.

40. *Sylhet and Cachar.*—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division has been informed, in reply to an inquiry as to the effect on his functions of the appointment of Mr. Allen to exercise the powers of a Commissioner, as well as of the Board, in the districts of Sylhet and South Cachar, that his authority as Commissioner of Revenue and Superintendent of Police in those districts is to be considered as suspended for the present.

41. A copy of a report from Mr. Allen, intimating the arrival at Cherra Poonjee of nearly 300 recruits from Munecpore, and that a larger number was expected before the close of the month, and requesting the Government to appoint a serjeant-major and quartermaster-serjeant for the new corps, has been forwarded to the Military Department.

42. *Darjeeling.*—Everything has been quiet at Darjeeling during the past week.

43. The conveyance of some ammunition required by the officer commanding at Darjeeling for the use of the convalescent depôt at that place, having been entrusted by the Governor-General's agent at Moorshedabad to a party of men furnished by the Nawab Nazim, and the ammunition having been safely delivered over to Mr. Deputy Magistrate Perry at Kissengunge, the Governor-General's Agent has been authorized to make a present of 70 rupees to the men who went in charge of the same.

44. *General.*—The conduct of a detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion while engaged in the late action at Chuttrabung, favourably reported to Government, has been suitably noticed.

45. The Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion having been requested to report the circumstances under which one havildar and one sepoy of his corps were executed, as entered in the return of the Police Battalion for September last, has stated in reply that he is ignorant of the particulars himself, but has called for a copy of the proceedings from Lieutenant Earle, and a report on the subject from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, which will be forwarded to Government when received.

46. The death of Lieutenant E. A. Powys of the Bengal Police Battalion has been reported to Government.

47. A remonstrance has been received from Captain Rattray against any reduction of the pay of the Bengal Police Battalion, which he thinks will make the whole regiment discontented. His men are beginning to grumble already, he says, on account of being two and a half months in arrears. The cause of delay in the adjustment of these men's accounts is some misconception which has arisen regarding the intent and meaning of an order passed in the Military Department of the Government of India regarding the allowances to which they or some of them are entitled while the regiment has been on active service.

48. An intimation received from the Government of India, Military Department, to the effect that instructions have been issued to the Quartermaster-General of the Army on the subject of giving timely information to the Superintendent of Supplies of the intended movement of troops from Raneegunge, has been communicated to Mr. Ward for his information.

49. A memorandum received from Mr. Ward reporting his observations during a visit to all the stations used as halting places by the bullock train, as far as Sherghotty, and the instructions he has given to Captain Grubb, the officer in charge of the depôt at that place, to superintend the proceedings of the officers at the halting places beyond it, has been forwarded to the Supreme Government.

50. The Commissioner of Patna having reported that he does not anticipate any difficulty in supplying Mr. Ward with carriage, in addition to what he has furnished, and is about to furnish, for the use of the army above Benares, provided Mr. Ward will give him some definite idea of the extent of assistance he requires. Mr. Ward has been directed to lose no time in placing himself in communication with Mr. Samuells on the subject.

51. Mr. Samuells has, at the same time, been requested to take particular care that the carts required for troops are invariably procured through the Collector, and never through the Magistrate and police. He has also been authorized to employ Mr. Deputy Collector Davis of Bhaugulpore, if necessary, in communication with the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, to co-operate with Mr. Macleod of Chupra in procuring the carts required.

52. Six certificates granted by the officers in command of the detachments of the 93rd Highlanders, which lately proceeded up the Grand Trunk Road, expressive of their satisfaction with the arrangements made at Sherghotty for accommodating and supplying the troops under their command, were received from the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty.

53. Mr. Ward's prompt compliance with the requisition made on him by the military authorities for stores for the detachment of troops sent from Sherghotty to assist Major English in bringing up the guns and ammunition captured by him at Chuttra, was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

54. The Supreme Government have sanctioned the grant of a deputation allowance to the Superintendent of carriage and supplies at the rate passed to acting Collectors.

55. The officers placed under Mr. Ward to do duty on the Grand Trunk Road were directed to proceed to their destinations by railway and bullock train at the public expense; but on Mr. Ward representing on receipt of those orders that, with one exception, all the officers in question had previously joined their posts by horse dâks, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the actual travelling charges incurred by them to be paid.

56. Lieutenant Frenchard joined his appointment under Mr. Ward, on the 12th, and Lieutenant Lucas on the 17th. The latter had been detained by illness.

57. Lieutenant Haig, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for duty under Mr. Ward, in lieu of those of Captain Hale, removed to another appointment, has been directed to proceed to Raneegunge without delay.

58. A copy of a letter from the Joint Magistrate of Pubna, soliciting the issue of such instructions to the Commissariat Department as would insure the timely receipt in his office of all orders for supplies for troops passing up or down the river through that district, has been forwarded to the Military Department for consideration.

59. Copies of some letters from the Commissary-General received through the Military Department of the Government of India, in which are noticed certain remarks by Mr. Samuells on supposed delay on the part of the Commissariat Department in making arrangements for the movement of troops from Raneegunge in August last, have been forwarded to Mr. Samuells.

60. In reply to a reference made on the subject, the Supreme Government have been informed that arrangements have been made by the Local Authorities for providing the party of seamen lately sent up to Assam with all necessary supplies. The Supreme Government have at the same time been requested to issue instructions directing that, in case of any difficulty being experienced in procuring elsewhere articles which can be supplied from the Commissariat stores on the spot, such articles may be advanced upon the receipt of the officer in command, on condition of being hereafter replaced by the Local Authorities.

61. A further report from the Deputy Magistrate of Santipore, of the loss of three more coal boats in the river, has been communicated to the Superintendent of Marine, with reference to previous communications made to him on the subject.

62. A further protest on the part of Mr. Tayler, in connection with his appeal against the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor removing him from the Commissionership of Patna, has been forwarded to the Governor-General in Council for consideration and orders.

63. Mr. Lewis, of the Civil Service, who was suspended from the Patna Magistracy, as reported in paragraph 46 of the Narrative dated the 15th August last, having submitted

explanations of his conduct which were deemed partially satisfactory, was considered to have been sufficiently punished by three months' suspension, and has been re-employed.

64. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police has reported that Rajah Ensiy Alikhan, the person referred to in the 66th paragraph of last week's Narrative, is not in Calcutta.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 5.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, November 24, 1857. (No. 137.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 133 of 1857, dated the 16th instant, we have the honor to forward, for your information, the Narratives of events furnished by the Government of Bengal, for the weeks ending on the 24th and 31st October, 1857.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Narrative of Events, dated November 7, 1857.

Fort William, November 7, 1857.

1. THE Deoghur mutineers continued their march unopposed, and at their leisure, through the districts of Behar and Patna, but did not visit Gya, at which station Major English, with his detachment, arrived on the 22nd. The mutineers were on that day at Jehanabad, whence they proceeded to Urwal, and on the 24th crossed the Soane.

2. In the meanwhile, two other companies of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, which were on their march from Burhait to join the head-quarters at Soorie, had mutinied. This detachment had got as far as Rampore Haut, where, on the 17th October, they suddenly made off, with the exception of ten men, who remained with their European officers. The direction they took, viâ Noni Haut, which they were reported to have plundered on the 21st, seemed to indicate an intention of following the same route as that taken by the 5th Irregulars and Deoghur detachment of their own regiment, and had it been found practicable to pursue them immediately, it is impossible that they should have escaped.

3. Deeply sensible of the disastrous effects of these repeated progresses of unchecked mutineers, through one of our richest and most valuable districts, of the sufferings that must thereby be inflicted on the people, and of the humiliation to which the authority of Government was subjected by them, the Lieutenant-Governor considered it his duty strongly to urge on the military authorities the necessity of making an effort to pursue and punish these rebels, if it were at all possible to withdraw a party of sufficient strength from the troops hurrying up to Lucknow.

4. In compliance with this requisition, two companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and a detachment of the Yeomanry Cavalry were promised for this service on the 23rd October. Immediate preparations were made for supplying this force with carriage and supplies on the road, and Lieutenant Boddam, who is well acquainted with the country, was ordered to hold himself in readiness to accompany the party.

5. As the mutineers had obtained six days' start, it was hardly expected that the pursuing column would come up with them; but the pursuit could not fail to have the effect of hurrying them on, and keeping them in some alarm, and thus in some degree of mitigating the calamitous consequences of their march, and it might even perhaps embolden the people themselves to resist and attack them.

6. The head-quarters of the 32nd Regiment reached Raneegunge on the 22nd October, and of their own accord delivered up their arms to their commanding officer. Their conduct on the march through the Beerbhoom district, is reported by the Magistrate to have been very orderly, not a single complaint of oppression or outrage having been made against them.

7. On the 19th October, the Commissioner reported that 500 men had entered the Sarun District from Goruckpore, and plundered Babooram's factory, near Dorowley. In

his letter of the 20th, Mr. Macleod's factory at Guggoah was also stated to have been plundered and destroyed, not however until after the Christian assistants of the factory had succeeded in effecting their escape, owing to the rebels not finding a boat to cross a little river which intervened between them and the factory. Of the subsequent proceedings of the insurgents in this district up to the end of the week, no report has been received, but they probably retired after doing this mischief, as in a telegram from the Commissioner, dated the 26th October, all was reported to be well in Chupra.

8. To prevent as far as practicable any further depredations, the Commissioner has been instructed to do all he can with the Goorkhas and the Naval Brigade, acting for the present, upon the defensive only, and above all things to protect the sudder station of the district.

9. As it was essential to the movement of the Goorkha corps that British officers should be attached to them, the military authorities at Dinapore, at the Commissioner's request, appointed certain officers belonging to regiments which had mutinied to do duty with these troops in Chupra. In reporting this to the Military Department, the Lieutenant-Governor made it a request that the proceedings of the Commissioner in the matter, though not in strict accordance with rule and usage, might not be censured in consideration of the urgency of the case, and that the officers ordered by the military authorities to Chupra might be allowed to remain there till those appointed by Government joined their posts.

10. The rebel Joodhur Sing, preparations for attacking whom were being made by the Commissioner, has effected his escape from Urwal, but a neighbouring taloukdar named Toolseeram, who was a prisoner in the Gya jail, and whose family Joodhur Sing has outraged, has undertaken to bring him back dead or alive, and for that purpose has been set at large for two months on the security of his talook.

11. The officers named in the margin* were on the 22nd placed at the disposal of this Government for employment with the Goorkha regiments. They were directed to proceed, without loss of time, to Patna, and there report their arrival to the Commissioner.

12. The captain of the steamer "Jumna" having expressed doubts as to the possibility of that vessel entering the Gogra at this time of the year, was directed by the Commissioner to proceed to Chupra and examine personally whether this is the case or not.

13. Mr. Samuells has been informed that the Supreme Government have approved the instructions which were conveyed to him by the local Government on the 23rd of September, with reference to Mr. Money's letter regarding the wants of the Behar District,† and that he has been absolved from all blame for the detention of the detachment of the 17th Madras Native Infantry on their way to Allahabad.

14. An explanation submitted through the Commissioner by Mr. Money and Captain Rattray regarding the movement of the force under the command of the latter against the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, has been forwarded to the Military Department. The expedition appears to have been undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Money, but Captain Rattray alone seems responsible for the crossing of the river, which left Gya exposed to danger.

15. The Commissioner has submitted a letter from Mr. Tayler, in which he states that he has no further papers with him bearing on the subject of the arrest of the Wahabee leaders, but that if required he is willing to enter into a full explanation of his reasons for placing them under restraint. It appears then that, although evidence was stated by Mr. Tayler in his letter of the 10th July last to be forthcoming to justify their arrest, none actually existed; or, at all events, none can be found in the Commissioner's office, and Mr. Tayler has failed to produce any.

16. The following gentlemen have been appointed Honorary Assistant Magistrates in Tirhoot, viz: Mr. F. H. Holloway, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. H. Hudson, Mr. M. J. Wilson, Mr. W. C. Baddely, Mr. J. Gale, and Mr. C. Gale.

17. *The Bhaugulpore Division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—The districts of the Bhaugulpore Division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have not been disturbed during the week, with the exception of those portions of the former which the Rampore Haut mutineers passed through on their march.

18. The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore has reported that the price of rice is still very high in the districts of his division, and is expected to rise still higher, which will cause great suffering among the poorer classes, unless rail and ferry fund works are carried on, on an extensive scale, so as to give them remunerative employment.

* Captains Morgan, Brooks, Macgregor, Fisher, Weston, and Barclay, and Lieutenant Roberts.

† See paragraph 13 of the Narrative for the week ending the 26th October.

19. Lieutenant Boddam, Executive Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, has been appointed a Commissioner under Section 7, Act XIV of 1857, for the trial of all offences punishable under that Act; and Mr. Meyers and Baboo Shyamalanund Mookerjee have been vested with the powers of Assistant Commissioner in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Mr. E. Braddon has also been appointed an Assistant, and Mr. H. Sherman a Sub-Assistant Commissioner in those pergunnahs.

20. *Rajshahye Division.*—Nothing occurred in the districts of the Rajshahye Division during the week in any way connected with disturbances elsewhere. The Commissioner reports that by the latest accounts received from Jelpigorie there are still some disaffected characters among the men of the 73rd Native Infantry. A report received from the Magistrate of Rungpore however states that up to the 22nd October, the troops there were steady and well behaved.

21. One prisoner was tried under Act XVI of 1857, in the district of Rungpore, but acquitted for want of evidence.

22. *Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions, and the City of Calcutta.*—Everything has been perfectly tranquil in the districts of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions, and in Calcutta, during the week under report.

23. *Dacca Division.*—On the 24th October, the Magistrate of Dacca reported the existence of a feeling of uneasiness among the sepoys of the detachment of the 73rd Native Infantry stationed there, but this has since subsided. It appears that their fears were excited by idle stories given out by evil-minded persons, that the sailors were coming to disarm and destroy them. The Magistrate has explained to the men through their native officers that such fears are utterly groundless, and they have been directed to seize the first man attempting to impose on them with similar stories, that he may be brought to punishment.

24. An intimation having been received from the Inspector-General of Ordnance, that the arms, &c. required for the Dacca Volunteers, had not been forwarded to Dacca, owing to no steamer being available for the purpose, the Commissioner of Dacca has been requested to make arrangements for their conveyance, and to report the same to this office for communication to Colonel Abbott.

25. The Commissioner has also been directed to inform Khajeh Abdool Gunnee and Abdool Ahmed Khan that the Lieutenant-Governor has perused with satisfaction his report on their loyal conduct and readiness in affording aid to the local authorities during the late crisis.

26. *Chittagong Division.*—The districts of the Chittagong Division have been perfectly quiet during the week, and the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry, stationed at Chittagong has been behaving in an orderly manner.

27. The Commissioner reports that about 90 men have been entertained for the new levy, one-half of whom are Rajbunsees or Burmah mugs; and that an attempt to induce the native Christians to enlist has not succeeded.

28. A copy of an extract from the proceedings of the Financial Department, dated 2nd October, relative to the payment of the amounts of lost bills of exchange, drawn on and by treasuries not now in existence has been forwarded to the Commissioner in reply to a reference made by him regarding drafts remitted by the sepoys of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, from Chittagong to their homes, long before the mutinies occurred, for which no acknowledgments have been received by them.

29. *Cuttack Division.*—In the Cuttack Division and the Tributary Mehals, the public mind has remained in a satisfactory state, nor has anything occurred to give rise to anxiety, except towards Bamnughatty in Mohunbhunge, the rajah of which place is again apprehensive of an outbreak among the Dhurrooas, and has been authorized by the Commissioner to take every necessary measure for the protection of his territory.

30. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—In none of the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division can order be said to have been as yet fully re-established.

31. In Maunbhoom, the zemindar of Pachete, Nilmoney Sing Deo, was reported by the Commissioner to be arming his retainers, and making preparations of defence. It was ascertained, too, by the Magistrate of Raneegunge that a number of workmen had been summoned from Calcutta to the residence of this zemindar at Kasseepore, and had taken advances for the manufacture of arms on his account. It has also been discovered by the Magistrate of Howrah, that some tents have recently been purchased for this zemindar, and orders given on his behalf for the manufacture of a considerable number of spear heads.

32. In Singbhoom, notwithstanding that the people generally seemed to be resuming their avocations, and the salt, and other traders, returning to their business, it was still uncertain what line of conduct the Porahaut Rajah would pursue, or what might be the effect of his intrigues on the Cole population of that district.

33. In both of these districts it was felt that the closest attention of the authorities was called for, and military operations were contemplated which would render it still more essential that constant and rapid communication between Government and the local officers, and those officers and their immediate superiors, should be established and kept up. Unfortunately, however, at this very juncture, the communication between the out-stations and the head-quarters of the Chota Nagpore Division has been rendered to a considerable extent difficult and uncertain, and the Commissioner's attention is necessarily directed to important transactions in the Lohardugga and Hazareebaugh Districts. Under these circumstances, it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor advisable that the districts of Singbhoom and Mambhoom should be placed temporarily under the Commissioner of Burdwan. This arrangement has been carried out accordingly.

34. Captain Oakes, with some of whose recent acts his Honor has had reason to be dissatisfied, has been removed from Purulia to the sudder station of Chota Nagpore under the immediate eye of the Commissioner, who has been requested carefully to observe his proceedings, as in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, this officer, though possessing much experience, is greatly wanting in judgment and discretion.

35. The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore had sent out messengers to procure intelligence of any large bodies of armed men that Soorunder Saiee might be collecting: with the exception of fifty men at Khinda, and the same number in another place, none were discovered. Nevertheless, from the reports of these messengers, and the fact of the Ghurooteeahs having assisted rather than endeavoured to oppose the progress of Soorunder Saiee through the district, it is gathered that the general feeling towards the Government is not good. It is possible, however, that the neglect of the Ghurooteeahs to give the information of Soorunder Saiee's progress may have been the result of fear, as they are a timid race of people. Soorunder Saiee is at Sumbulpore, and his brother, Oodunt Saiee, at Khinda, and it is suggested that the tranquillity of the district will, in a great measure, depend upon the decision of Government with reference to these two persons.

36. Thirty men of the Sebundee Corps, whom the tehseeldar of Boad had brought with him to Sonepore, in pursuit of convicts, were detained by Captain Leigh, and three more Companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry, with 50 paiks and 2 mountain howitzers were expected to arrive in a few days. The presence of so considerable a force in Sumbulpore, will, no doubt, have the effect of restoring confidence in the power of Government. The revenue, the payment of which had almost entirely ceased, is gradually coming in, and the attendance at cutcherry is larger than usual.

37. The Commissioner applied for, and was furnished with, the originals of the letters said to have been written by the native officers with the mutinous force at Dorundah to the native officer commanding the detachment at Sumbulpore, to enable him, if possible, to identify the signatures of the supposed writers of those letters.

38. *Assam, Cachar, Darjeeling, and Arracan.*—The peace of the province of Assam continued undisturbed up to the 24th October, and the public mind appears to have been restored to its former confidence. Cachar, the Arracan Provinces, and Darjeeling have also remained quiet.

39. *General Subjects.*—The right wing of the Shekawattee Battalion arrived at Purulia on the October, and it was then found that, owing to the disturbed state of that and the Singbhoom District, the requisite provisions could not be supplied. The Commissioner of Burdwan was directed accordingly to use every effort to send what was required from Ranegunge, and it may be mentioned as an evidence of the completeness of the arrangements there that, within five hours of the receipt of this order, fifteen elephants were on the road to Purulia with full supplies for a month for the whole of this force.

40. The station of Barra having been abolished, owing to the fall of the river between Barra and Sherghotty, the Supreme Government have been requested to replace the services of Lieutenant Trenchard at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief.

41. The Accountant to the Government of Bengal has been requested, in communication with the Accountant-General, to issue early instructions to the Superintendent of carriage and supplies prescribing the form of account and the system of adjustment to be adopted by him for ensuring a quick audit and settlement of his accounts.

42. In reply to a reference made by him on the subject, the Superintendent has been informed that although his appointment has been made with special reference to the progress of troops along the Grand Trunk Road, it is not at all unlikely that he may occasionally be called upon to assist in procuring carriage and supplies for troops marching in other directions, and that he must be prepared to afford every assistance in his power on such occasions.

43. A letter from Mr. Ward, bringing to notice the very indifferent fare which

officers proceeding by bullock-train are obliged to content themselves with, while their men are served with fresh meat, bread, and vegetables, and asking whether they are not entitled to rations, has been forwarded to the Military Department for orders.

44. A report from Mr. Ward on the measures adopted by him for furnishing supplies to the forces under Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer and Major English, of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, has been forwarded to the Military Department.

45. A Memorandum prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, having been received from the Supreme Government, in which certain trifling defects in the arrangements for the accommodation of officers and men were brought to notice, orders have been issued to the Superintendent to take the necessary steps for providing all the stations on the Grand Trunk Road with the requisites therein pointed out, and the Deputy Magistrate at Sasseram has been instructed to have temporary accommodations for officers constructed at Dehree, the bungalow there being occupied by the officer in charge of stores, and the clerks of the electric telegraph department.

46. With reference to the orders issued to him on the 24th October, the Superintendent reported that the requisite quantity of carriage and provisions for the detachment of the 13th Light Infantry, proceeding in pursuit of the Rampore Haut mutineers, had been supplied before the receipt of those orders.

47. A letter received from Mr. Ward, reporting to what extent he will be able to afford assistance to the postal authorities in carrying out the bullock-train arrangements, has been forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

48. With reference to a report received from the Commissioner of Patna relative to the arrangements made by him for the supply of carriage for troops, the Government of the Central Provinces has been requested to adopt measures for preventing the detention of carts supplied from the Lower Provinces longer than may be absolutely necessary, and their impressment beyond Benares on any account whatever.

49. An intimation received from the Military Department, that the necessary instructions have been issued to the Commissary-General for the adoption of measures for ensuring the timely receipt in the office of the Joint Magistrate of Pubna of all indents for supplies for troops passing up and down the river through his district, has been communicated to the Joint Magistrate of Pubna through the Commissioner of Rajshahye.

50. A communication has been received from the Military Department forwarding extracts from a military letter from the Court of Directors, of the 9th September last, detailing the reinforcement of European troops for India.

51. A letter has been received from the Home Department forwarding copy of a correspondence relative to the proposed exemption of the Christian inhabitants of the Presidency from the application of Act No. XXVIII of 1857.

52. Baboo Isser Chunder Ghosaul, Deputy Magistrate of Santipore, having offered to submit further suggestions regarding the formation of a Bengalee corps of militia or police, on being furnished with a copy of the instructions already issued by Government on the subject, has been informed that the Magistrate of Hooghly, by whom the experiment of raising a local corps is being tried, has been desired to report on the progress which he has made, and that, on receipt of his report, further orders will be passed on the letters submitted by the Deputy Magistrate.

53. A statement received from Mr. Money, Magistrate and Collector of Behar, in answer to the reflections cast on his conduct by Mr. Tayler, in his appeal to the Supreme Government against the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor removing him from the Commissionership of Patna, has been forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department for consideration; but Mr. Money's application for permission to publish that statement has not been complied with, as the publication of such correspondence would be in direct contravention of the orders of the Honorable Court, as conveyed in their dispatch No. 9 of 1843, of 16th April.

54. A letter received from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, with an annexure from Mr. Tucker, explaining that the opinion he is stated to have expressed that the orders of Government for the removal of women and children from the districts above Rajmehal were not intended to be enforced, was given as his private opinion only, and not in reply to any reference made to him in his official capacity, has been forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

55. Ten intercepted letters have been made over to the Government of India in the Foreign Department during the week.

56. A copy of a communication from the Supreme Government in the Foreign Department, directing the adoption of vigilant measures for preventing the subjects of foreign states, especially military adventurers from Europe from penetrating into the

interior of the country, or proceeding anywhere beyond the Presidency capitals, where suspected persons can be kept under strict surveillance, has been forwarded to each of the authorities noted in the margin * for their information and guidance.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Narrative of Events, dated November 14, 1857.

Patna Division.—THE insurgents of Goruckpore having formed exaggerated notions of the forces assembled at Sarun to oppose them, have committed no further inroads into that district.

2. On the western frontier of the Chumparum District, however, the retainers of the Chuckledar of Peerorona were reported to be plundering the village and oppressing the people, and to be deterred from crossing the boundary only by the two companies of Goorkhas who guarded the ghaut at Bagha.

3. One of the Goorkha regiments, and the Naval Brigade under Captain Sotheby, joined by that under Lieutenant Radcliffe, have arrived at Sewan.

4. The command of the military forces on the Sarun frontier has been assumed by Colonel Templer.

5. The Deoghur mutineers were believed at first to intend going to Goruckpore, but they were subsequently seen at Roop Sadar on the 27th October, and on the 29th at Dhunsollee, sixteen miles below Buxar; and it was then supposed they would cross the Karramnassa and enter the Ghazeepore District.

6. No precise information has been received during the week regarding the movements of the Rampore Haut mutineers. They were reported by the darogah of Kurruckdea to have been at Chuckaye on the 24th October, and by the Deputy Magistrate of Burhee to have been at Kurruckdea on the 27th, but the direction they took on leaving the latter place was not known.

7. The forces sent in pursuit of these mutineers were reported by Lieutenant Boddam, who has joined them, to have reached Patrole on the 31st October. Lieutenant Boddam has been directed to remain with this force till the arrival of Mr. Wilson; and some difficulties having been experienced on the line of march for want of sufficient carriage, the Commissioner of Burdwan has been directed to send up six elephants as soon as practicable.

8. The "Jumna" steamer being unable to enter the Gogra, has been sent to lie off the Sompore ghaut during the fair.

9. Shah Kubeerooddeen Ahmed having reported that Ummer Sing, with a party of the Ramghur mutineers, was at Rhotas, and collecting the revenue of the Hills, and having solicited permission to raise a body of 200 or 300 men, to be supplied with arms and ammunition by Government, for the purpose of apprehending the rebel, the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram and Lieutenant Stanton have been requested to report whether it would be expedient to comply with his request.

10. The Commissioner of Patna has been informed that Lieutenant Burlton of the 40th Native Infantry has been appointed to do duty with the Goorkha regiment at Sewan, in the room of Lieutenant Roberts, who is unable from ill health to take up the appointment, and that Lieutenant Bishop has been appointed to do duty with the regiment at Segowlee, in the room of Captain Fisher, appointed to the Army Commissariat Department.

11. Mr. Yule, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, having proposed that the indigo planters of Tirhoot and Purneah be invited, with the aid of Government, to raise volunteers for the defence of those districts, and offered his own services and his horses and elephants to assist in carrying out the proposal, has been informed that the measures already taken for repelling aggression in the Northern districts of the Behar Province render it unnecessary at present to adopt the course he has suggested, but that his advice and assistance will be readily taken advantage of should the state of affairs in those districts not soon mend.

* Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Nuddea, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Assam, and Chota Nagpore, and the Commissioner of Calcutta Police.

12. The Board of Revenue have been furnished with an extract from the letter o the Commissioner of Patna, dated the 12th of September last, in which he suggested a modification of the provisions of the Sale Law in favor of such Malgoozars as were really prevented by the disturbed state of the districts of the Patna Division from paying in their revenue with punctuality, which modification he was authorized by the Government to carry out.

13. A copy of a letter received from the Home Department, intimating approval by the Government of India of the services rendered by Moonshee Ameer Ali as Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna, and their satisfaction at the testimony borne by Mr. Samuells to the general loyalty of the Mahomedan inhabitants of Behar, has been forwarded to Mr. Samuells. His Lordship in Council did not consider that the occasion was one on which a khillut for special service could suitably be conferred on Ameer Ally, as had been recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor.

14. A Petition received from one Kuwal Kauth, of Sahebgunge, reporting that Moonshee Ameer Ali and others had joined the budmashes and plundered the city, has been forwarded to the Magistrate of Behar for report.

15. A petition submitted by Jogendro Doss, of Arrah, representing that from his Kotee having been plundered by the followers of Koer Sing, and Ummer Sing, he was unable to discharge a security bond for 16,550 rupees, for the payment of which he was much pressed by the Collector of the district, and requesting that instructions be issued to the Collector either to defer realizing the money for one year, or to receive in part payment of the demand a decree obtained by the petitioner for 14,098 rupees against two other parties, which on account of the disturbed state of the country has not yet been enforced, has been forwarded to the Commissioner for inquiry and report.

16. *Bhaugulpore Division, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—All the districts of the Bhaugulpore Division, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, have been perfectly quiet during the week; but in Saruth Deoghur, numerous dacoitees and petty plunderings were reported to have taken place, which were eventually put a stop to by the approach of Lieutenant Boddam and the troops marching in pursuit of the Rampore Haut mutineers.

17. The Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division having reported favorably on Mr. Kerry's proposal to raise a corps from among the Purbatteahs inhabiting the country to the north of Purneah, has been directed, in communication with Mr. Kerry, to enlist men of that tribe, as station guards, for the District of Purneah.

18. *Rajshahye Division.*—The districts of the Rajshahye Division remained quiet and orderly, and the troops at Jelpigorie were stated to have been steady and well-behaved during the week.

19. *Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions, and the City of Calcutta.*—All has been perfectly tranquil also in the districts of the Burdwan and Nuddea Divisions; and with the exception of the murder of a chowkeedar on the night of the 31st October by some seamen of the ship "Hotspur," who were undergoing their trial before the Coroner, the city of Calcutta likewise remained undisturbed, although filled with soldiers and sailors.

20. An intimation has been received from the Military Department, that the head-quarters of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, which had been disarmed at Raneegunge, has arrived at Barrackpore.

21. The Commissioner of Nuddea has been informed that the Supreme Government have sanctioned, as a temporary measure, a charge of 204 rupees, 8 annas, on account of additions to the police establishment of the Sub-Division of Khoolna in Jessore.

22. *Dacca Division.*—In the districts of the Dacca Division the public mind has remained quiet and undisturbed, and the uneasy feeling which had before existed among the troops stationed in the city of Dacca has in a great measure subsided.

23. Mr. R. Morrell has been appointed an Honorary Assistant Magistrate at Backergunge, and Mr. T. R. Kerr has been similarly appointed at Mymensing.

24. *Chittagong and Chota Nagpore Divisions.*—There has been no appearance of popular movement or excitement in any of the districts of the Chittagong Division, and the news from the Chota Nagpore Division has been very satisfactory.

25. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—In the District of Singbhoom, the Coles have peaceably commenced to gather in their harvest, and nearly all their head men have recognized the authority of the Senior Assistant-Commissioner, and paid their respects to him. The arrival of 100 Sikhs of the detachment under Captain Montgomery, has been also reported; and Dr. Hayes having accompanied the detachment, the presence of an European surgeon in the district has afforded much gratification to natives of all classes several of whom have placed themselves in his hands for surgical assistance.

26. In the Maunbhoom District, Colonel Forster has arrived at Purulia with a wing of the Shekawattee battalion, and has reported that throughout his march to that station he found the country perfectly quiet and tranquil, the only disaffected character in the neighbourhood being the zemindar of Pachete, whom a small detachment of troops, with a couple of guns would, he thinks, soon reduce to obedience.

27. Even in the Sumbulpore District, though some conflicting reports were received by the Senior Assistant-Commissioner of an assemblage of armed men at Khinda, the village of Oodunt Saiee, and of their having proceeded thence in the direction of Kolabera, the ghuroteea of which had principally assisted Soorender Saiee with men during the recent disturbances, order has been so far restored that the revenue has commenced to be paid in. Captain Leigh imagines that the ghuroteea of Kolabera, having got alarmed as to what may be the result to himself of the share he has had in the recent transactions, is making preparations for self-defence, and he has dispatched spies to Kolabera to bring him accurate information on the subject, besides summoning the ghuroteea to appear before him at the sudder station, as Soorender Saiee has done already.

28. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore having reported that Urjoon Sing, Rajah of Porahaut, had at last delivered up to him the whole of the detachment of the Ramghur Light Infantry battalion that had mutinied at Chyebassa, together with the arms, ammunition and treasure he had taken from them, and that preparations were being made for sending him to Chyebassa for trial before the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom for the offences charged against him, a copy of Captain Dalton's letter has been forwarded to the Government of India, and the Commissioner of Burdwan has been requested to keep the local Government informed from time to time of the progress of the Rajah's case.

29. The conduct of the zemindar of Pachete being still equivocal and suspicious, and he having disobeyed to attend the repeated summons of the Commissioner of Burdwan requiring him personally to appear before him and explain his behaviour, the presence of Colonel Forster and his men at Purulia was considered a fitting opportunity for securing his arrest, and the Commissioner has been empowered to proclaim him contumacious and have him arrested, his house occupied, and his estate attached, if Colonel Forster should consider it practicable to do it with the force under his command. If the proposed attempt to capture the Rajah should fail, and he finds means to abscond, the Commissioner has been further authorized to offer a reward of 1,000 rupees for his apprehension.

30. In submitting an explanation from Captain Oakes regarding his recent conduct in at one time submitting an urgent demand for troops, and immediately after reporting to Government that their services were no longer wanted, Captain Dalton has mentioned that the combination of Sonthals, which Captain Oakes seems to have principally apprehended, was never so serious as it had been represented to him, and that the necessity for a large force in Maunbhoom therefore never existed, and does not exist at present. He has accordingly recommended that the march of the 32nd Regiment be countermanded, and that the Shekawatty battalion having proceeded so far as Purulia, be employed in putting down and punishing the gangs of Sonthal marauders in the Maunbhoom and Ramghur districts, without further advancing into the district of Singbhoom.

31. Lieutenant Boddam, of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, has been vested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in the district of Hazareebaugh.

32. The confessions of subadars Jye Mungul Panday and Nadir Alli Khan, of the Ramghur Light Infantry battalion, taken before Major Simpson at Hazareebaugh, after the action at Chuttra, have been submitted to Government, and seem to implicate many of the landholders in the guilt of their rebellion.

33. The Principal Assistant Commissioner at Hazareebaugh has reported to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, that he has credited to "Profit and Loss," in the accounts of his Collectorate, a sum of 50,303 rupees, and 1 maund 20 seers of opium, recovered by the force under Major English from the mutineers at Chuttra.

34. *Assam and Darjeeling Divisions.*—In Assam the agitation which had of late troubled the public mind had entirely subsided, and at Darjeeling everything remained quiet.

35. *Arracan Division.*—In the Arracan districts also everything was quiet and orderly during the week. The Commissioner of Arracan had previously received a report that a conspiracy was on foot among the convicts in the Kyouk Phyoo Jail; but he was subsequently informed, by the Magistrate of the district, that the jail was perfectly quiet and tranquil.

36. The officer commanding the Arracan battalion, has sent an European officer to Kyouk Phyoo to assume command of the detachment posted in that place, with a reinforcement of 10 men, the largest number that could be spared from Akyab.

37. *General subjects.*—In reply to a telegram, intimating that his men were much distressed for want of pay, Captain Rattray has been informed that the rate of salary not having yet been settled by the Military Department, he had better only make them an advance at present, and that money for the purpose would be sent to him on his reporting how much he wants.

38. Uttum Sing, a sepoy of the 2nd Company Bengal Police Battalion, having been promoted by a detachment order, issued by Major English, to the rank of havildar for distinguished gallantry displayed by him in the field at Khuttra, his name has been directed to be borne on the rolls as a supernumerary havildar pending the occurrence of a vacancy in that grade, and the Supreme Government have been requested to sanction the arrangement.

39. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore having submitted the names of certain non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal Police Battalion for reward for distinguished conduct on the field of Chuttra, Captain Rattray has been requested to offer his opinion on the recommendation submitted by Captain Dalton, after communication with Major English.

40. The Supreme Government having requested to be informed of the results of the measures taken for collecting elephants for the public service, the officers named in the margin* have been directed to report how many elephants have been procured in each district of their respective divisions, showing, separately, the number borrowed, hired, and purchased.

41. Baboo Sree Kissen Sing having presented an elephant to the Government for the purposes of the State, the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor have been directed to be conveyed to him through the Collector of Hooghly, the officer through whom the present has been made.

42. A copy of a letter received from the Home Department intimating that the results of Mr. Ward's inspection of the several halting stations up to Sherghotty were considered to be satisfactory, has been forwarded to Mr. Ward for his information.

43. Mr. Ward has been informed that it has been decided by the Military Department that the average load for the inferior two bullock-carts supplied to troops marching from Raneegunge shall be six instead of ten maunds, the load established by regulation for the superior carts of the Upper Provinces.

44. A charge of 499 rupees, 7 annas, 2 pie, incurred by Mr. Ward on account of temporary establishment employed during the month of September last, pending the formation of a regular establishment, has been sanctioned.

46. A communication received from the Government of India in the Home Department, having reference to a delay in the supply of carriage for a party of troops marching from Dinapore to Benares, has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna for immediate inquiry and report.

47. The Commissioner of Burdwan having brought to the notice of Government the filthy and unwholesome condition of the encamping grounds at Raneegunge has been directed to consult Major Stephen in regard to the propriety of having a trench dug for the use of the native soldiers and camp followers remaining in the cantonments, and if necessary to take a strip of land beyond the limits of the cantonments for that purpose.

48. A proposition submitted by the Commissioner of Nuddea for providing drill agency for the new police corps in the mofussil from the disarmed native regiments, has been submitted to the Supreme Government in the Home Department for consideration, with a request that intimation be given to the local Government if any really trustworthy native drill serjeants could be made available for the duty in question.

49. An intimation received from the Military Department that the necessary instructions have been issued to the chief of the staff, directing officers commanding regiments on the line of march to restrain their men from entering the houses of villagers in search of liquor, has been communicated to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

50. The Supreme Government have sanctioned as a temporary measure an establishment for the Deputy Magistrate on special duty with the Brigade proceeding up the Grand Trunk Road of 109 rupees, or 19 rupees in excess of the amount ordinarily allowed to Deputy Magistrates on account of establishment.

51. Mr. J. Da Costa, moonsiff of Bhaugulpore, having applied for permission to take

* Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Nuddea, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Chota Nagpore, and Assam.

his wife and child to the district in which he is employed, has been told that the order prohibiting European women and children to enter any of the districts beyond Rajmehal, or to leave Calcutta with the intention of doing so still remains in full force.

52. Synd Hossein Shubbur, *alias* the Bishop of Bagdad, who is now confined in the Calcutta jail, having been asked whether he desires anything to be done towards the care of his family at Cawnpore during his confinement, has submitted a petition, praying for his release and that of his followers, to enable them to bring their families down from Cawnpore and go back to their country. A copy of this petition has been forwarded to the Foreign Department.

53. Seven intercepted letters have been forwarded to the Foreign Department

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, November 14, 1857.

No. 6.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, October 18, 1857. (No. 124.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 117, dated the 7th instant,* we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this Department connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, in a telegraphic message dated the 30th ultimo, brought to our notice the disturbed state of the country near Allahabad, to the north of the Grand Trunk Road. "From near Gopeegunge to Allahabad," the Lieutenant-Governor observed, "the whole country is in the hands of various large parties of Oude talookdars, and zemindars, each having several guns, who are systematically acquiring without much violence village after village. These parties already possess the country as far south as the neighbourhood of the road, which they threaten immediately to cross and occupy . . . . A person, calling himself the Nazim of Allahabad, has seized Papamow, a village about five miles on the east side of the Ganges, and with a very large number of men, and some guns, threatens to interrupt our communication." The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly proposed that a small body of Europeans should be detached from the garrison at Allahabad, to disperse the rebels and recover lost ground; but we considered it necessary that Allahabad should not be weakened before the first detachment of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, arrived there. Orders were, however, issued to Colonel O'Brien, commanding the garrison, to prepare two guns, and to have 300 men ready to march against the rebels as soon as Captain Peel arrived. Colonel O'Brien was to take command of the force, leaving Captain Peel in charge of the fort.

3. You will find in the collection a copy of a dispatch from the Government of the Central Provinces, reporting a successful attack made on the rebels by a detachment of the Goorkha force at the village of Mundooree, in the Azimghur District, on the 20th ultimo. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken the opportunity of expressing to Colonel Puhlwan Sing, the commander of the Goorkha troops, his general admiration of their conduct since they have been serving in the British Provinces. A translation of the Lieutenant-Governor's letter to the Goorkha colonel will be found in the collection.

4. With reference to the 12th and 13th paragraphs of our letter No. 98, dated the 9th September last, we beg to inform you that the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces represented that more recent circumstances in the position and conduct of Rao Bhowany Sing, of Mynpoorie, render it proper to postpone for the present the grant to him of the sum of money authorized by us as a mark of approval of his loyalty and devotion to the British Government.

5. In continuation of the 11th paragraph of our letter No. 110 of 1857, dated the 23rd September, we forward copy of a further report by the Agent in the Hill Tracts of

* See page 106 of "Further Papers (No. 5)."

Orissa, on the state of affairs in his jurisdiction. The Agent states, that he continues to receive most favorable accounts as to the state of all the Khond districts.

6. You will perceive that we have appointed the Rev. Robert Henderson, junior minister of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta, to do duty with Her Majesty's 93rd Regiment, Highlanders.

7. We forward in the collection a correspondence on the subject of the grounding of the steamer "River Bird," on her return to Calcutta, a little above Jungypore, and the measures that are being adopted to get her off. It appears from the report of the Superintendent of the Nuddea Rivers that the grounding of this vessel is to be attributed entirely to the ignorance of the native pilot. The vessel does not appear to have sustained any injury, but fears are entertained that it may not be possible to bring her round to Calcutta before next rains. It has therefore been considered the more economical course to purchase her at once on account of Government; and we have accordingly authorized the payment to the owners of the sum of 1,98,000 rupees, being the equivalent of 90,000 dollars, the amount of the guarantee given when the vessel was taken up by Government. Since the above was written, it has been reported that the "River Bird" is a total loss.

8. We also forward, as usual, some other correspondence, on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Agra Fort, August* 31, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th July, authorizing the grant to the Rao Bhowany Sing, of Mynpoorie, of a sum sufficient to enable him to prosecute his appeal, for the Mynpoorie Raj, before the Privy Council, as a mark of the sense entertained of his loyalty and devotion by the Supreme Government.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that more recent circumstances in the position and conduct of the Rao render it proper to postpone for the present the grant of the sum authorized by his Lordship in Council.

I have, &c.
C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Benares, September* 16, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor, in communication with Sir J. Outram, having been anxious to supply the Goorkha troops occupying Azimghur and Jounpore with light field-guns, and the mountain-train howitzers mounted on board the "Koladyne" steamer having been considered eminently suitable for the rapid movement of small bodies of troops employed against the insurgents in arms in those districts, his Honor instructed the commander of the steamer to land the guns in question, with their travelling carriages and ammunition, and has made them over to the Goorkha force.

2. It is hoped that this proceeding of the Lieutenant-Governor's will be approved by the Government of India; that it has not been reported sooner, is the result of an oversight.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *October* 8, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th ultimo, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the order issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, making over to the Goorkha troops occupying the districts of Azimghur and Jounpore, the light field-guns and the mountain-train howitzers on board the steamer "Koladyne," together with their travelling carriages and ammunition.

I have &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

The Officiating Judge of Azimghur to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Azimghur, September* 21, 1857.

I REGRET to say that Mr. Horne, the Magistrate of the district, is too unwell to write, and he has requested me to send, for the information of his Honor, an account of the repulse of the rebels which took place yesterday.

2. On Saturday night we were joined by the Shere regiment of the Goorkha force which had marched from Jounpore in a day and a half. At 1·45 A.M. yesterday, the force noted in the margin,* marched to disperse the rebels. We reached the village in which they were posted at a little after sunrise. Colonel Shumshere Sing at once ordered the advance. The Goorkhas rushed on at the double, and when we got within gun-shot of the village fire was opened by the insurgents. The Goorkhas continued to advance, and, as soon as they had an opportunity, returned the enemy's fire.

3. We knew that the main body of the rebels was posted in a clump of trees on the far side of the village. The Goorkhas continued their rapid advance. The rebels' artillery opened upon them, but were speedily taken at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy fled towards Captaingunge.

4. The rout was complete; all the artillery, three brass guns, with ammunition and bullocks, and the camp equipage, fell into our hands. The enemy were pursued for more than two miles, and numbers were shot down, but we had no cavalry, and from the rapidity of the advance, it was impossible that our guns could be brought up. The Goorkhas had marched eight miles and had advanced above a mile in double-quick time, each regiment vying with the other, which should be first at the enemy's position. They were therefore unable to overtake and destroy more of the rebels, who were flying for their lives.

5. Mr. Venables, as his gun was left behind, led the Magistrate's sowars. He was always where the fighting was hardest. He was first up at the first gun taken, and killed three of the enemy with his own hand.

6. Many of the enemy were found concealed in a jheel, and in the sugar-cane fields, where they had tried to conceal themselves or were lying in ambush. The men were principally Hindoos, and appeared to have come from Oude.

7. The force was commanded by Colonel Shumshere Sing; Captain Boileau was in military charge of the Goorkhas.

8. The loss of the enemy is, estimated at 200. Our loss is 2 killed, 3 dangerously, 18 severely, and 5 slightly, wounded.

9. The rebels retreated on the Atrowlia road. The force returned to Azimghur about noon yesterday.

I have &c.

W. WYNYARD.

* 2 iron guns, 1,200 Goorkhas.

Inclosure 5 in No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Jounpore, September* 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that in consequence of intimation having reached me that Azimghur was about to be attacked by Madho Sing of Atrowlia, with about 8,000 men, and eight guns, I have dispatched a regiment from this to reinforce that post.

There will be at Azimghur this evening, I hope, 1,450 men to repel the enemy. I have requested the officer commanding at Benares to send out some cavalry to Azimghur, and hope and trust my request will be complied with as early as possible.

I have, &c.

F. T. WROUGHTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
In Military Charge, Goorkha Force.

Inclosure 6 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

Sir, *Benares, September* 25, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th instant, and, in reply, to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having detached a regiment of Goorkhas to reinforce the post of Azimghur.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 7 in No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Jounpore, September* 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, a copy of Captain Boileau's dispatch on the late affair with the rebels, in the Azimghur District.

I have, &c.

F. T. WROUGHTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
In Military Charge, Goorkha Force.

Inclosure 8 in No. 6.

RETURN of Guns, Ammunition, &c., captured from the rebels at Mundoree, on the 20th September, 1857.

	Blank Cartridges.	Ball Cartridges.	Grape.	Bullocks.	Half oz. Iron Balls.
No. 1. Brass gun, with tumbril complete, about 4 Pr.	1	55	4	6	..
No. 2. ditto ditto ditto	9	39	5	6	..
No. 3. ditto ditto ditto	8	60	8	6	..
Ammunition wagon complete	..	135	7	4	..
Leather bag	..	..	..	..	8740
Total	18	289	24	22	8740

F. M. HAY, *Lieutenant,*
In charge of Artillery, Goorkha Force.

Azimghur, September 21, 1857.

Inclosure 9 in No. 6.

Assistant-Surgeon Wright to Captain Boileau, Commanding at Azimghur.

Sir, *Azimghur, September* 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information, a memorandum of the casualties which occurred in the action of yesterday.

The unusual number of severe cases is in consequence of the large proportion of gunshot wounds, 23 out of the 26 wounds having been from gunshots; and most of them from grape.

It is not unlikely that several slight wounds may be under the treatment of the "Baids" attached to the force.

I have, &c.

F. P. WRIGHT, *Assistant-Surgeon, With Goorkha Force.*

Inclosure 10 in No. 6.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Goorkha Force, engaged at Mundoree, September 20, 1857.

REGIMENT.	Killed.	Dangerously wounded.	Severely wounded.	Slightly wounded.
Gunnash Dutt	1	1	6	2
Subboaj	1	1	9	2
Sheer	..	1	3	1
Total.. ..	2 *	3	18	5

F. P. WRIGHT, *Assistant Surgeon, With Goorkha Force at Azimghur.*

Inclosure 11 in No. 6.

Captain Boileau to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

Sir, *Azimghur, September* 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that, having been reinforced by the arrival of the Shere Regiment of the Goorkha force from Jounpore at 6 P.M. yesterday, I determined to attack the largest body of insurgents in our neighbourhood at once.

2. At half-past one o'clock A.M., I accordingly moved out against them, and reached their position at the village of Mundoree, ten miles from this, a little after sunrise.

3. I found them strongly posted, the village covering their centre, and extensive fields of sugar-cane (now at its greatest height) protecting both their flanks, with a grove of mango trees in rear.

4. They had received no notice of my approach, and I am told that many parties had quitted their camp in search of plunder; the number left amounting to not less than 1,000 men with 3 guns.

5. When within a quarter of a mile of their position, the Goorkhas broke into five columns, and advanced with great rapidity and spirit to the attack, rushing straight to the guns, receiving their fire, and capturing them in less than ten minutes after the first shot was fired.

6. The insurgents retreated at once, and were pursued for nearly three miles, losing men at every step. They finally dispersed in the sugar-cane. The country is covered with fields of this plant, and afforded an admirable shelter to the enemy, whose loss on this account was much less than it would otherwise have been; we were also unable to make use of our guns against them, as owing to the rapidity of the advance, they were unable to keep with the troops.

* I did not see a dead man, but I am told there were two killed as above.

7. I would estimate the loss of the rebels at from 150 to 200 killed, and many wounded must have crept into the sugar-cane. Our loss is 2 killed and 26 wounded. I annex a return. Lieutenants Dunbar and Hay, and Assistant Surgeon Wright, were present in the field, and Messrs. Wynyard, of the Civil Service, and Venables, Deputy Magistrate, volunteered their services, and accompanied the troops throughout. The latter gentleman killed three of the enemy with his own hand.

8. Lieutenant-Colonel Sumshere Sing who commanded the Goorkha troops on this occasion is a very old and deserving officer, and has seen much service. I would solicit your bringing his name to the notice of the Nepaulese authorities with a recommendation for advancement. Majors Chumpa Sing and Purboo greatly distinguished themselves, and I hope will receive some mark of approbation from the Durbar.

9. The guns captured are brass, upon nearly new carriages, and in calibre are, I think, 5-pounders. The troops were back a little after 12 o'clock noon, having been ten hours on foot.

I have, &c.

G. W. BOILEAU, *Captain,*

In Military Charge, Goorkha Detachment, Azimghur.

Inclosure 12 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

Sir, *Benares, September 26, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd instant, giving cover to Captain Boileau's account of an affair with the rebels at Mundoree, in the Azimghur District.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that you will be good enough to deliver to Colonel Puhlwan Sing the accompanying letter from his Honor, expressing his general admiration of the conduct of the Goorkha troops since they have been serving in the British Provinces, and at the same time to beg that the Colonel will, in behalf of his Honor, express to the officers and men engaged in the late action, his high sense of their bravery and energy, the first quality of good soldiers. The rapid march made by the Shere Regiment from Jounpore to the field, ten miles beyond Azimghur, has especially called for the Lieutenant-Governor's admiration.

3. You will also convey to Captain Boileau and the other British officers doing duty with the Goorkhas on this occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for their services in this affair.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 13 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

Sir, *Benares, September 26, 1857.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor desires me to direct your particular attention to the march of the Shere Regiment from Jounpore to Azimghur, reported in your letter, dated the 19th instant.

2. This march, together with that made a few days ago by the Goorkha detachment which came in for the guns and ammunition on its return from Benares to Jounpore, altogether, and finally, disposes of the assertion that has lately more than once been made, in excuse of the very little use of which these excellent troops have been made, since they entered the Central Provinces, namely, that the Goorkha soldiers are incapable of rapid movement.

3. A march of 40 miles completed between 10 A.M., of one day, and 6 P.M. of the next, followed up by a fresh advance at midnight to attack an enemy posted at a distance of 10 miles, the defeat of that enemy, and the return of the regiment to its quarters by noon, having again been on foot for ten hours, is an achievement which cannot be surpassed by any troops in the world. Yet of such men it has been said that with them all rapid movements are out of the question.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that these assertions were made without

thought, but how mistaken they were, is now patent; and he trusts that both you and all the British officers who have dealings with the Goorkha troops will henceforth act in relation to them upon a juster estimate of their efficiency. The public service in these provinces has greatly suffered by the mistake.

5. In your valuable report to Major-General Sir James Outram, of which a copy has been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor you, observe that "it is evident to me that the Nepalese officers have not been accustomed to act independently, and they consequently shirk responsibility which they dread." The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt of the correctness of this representation, but the circumstance is one which will be no impediment to the most vigorous action, if the British officers attached to the force do what the Lieutenant-Governor expects of them.

6. It was natural to expect that foreigners, and those foreigners mountaineers unaccustomed either to the plains or to their inhabitants, should at first feel some awkwardness in the new position in which they were placed, with everything strange around them.

7. The sagacity of General Jung Bahadoor had already foreseen this difficulty, and it was at his urgent desire that British officers were attached to the Goorkha force, to encourage the officers and men, and explain how operations should be carried on in such a country and such a climate as that in which they now, for the first time, marched, and against such an enemy, as they now, for the first time, met.

8. Moreover it is to be always borne in mind that these foreign troops, who are not operating against any defined enemy, cannot act in our country, except upon the specific requisition for a particular service made by the District Officers and conveyed to them by the officers placed in political relation with them.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor will not disguise his opinion that, for the inaction which has marked the proceeding of the Goorkha force both in Goruckpore and Azimghur, and for the impunity with which a small collection of undisciplined men were allowed, in the latter district, to insult the head station, by a prolonged hostile demonstration within nine miles of it, no blame, even the most minute, attaches to the Goorkha officers or men, or to their military system; but all the blame must fall upon the civil officers of the districts and the British military officers attached to the force. The Lieutenant-Governor will, however, say no more upon the past, than to express a hope that it may be made a warning for the future.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor will now confidently look to you that the Goorkha force is henceforth actively employed in the service for which it was placed at the disposal of the British Government by the Nepalese, the suppression of anarchy or rebellion in these provinces. He knows well that the spirited Commander of these troops will only require to have pointed out to him where the insurgents or others to be punished are posted, and that to march against them and to defeat them will be the immediate consequence.

11. The exact nature of your operations against the rebels on the Oude frontier, it is of course beyond his Honor's province to dictate. This will be arranged between Colonel Puhlwan Sing and yourself in concert with the Civil officers of Jounpore and Azimghur.

12. It is very desirable that you should make some regular plan of a small campaign against the insurgents, having regard to the principal strongholds or residences of the leaders, and the expediency of destroying those places and the chief haunts of those in arms against the Government. Any isolated action like that which has just taken place has its good effects. But the tranquillity and peace of this frontier will be secured only by systematic and continued operations. The rebels must be entirely dispersed; military execution must be done upon those who offer armed resistance; the heads of the movements must be hunted out and brought to trial, and a proper example made, in places where barbarities have been practised against Englishmen, or those under their protection, and where sedition has been fostered. The Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that the operations of a few weeks carried on with the spirit and activity which forms so striking a point in the Goorkha military character, and directed by British officers according to the spirit of these instructions, will, completely and finally, put a stop to all disturbance in Jounpore and Azimghur.

13. You will be good enough to furnish a copy of this letter to Captain Boilean, as well as to every officer who now or hereafter is placed in independent charge of any portion of the Goorkha force.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Inclosure 14 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Benares, September 26, 1857.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs me to draw your particular attention to the circumstances under which the recent engagement between the Goorkhas and the insurgents near Azimghur has taken place.

2. The station of Azimghur was re-occupied by the Goorkhas towards the end of August. The Civil Officers returned at the very commencement of the present month. From that time till the 20th, they appear to have remained in a state of entire inaction; their ideas turning to the construction of barricades and entrenchments, and the demand for reinforcements, rather than to an advance against the undisciplined rabble who were collecting to insult them, and whose numbers at last turned out to be no greater than the Goorkha force all along available to them.

3. The responsibility of this discreditable inactivity rests primarily with the Magistrate. It was his duty to have made a requisition for the troops, the first moment that correct and certain information of the collection of insurgents in his neighbourhood was obtainable. That the collection of these men took place within ten miles of an overwhelming force of Goorkhas, makes such a falling short in an obvious duty, the more open to animadversion.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot consider the excuses made by the Magistrate for his exaggerated estimate of the insurgents to be worthy of serious notice.

5. A copy of my letter of this date is annexed for your information and communication to the Magistrate of Azimghur.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 15 in No. 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces to Colonel Puhlwan Sing.

(Translation.)
(After Compliments,) *Benares, September 24, 1857.*

I HAVE had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Lieutenant-Colonel Mudoman Sing, and of the officers of his regiments, which came to Benares to receive a supply of ammunition, and to take charge of four guns, which I have had great pleasure in obtaining for the use of the brave Goorkha Corps under your command. I was present at a parade of these regiments, and I was much gratified by their martial appearance and desciplined manœuvres.

I regret that I could not at this opportunity have an interview with yourself, and I was very much grieved to learn that you were unwell. I trust that you are now entirely restored to health.

I have heard on every side, since I took charge of the government of these provinces, of the admirable conduct, in every respect, of the troops under your command. Whilst their bravery has been conspicuously displayed on the only two occasions that have yet been afforded them, namely, at Gheogha, and at Moodaree, their orderly and honest behaviour, day by day, in camp and bazar, have been equally admirable. This soldierly conduct demands the warm acknowledgments of the British Government: and, knowing how much the conduct of troops depends on their Commander, I beg to be permitted to express in the strongest terms my thanks to yourself, and the great esteem for your character which these circumstances have raised in my mind.

I have been especially gratified to hear of the long marches which some of your regiments have lately made; I mean the march of the four companies from Jounpore to Azimghur, a distance of 40 miles, in less than 30 hours: immediately after which they sallied out with the rest of the force and attacked the enemy, and won a victory. In this way the internal tranquillity of a district, when it has been suspended, is restored, and in this way, namely, by quickly marching against the enemy, and attacking him in a moment wherever he collects, a district is defended against the predatory incursions of such unorganized assailants from without, as now annoy Azimghur. In this way, too, the

renown of troops and commanders is obtained. That no opportunity of this sort may be lost to any one of your regiments, I have ordered the complete carriage required for your whole force, to be continually maintained ready, so that wherever, by day or night, information of work to be done, in any direction, is obtained and communicated to the British officers attached to your troops, there will be no obstacle to the most rapid movements.

I hope soon to have the pleasure and advantage of a personal interview. In the meantime I send this friendly letter to be delivered into your hands by Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton.

J. P. GRANT.

Inclosure 16 in No. 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, September* 30, 1857, 11·45 P.M.

A DETAILED report was received to-day from Mr. Mayne, the able Magistrate appointed to Gopeegunge, of the state of the country between the Trunk Road and Oude. The result in short is, that from near Gopeegunge to Allahabad, the whole country is in the hands of various large parties of Oude taloukdars and zemindars, each having several guns, who are systematically acquiring, without much violence, village after village. These parties already possess the country as far south as the neighbourhood of the road which they threaten immediately to cross and occupy. Some mutineers from Oude are beginning to join them. On receipt of this report, I immediately telegraphed to Colonel O'Brien to ask the state of his garrison. I know that he is positively forbidden to send a man out of it for any purpose. I have got his answer. He has 439 effective Europeans, and 131 Sikhs. Captain Peel, with about 300 men, starts for Allahabad by steamer to-morrow morning, and should arrive in three days. I have now just received a message from Colonel O'Brien, dated 9 P.M. to-night, saying that a person calling himself the Nazim of Allahabad, has seized Papamow, a village about 5 miles on the east side of the Ganges, and, with a very large number of men and some guns, threatens to interrupt our communication. Papamow is to Allahabad what Howrah is to Fort William. There can be no doubt that the telegraph wire will be immediately cut, and the dâk and other communication immediately stopped, unless the country north of the Trunk Road is immediately recovered and secured. Two weak Sikh posts, of 50 men each, at Gopeegunge and Sydabad, may hold their own, but cannot proceed to other points along a road running through the enemy's country. But if 2 guns and 150 Europeans are added to the 100 Sikhs, this force, with 50 of Matheson's sowars, and 200 of Catania's levy, whom I dispatched to Mr. Mayne to-day, will be able to drive off and punish the Oude men, and to recover the country north of the road, whilst the remnant of the 50th Native Infantry, who have come in from Nagode, hold the posts of Gopeegunge in the rear. The Goorkhas are at this moment fighting on the Oude border, both in Azimgurh and Jounpore. It is for your lordship to elect between leaving Allahabad with about 300 effective Europeans, and 150 Sikhs, and sacrificing our telegraph and dâk, and bullock train communication. I believe Allahabad, with such a garrison, to be safe, with a force at Futtehpore to the north, and another on the Trunk Road to the east, and sailors close at hand; and I strongly recommend saving the road. It would be a great inconvenience and disgrace, at this moment, to have our communication stopped almost under the guns of Allahabad. An immediate decision is necessary.

Inclosure 17 in No. 6.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *October* 1, 1857, 5.45 P.M.

IN the complete uncertainty in which we are left as to events in Oude, Allahabad must not be weakened before the first detachment of the Naval Brigade arrives there. But orders will go to Colonel O'Brien immediately to prepare 2 guns and to have 300 men ready to march against the rebels as soon as Captain Peel arrives. Colonel O'Brien will take command of the force, leaving Captain Peel in charge of the Fort.

Inclosure 18 in No. 6.

Lieutenant McNeill, Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp Russellcondah, October* 1, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I yesterday received a report from the tehseeldar of Boad, dated the 22nd ultimo, reporting that the spies sent by him at my request to ascertain the state of affairs in Sumbhulpore, had returned on that date.

2. Inclosed I have the honor to forward a translation of the report made to the Thasildar by the spies, also translation of a deposition taken from a Sebundee sepoy, who proceeded to Kalahundy, or Karonde, of Nagpore.

3. Sree Oodita Pretaub Deo, the Rajah of Kalahundy, in a letter to my address, dated the 22nd ultimo, reports that every thing is tranquil in his zemindary, and I continue to receive most favorable reports as to the state of the other Khond districts.

4. The tehseeldar of Boad has proceeded to the village of Paickbahall with a view of apprehending Bhabosoye Mullicko, and Chaholo Mullicko, mentioned by the spies as living in that village.

I have, &c.
A. C. McNEILL, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 6.

Translation of a Statement made in Ooryah before the Tehseeldar of Boad on September 22, 1857, *by Ramo Mahanty, and two other persons.*

ON our way to Sumbhulpore, we met at Beelunka of Sonapore a man named Ahalad Bhogato, an inhabitant of Sumbhulpore; we told him that we were merchants. On questioning him (Ahalad Bhogato) he replied that some of the sepoys of the Sircar, stationed at Hazareebaugh, and also some of the godiahs and rajahs of Tamalagodo, Goonderegodo, Toonderegodo and Pilloore Goda, &c., under the jurisdiction of Nagpore, had combined together, and having consulted, committed a crime against the Sircar, and released from the jail some prisoners who had been guilty of murder. Also that the mutineers had released two brothers of the rajah of Sumbulpore, named Soondur Sahib, and Oodunthe Sahib. That the mutineers, accompanied by these two persons, were stationed on the bank of the Sunko River, and that it was their intention to proceed to Sumbulpore. This we heard from Ahalad. On making inquiries from the inhabitants of Beelunka, &c., of Sonapore, we everywhere heard to the same effect. And as regards the prisoners who had been released, two persons named Bhabasaye Mullicko and Chohala Mullicko, these two individuals being afraid that they would be seized, were travelling about from village to village, not residing in their own village. We were also informed by a woman named Danee, that those two persons above named were at present residing in the village of Paick Bahall; on hearing which we proceeded to that village to find out whether the above statement was true or false. At the village of Paick Bahall we met the above two Mullickoes, who questioned us, "Where are you come from?" we replied that we are from the south, and intended going to Sumbulpore in order to purchase some coarse silk cloths, but having heard that there was a disturbance at Sumbulpore, we, owing to fear, did not proceed to that place; also, on hearing that you have arrived from that country, we have now come to ascertain from you the circumstances, and if it is true that there is a disturbance, we shall return to our own village. Chohela Mullicko then said, "it is true that disturbances prevail in that part of the country, but at present there is no fear at all in Sumbulpore. Many individuals of Duspullah, of Boad, of Sohonpore, of Sumbulpore, of Ongole, &c., who were confined by the Sircar at Hazareebaugh, have been released by rajahs and some sepoys who combined and consulted together and killed some servants of the Sircar; they (the prisoners) have all returned to their respective villages; we were both of us confined in that jail, but having been released have come away. At the time of our being released, the persons who set us free told us that they intended coming by Sumbulpore in the month of Karteeka (November), to overthrow the raj of the Sircar; till that period we were told to stop at home and to come when we have heard of their (the rebels) arrival at Sumbulpore, when we are to

proceed and meet them." We heard from those two persons the above circumstances. The neighbouring villagers believed the statements which these two prisoners are circulating and talking of, viz., that the Sircar raj was about to come to an end, and that a nabab would come. The whole of the country people are of one mind, and are aiding the prisoners. In consequence of this, and also owing to the villagers talking in a rebellious manner, we could not apprehend these two prisoners.

Inclosure 20 in No. 6.

Deposition given in Ooryah by Sebundee Peon, Bhogoto Patro, of the Orissa Agency, before the Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa, on September 30, 1857.

I AND Sebundee Peon Horebundoo Patro, proceeded, on the 27th August, 1857, to Kalahundy, with a purwannah issued by the agent to the address of the rajah. We both on our way through Soorahdah arrived at Rampore, of Muddunpore, district of Kalahundy. We met there an Ooriah Brahmin, an inhabitant of Sumbulpore, who told us that 650 prisoners, who were in the jail of Hazareebaugh, had been released by the rajah of Rooma, and by the nabab of Delhi, and that they had beaten the Sircar. That one of those prisoners, named Poorondoro Baboo, an inhabitant of Nagpore, had prepared an armed force, and intended going to Nagpore, which news having been heard by Soorondoro Baboo, servant of the "Koompany" Sircar at Sumbulpore, that he had collected 900 armed men from the rajahs of Karial, Patna, and Sumbulpore (300 men from each rajah), and were proceeding to assist the Sircar. After we had learnt this news we proceeded to Joonagudda, and delivered the purwanah to the rajah, and having received an answer from him, we left that place and returned through Dandpore, Onthorla Gontapuddah, Kelapadee, Feringiah, Bondoghor, Gootingiah, to Russellcondah. In passing through all the above places, we found everything quiet.

Mark of
⋊
BHOGOTO PATRO.

Taken before me at Russellcondah this 30th day of September, 1857.

A. C. McNEILL, *Lieutenant,*
Agent, Hill Tracts of Orissa.

Inclosure 21 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Rev. J. C. Herdman.

Reverend Sir, *September* 28, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council having been informed that the Rev. Mr. Henderson, the junior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, has expressed a desire, if required to do so by the Government, to go to the North-West Provinces with Her Majesty's 93rd Highland Regiment, I am directed to request that the reverend gentleman will proceed to Allahabad with one of the detachments of the regiment now on its way thither by bullock-train.

2. Travelling accommodation will be provided for Mr. Henderson on application to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 22 in No. 6.

The Rev. R Henderson to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *September* 29, 1857.

THE Rev. Mr. Herdman has forwarded to me your letter to him of yesterday, appointing me to proceed to the North-West Provinces on duty, with Her Majesty's

93rd Regiment of Highlanders, and directing me to proceed with one of the detachments of the regiment now on their way to Allahabad by bullock-train.

2. With reference to this, I have the honor to state that, as my health is not yet re-established since a recent illness, my medical attendant thinks it very unadvisable that I should go to Allahabad by bullock-train, and has recommended me to apply for permission to proceed thither by steamer.

3. I have ascertained at the Government Boat Office, that a steamer (I believe the "James Hume") and flat, is preparing to start for the North-West in about six days.

4. I have the honor therefore to request that I may be allowed to proceed in this way to Allahabad, there or from thence to join Her Majesty's 93rd Regiment, and that I may be allowed a passage, &c., to that station by that steamer, or any other starting about that time.

I have, &c.
ROBERT HENDERSON.

Inclosure 23 in No. 6.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Rev. R. Henderson.

Sir, *September* 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed to intimate to you that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit you to proceed to Allahabad by steamer, joining the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 93rd Regiment at that station.

2. The Suporintendent of Marine will be requested to provide you with a passage on board the first steamer that leaves for the North-West.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 24 in No. 6.

Notification.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 2, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. R. Henderson, junior minister of the Church of Scotland, to do duty with Her Majesty's 93rd Regiment, Highlanders.

C. BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 25 in No. 6.

Captain Sotheby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Chunar, off Gurrich, September* 20, 1857.

I BEG to acquaint you I arrived here on Friday evening, and found the "River Bird" ashore on a bank about 50 feet from the channel. I immediately endeavoured, by towing, to move her, without any success; the next morning we layed out two anchors astern, and took upon myself to detain the "Madras" on passing to assist. Mr. Forbes obtained a large party of coolies with poles to loosen the mud all around her, but as there was no current the large holes that were made, filled up again from the suction:

In the afternoon we endeavoured with the two steamers, with four cables and two anchors, towing astern and on the quarter, without producing the slightest effect. She appears to be completely fixed, about two feet out of water, and consequently a dead weight of about 250 tons. Every available article has been removed; the two steamers having so little power, with so slight a hold in the water, the anchors and cables so slight, and everything so deficient for moving such a heavy weight, I think it is perfectly hopeless with our present means, and it is the opinion of myself, Lieutenant, and Carpenter and Masters of the steamer, it is only waste of time and expense waiting any longer, particularly as our men, in this confined steamer, are getting sickly. I therefore immediately proceed. The "River Bird" is perfectly safe in her present position, and the measures to adopt would be to send ways from Calcutta and launch her into deep water when the river falls, which it must do before camels could be made or casks sent up to endeavour to float her. As I do not consider she can be made available for this year, as the water I hear will have fallen too much to get her to Calcutta, the best way would be to purchase her. She would be always a serviceable vessel.

It appears, from the information I can gather, the vessel was in charge of a man named Chundar, a dandy belonging to his brother's boat (Nufrat) who is a Government pilot, and came on board with his badge (No. 2 Government pilot). The captain naturally concluded he was the right one, though thought he did not appear clever when he brought the vessel up, but there was no other pilot to be obtained in the Ganges; the steamer appears to have had a very short and inexperienced crew; and, after grounding, the captain appears to have done all he could with his very limited means, though the speed of the vessel was rather fast for intricate channels; he wished to keep to port, which would have cleared the vessel, but the pilot said otherwise; but of course all these matters can be readily got at in Calcutta.

I have, &c.

E. S. SOTHEBY, *Captain,*
Her Majesty's Ship "Pearl."

Inclosure 26 in No. 6.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *September* 28, 1857.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 20th instant, from Captain Sotheby, of Her Majesty's steam-ship, "Pearl," reporting failure of the attempts made by him with the steamers "Chunar," and "Madras," to tow off the "River Bird," and to request that you will report if any and what measures have been adopted by you to float that vessel, and what are your expectations as to getting her down before the further fall of the Bhagarutti River. You are further requested to advise the Government as to the expediency or otherwise of purchasing the "River Bird," or coming to some understanding with the owners in the event of your failing to float her.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 27 in No. 6.

The Superintendent of Marine to the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, September* 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th instant, forwarding copy of a letter from Captain Sotheby, of Her Majesty's steamer "Pearl," reporting the failure of the attempt made by him to tow off the "River Bird," and requesting that I will report if any and what measures have been adopted by me to float that vessel, and what are my expectations of getting her down before the further fall of the Bhagarutti

River. I am further requested to advise Government as to the expediency or otherwise of purchasing the "River Bird," or coming to some understanding with the owners in the event of failing to float her.

2. With reference to the above, I beg to state for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that immediately on hearing of the "River Bird" being on shore, the manner on which she grounded, and the locality where the accident took place, I felt convinced that unless a considerable rise in the river took place, it would be impossible to tow or heave her off. I therefore at once prepared the means of launching her, which I dispatched by the steamer that left Calcutta on the 22nd instant, together with a number of carpenters and bromadars, and the first assistant to the surveyor and builder, with detailed instructions for his guidance in laying the ways.

3. From a sketch of the river and channels forwarded to me by Mr. Hampton, the Government Officer sent in the "River Bird," to assist in taking the vessel up, I saw that there would be little difficulty in launching her when the water had subsided sufficiently to allow the people to work under the vessel's bottom in laying down the ways: that sketch (as in the one forwarded with your letter under reply) showed that within fifty feet on the broadside of the vessel, there was water more than sufficient to float her.

4. As the river had fallen, and is not likely to rise again this season, I have instructed Captain Boon of the "Fire Queen," who went in charge of the party sent up, to desist from all attempt to heave the vessel off, as the only result would be to strain and otherwise injure her, but to direct all his efforts to laying down ways to launch her.

5. With reference to the concluding part of your letter in which I am requested to advise regarding the purchase of the vessel from the owners, I beg to state that I will at once make inquiries as to her value, and put myself in communication with the agents with a view to furnishing the necessary information to Government. I have no doubt of our being able to launch the vessel into deep water, but it is yet a question as to our being able to get her to Calcutta before the next rains. There is an understanding that Government is to pay 90,000 dollars for the "River Bird," in case she be lost, and to pay a certain hire, whilst she is away from Calcutta. It may become a question whether it would be better to keep her on pay until she can be brought to Calcutta, or to buy her at a price considerably above her value.

I have, &c.
T. E. ROGERS.

Inclosure 28 in No. 6.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, September 30, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 21st instant, with its inclosure, from the agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, reporting that, at his request, his Highness the Nawab Nazim promptly sent assistance to the steamer "River Bird," which vessel is grounded at a place called Ghareeah, about six miles above Jungipore.

I have, &c.
C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 29 in No. 6.

The Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Moorshedabad, September 21, 1857.*

ON its becoming known to me that the steamer "River Bird" had grounded at a place called Ghareeah, about six miles above Jungipore, I requested his Highness

the Nawab Nazim to render any assistance in his power towards getting the steamer off again.

2. His Highness promptly complied with my request, and sent Mr. Wilson, a civil engineer in the service of his Highness, with several boats, and a number of men to the spot where the steamer is aground, in view to affording aid in getting her off.

3. And I beg leave to annex copy of Mr. Wilson's report for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.
G. H. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 30 in No. 6.

Mr. Wilson to Rai Proson Narain Deb, Bahadoor Dewan Nizamut, Moorshedabad.

Sir, *Moorshedabad, September* 15, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that agreeably to your order I left this on the 11th instant, in company with Mr. Markham, Supervisor of Nuddea Rivers, taking with me a pinnance, two boleahs, and four pulwars, with 150 boatmen, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the steamer "River Bird" aground at Ghareeah, six miles above Jungipore. We reached the vessel on the evening of the 12th and offered our assistance to the Captain on board, but he declined accepting of it because the steamer is too firmly aground to be got off without launching her, which cannot be done until the necessary tools and materials arrive from Calcutta. Being of no use there, I returned to Moorshedabad with the men and boats. The steamer is aground on the western side of the channel in 2 feet of water, and about 30 feet from deep water. The vessel is lying broadside on to the channel, which, at that point, is 300 feet wide and 24 feet deep. Whether the steamer be able to proceed to Calcutta this year or not, it is necessary that she be got off her present position and floated, with as little delay as possible, to prevent the bottom from being injured, and to allow her to proceed to Calcutta as soon as the river opens next year. If the vessel be floated by the 10th of October, she might be taken to Calcutta this year before the closing of the river. If she has to remain here, it would be advisable to cover her over with bamboo mats to prevent her hull from being injured by the sun during the hot season.

I have, &c.
A. WILSON,
Engineer, His Highness the Nawab Nazim's Service.

Inclosure 31 in No. 6.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 1, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter dated the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit herewith, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter from the agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, submitting a report from Lieutenant Forbes, Superintendent of the Nuddea Rivers, on the grounding of the steamer "River Bird" in the Bhaugarutti River, a few miles above Jungipore.

I have, &c.
C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 32 in No. 6.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Moorshedabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Moorshedabad, September* 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Lieutenant-Governor the accompanying report (in original) of Lieutenant H. Forbes, Superintendent, Nuddea Rivers, on the grounding of the steamer "River Bird" in the river Bhangarutti, a few miles above Jungipore.

2. Hearing that the Government will have to pay about two lacs of rupees if the "River Bird" is lost, I felt anxious that every possible exertion should be made to save the vessel.

3. Lieutenant Forbes zealously accompanied Captain Sotheby of the "Pearl," with the naval brigade under his command, in the steamer "Chunar," in the hope that he might be of some use in helping to extricate the vessel from the bank.

4. Lieutenant Forbes's report contains a clear detailed account of their proceedings, but their efforts to move the vessel were, I am sorry to say, totally unsuccessful.

I have, &c.

G. H. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 33 in No. 6.

Lieutenant Forbes, Superintendent, Nuddea Rivers, to the Agent to the Governor-General, Moorshedabad.

Sir, *Berhampore, September* 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information, that I accompanied Captain Sotheby of the "Pearl," with the naval brigade under his command in the "Chunar," to see if I could be of any use in helping him to extricate the "River Bird" from the bank where it had grounded in the Bhangarutti, a few miles above Jungipore. We left this at 2 P.M., on the 17th instant, and arrived at Goriah, the place where the "River Bird" grounded, at 3 P.M. the following day.

2. Immediately on arriving, preparations were made for trying to tow the "River Bird" off, and observations made as to the best direction to commence in.

3. The "River Bird" was lying on a mud bank with its head down the stream. It had upwards of 5 feet of water at the stern, about 4 feet under the paddle wheels, and only 2½ feet at its bows.

4. It was not more than 5 or 6 yards from the deep channel both in its rear and on its left side, but the vessel had been taken along the extreme edge of the proper channel, as it is here of a good width, and as we came up we left the "River Bird" at least 60 yards to our left.

5. The evening we arrived, operations were commenced by laying out anchors and fastening chains and cables to the "River Bird," but the anchors all came home and the chain snapped, but the vessel did not move in the least. Just before dusk the "Madras" joined us, so it was determined to try with both the steamers in the morning, and at the same time I was to procure as many coolies and bamboos as possible to loosen the mud and sand under the vessel, which would thus be carried off by the strength of the current. The following day I had 300 coolies at work till nearly 12 o'clock, and it was then thought that the sand was sufficiently loosened, and both steamers made fast chains and cables to the "River Bird," and every one seemed to entertain confident hopes that the vessel would get off.

6. It certainly was an exciting moment when both steamers began to steam away, and we anxiously awaited the result of our labours, but after half an hour's steaming and tugging, it was not found to have moved an inch.

7. After this, one or two other attempts were made, but without success; so after consulting with Captain Sotheby and several other naval officers, I came to the conclusion

that the plan proposed by Captain Hampton (who was sent up with Captain Peel, in charge of the "River Bird") was the only feasible one, viz., to get up ways and blocks, &c., from the dock yard in Calcutta, and to regularly launch the vessel again, but as no time should be lost, owing to the falling of the river, I started off that same night in a boat with Captain Hampton, and arrived yesterday morning at Berhampore. Captain Hampton went off at 12 o'clock in a small boat, which the dewan of the Nizam at Moorshedabad was kind enough to lend us, and he hopes to be in Calcutta to-night or to-morrow.

8. I would now beg to offer a few remarks upon the reason why the "River Bird" grounded, as far as I have been able to ascertain from inquiries made on the spot. At the time the "River Bird" was coming down the Bhaugarutti, it most unfortunately happened that it was only piloted by a dandy, there being no pilot present.

9. This dandy, by name Chunder, is a brother of one of the two pilots on that beat by name "Nafrat." The second pilot, I have been told by Captain Hampton, has been dead some time, and his place has not yet been filled up, but why I cannot find out. Chunder has only been on his present water five months as a dandy only, and cannot therefore know anything of the navigation of steamers, especially one of such draught as the "River Bird." I ought to mention, that on the occasion of Captain Peel's going up, the same man Chunder came on board to pilot the vessel, but as I had supplied Captain Peel at his request with my two best river darogahs, one of whom has been thirty years on this river and knows it thoroughly, and as there was also a pilot belonging to the Indian General Steam Navigation Company on board at the same time, it was not left to his ignorance to steer the vessel.

10. On the "River Bird's" coming down, he came on board at Kunsat on the Ganges, where his beat commences; and as he had taken the vessel up, and as he also had on the badge or chuprass of the Government pilots (which he had no right to put on at all) Captain Hampton was deceived into believing him to be the proper pilot of that station, but as he had some doubts regarding the man, he took the precaution of taking on the pilot of the preceding station, a man named Bharosah, who had sometimes taken steamers down that water in the absence of the proper pilot.

11. On arriving at Geriah, the pilot Chunder directed the vessel to the left. Captain Hampton, who was standing by, wanted the vessel to go to the right, but the pilot said there was a sand-bank, and as he seemed so positive and confident, Captain Hampton could do nothing, when all of a sudden it went from three fathoms to two fathoms, and then on the bank. Every means were then taken to get off, by backing the engines, throwing overboard the coals, and taking out the guns and machinery that could be got out, and the vessel was lightened as much as possible, but without any avail.

12. The "River Bird" having been sent up in such a hurry from Calcutta, was quite unprovided with proper ropes and tackle required for inland navigation, and very badly supplied with a crew. Captain Peel had to lend Captain Hampton four men from his Flat, and that only made fourteen or sixteen men for his crew, when for the work required not less than forty or sixty should have been on board.

13. The men that were there were quite unacquainted with their work, and could not even lay out an anchor; the capstan on board was absurdly small for a vessel of the size and weight of the "River Bird," and in other respects it is equally badly provided. I inquired from those on board at the time of the vessel's grounding upon whom the blame rested in their opinion, and they said upon the native pilot, as he had been warned by Captain Hampton not to go so much to the left, but he persisted in doing so till he grounded the vessel. I think the native pilot should be most severely punished for presuming to pilot the vessel when he is only a dandy, and strict inquiries should be made as to the absence of his brother Nafrat, and why the vacancy has not been filled up.

14. I hear that Chunder has piloted other vessels since the "River Bird" grounded. This does not matter so much, as the Government vessels, when they ground, draw so little water, that with very little lightening they float off; but I certainly think that Chunder ought not to be allowed to pilot any more steamers, and he ought besides to be severely punished for his recklessness and presumption.

15. It was proposed, previous to trying to tow the "River Bird" off, to take out all its engines and machinery, but they were found to be so strongly put together, that time would not admit of it.

16. The reason why the "River Bird" came down the Bhaugarutti, instead of going round by the Sunderbunds, was that all the pilots have been removed from that route to the Bhaugarutti, and Captain Hampton was of opinion that it would be more

dangerous that way than the way he came, owing to the wide spread of the water, which would prevent his seeing the proper channel at all.

17. If I might offer an opinion, I certainly think that great praise is due to Captain Hampton for his unceasing efforts to save the "River Bird," as all accounts agree in stating that he never left the deck before the vessel grounded, and since that has done everything to get it off that he possibly could, and his plan of launching it is the only one that seems at all practicable.

18. If immediate measures are taken for giving Captain Hampton all that he requires, and if the ways, blocks, &c., are sent up by the very first steamer, it is more than probable that, in about three weeks from the date we commence work, the vessel might be floated off and taken over the bar at the mouth of the Bhangarutti into the Ganges, and thence down the Sunderbunds. The river is still high, and the water will, I think, continue sufficiently so for a month yet, but after that I fear it will not be possible.

19. In conclusion, I am of opinion that the "River Bird" grounded solely from the ignorance of the native pilot, but that if it had been properly provided with men and tackle, it might have been got off that same day.

20. Since the "River Bird" grounded, the water has fallen a great deal, and the vessel has begun to make a bed for itself in the mud, which makes it the more difficult to get off. Captain Doeg, the "River Bird's" regular sea pilot, also accompanied the vessel, and has rendered every assistance to Captain Hampton. He is now in charge of the vessel on the part of Government during Captain Hampton's absence in Calcutta, and I am sure it cannot be in better or safer hands.

21. I am glad to be able to add that the "River Bird" does not seem to have injured itself at all, and everything on board is in perfect good order. The river is still rising, and is at present 27 feet 4 inches on the masonry gauge here. This great height is very unusual so late in the season, and will facilitate the launching of the "River Bird" a month hence.

I have, &c.

H. T. FORBES, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 34 in No. 6.

The Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 10, 1857.

WITH reference to the present position of the "River Bird," and to the probability of her not being floated in sufficient time to enable her to be brought to Calcutta until a rise in the river takes place, which cannot be expected until the month of June next, I have the honor to inform you that with a view to coming to some agreement with the owners of the vessel, I have had an interview with Mr. Ashburner, the agent for the vessel.

2. The value of the vessel as fixed by the agents on her being lent to Government was 90,000 dollars, or at the usual rate of calculation 2,02,500 rupees, but Mr. Ashburner showed me a letter from their constituents in China, in which they desired him not to dispose of the vessel for less than 2,25,000 rupees. He could not therefore consent to take less than the sum required to be paid by Government in the event of total loss.

3. As the vessel, as I have ascertained, in the judgment of competent parties, in which I concur, is not worth to Government more than 1,50,000 rupees, and if she is retained on demurrage for nine months from the first of this month at the rate of 200 rupees a day, the least I imagine that it could be fixed at, the amount would be 54,600 rupees, it would therefore appear desirable that the vessel should be taken over at once, as the longer she remains the property of her present owners, the more Government will have to pay for her daily.

4. Mr. Ashburner, the agent of the vessel, has made an application for the amount of the hire, which he states was understood by him to be 450 rupees a day until the vessel returned to Calcutta, but such a claim I should scarcely think could be admitted, as steam tugs on this river do not charge more than 300 rupees demurrage with steam, and 200 rupees without.

5. Mr. Ashburner asks to be permitted to draw 30,000 rupees on account, but at present the vessel has not earned that amount even if she is charged at the rate of 450 rupees a day from the time she was taken in the Government service, on the 21st August, 1857, to this date, fifty days.

I have, &c.
T. E. ROGERS.

P. S.—Since the above was written, the accompanying letter herewith forwarded was received. T. E. R.

Inclosure 35 in No. 6.

Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to the Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 10, 1857.

WITH reference to the accident to the "River Bird," and the Government guarantee against the loss of that vessel, we beg to state, for the purpose of avoiding any unnecessary charge by further delay, that we are ready to accept of the amount of the guarantee; and that we consider the steamer entitled to the 450 per diem, for which she was hired to Government, during her absence, until the amount of the guarantee is paid.

2. We beg to inclose our bill for the steamer up to date, being for fifty days, at 450 per diem.

3. The amount of the guarantee will be $90,000 at 220 1,98,000 rupees.

We have, &c.
ASHBURNER & CO.

To the Honorable Company . . . . . , *Dr.*

To the hire of the "River Bird" steamer as per contract from the 21st August to the 10th October, 1857, inclusive, being fifty days at 450 per day . .	Co.'s Rs.	22,500	0 0

Calcutta, October 10, 1857. Received Payment,

ASHBURNER & CO.

Inclosure 36 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *October* 16, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, and to request that you will pay to the owners of the "River Bird," the sum of 1,98,000 rupees, taking her over on account of Government from the date on which she grounded.

2. The Governor-General in council thinks that the claim of hire at the rate of 450 rupees, should not be acceded to, even for the time she was employed in the service of the Government, and that no hire should be paid from the date on which she grounded, and the guarantee became due.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 37 in No. 6.

Lieutenant Radcliffe to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *September* 29, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me when there will be a steamer disposable for the conveyance of 100 men, with their arms, ammunition, and baggage, under orders to join the Naval Brigade under Captain Sotheby at Patna.

I have, &c.
H. RADCLIFFE, *Lieutenant,*
Commanding Her Majesty's Ship "Pearl."

Inclosure 38 in No. 6.

The Superintendent of Marine to the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Office communication, of the 30th ultimo, forwarding for report in original, a letter from Lieutenant H. Radcliffe, commanding Her Majesty's steamer "Pearl," requesting to be informed when there will be a steamer disposable for the conveyance of 100 men with their arms, ammunition and baggage, under orders to join the Naval Brigade, under Captain Sotheby, at Patna.

2. In reference to the above, I beg to state that there are no Government steamers available for the service at present, and that all the private steamers that are to be had are taken up; and I have previous applications from the Commissariat and Quarter-master-General for all the stowage in the hold for stores and provisions, and for the deck space for troops.

I have, &c.
T. E. ROGERS.

Inclosure 39 in No. 6.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *October* 3, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter, dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to request that you will assign the first disposable space on board either Government or private steamers, to the 100 men, with their arms, ammunition, and baggage, who are under orders to join the Naval Brigade under Captain Sotheby at Patna, alluded to in Lieutenant Radcliffe's letter.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 40 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain A. C. Key, Commanding "Sanspareil," and Senior Naval Officer at Calcutta.

October 3, 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward for your information, and for communication to the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Pearl," the accompanying copy of correspondence* relative to the conveyance of the 100 men who are under orders to join the Naval Brigade under Captain Sotheby at Patna.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

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* Inclosures 37, 38, and 39, in No. 6.

Inclosure 41 in No. 6.

The Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, September* 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith for the information of Government, a letter in original, relative to the dispatch of coal from Allahabad to Mirzapore.

2. On the receipt of your letter, dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding a copy of a telegram from Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., to the effect that there was no coal at Benares or Mirzapore, a letter was sent to the Government coal agent at Allahabad, directing him to send down to Mirzapore 2,000 maunds, or as much more as he could spare from his depôt, due regard being had to his own wants, a good stock having been sent up to Allahabad by steam, and more being on its way.

3. When the coal was on the point of being dispatched from Allahabad, the Collector of Mirzapore wrote to the coal agent at the former station not to send any coal to Mirzapore, at the same time intimating that he was surprised that any coal should be sent back to Mirzapore under the circumstances stated, without consulting him as to the necessity of the measure.

4. Mr. Tucker was not aware of the measures adopted here for supplying Allahabad with coal, and he had, it appears, on a former occasion, sent 5,000 maunds from Mirzapore to Allahabad; still, the necessity of sending coal having been made known here, and orders having been conveyed to the coal agent to supply the demand, this officer must, I submit, be left to obey his orders without consulting any intermediate authority at Mirzapore on the subject, or otherwise great inconvenience may arise to the public service.

I have, &c.
T. E. ROGERS.

Inclosure 42 in No. 6.

The Collector of Mirzapore to the Government Steam Agent, Allahabad.

Sir, *Mirzapore, September* 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor of requesting you not to send any coal from Allahabad to this place.

2. Within a month I have, at the urgent requisition of yourself and Colonel O'Brien, sent 5,000 maunds of coal to you at a considerable expense, and am surprised that any should be sent back without consulting me as to the necessity of the measure.

I have, &c.
S. TUCKER.

Inclosure 43 in No. 6.

The Government Steam Agent, Allahabad, to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine

Sir, *Allahabad, September* 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 3rd instant, and to state that there was a little delay in obtaining boats on which to load the coal ordered for Mirzapore, owing to their being without dandies, manjees, &c., and not available without an order from the Collector, but when I had packed 2,500 maunds and was about to start it, I received a telegraph message from the Collector of Mirzapore *not* to send any. I previously informed him that I was about to send it off. A copy of his public letter of 9th instant, upon the subject, is annexed.

2. The loading cost 18-12, all to no purpose, as I surmise Mr. Tucker's letter is sufficient authority for not carrying out your instructions. If I am wrong in not dispatching the coal I would beg you to telegraph to me.

I have, &c.
F. MACGOWAN.

Inclosure 44 in No. 6.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *September* 19, 1857.

I AM directed to forward for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor, and for such orders as may be necessary with reference to the communication made to you under date the 4th instant, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Marine, and of its inclosure, relative to the countermand of a dispatch of coal ordered by him from Allahabad to Mirzapore.

2. The Governor-General in Council observes that the arrangements regarding coal made by the Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta, ought not to be interfered with by local officers, except in case of emergency, and then the Superintendent of Marine should be informed immediately.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 45 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, September* 28, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, having reason to think that reports of the progress of the boats carrying coal up the Ganges are not at present made to the Government, directs me to suggest whether such a measure is not expedient under present circumstances.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 46 in No. 6.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *October* 7, 1857.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 28th ultimo, from the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, and to request that the suggestion therein made may be acted upon, if the proposed practice does not already exist. You will be good enough to report what the present practice is.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 47 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 7, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th ultimo, with inclosure, relative to the unsafe state of the river above Dinapore, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward herewith, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the orders on the subject, addressed to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, on the 7th idem, and of the communication which has been received in reply from that officer.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 48 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir, *Fort William, September 7, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you a copy of a letter of the 5th instant from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and of its inclosures, and to request that your attention may at once be given to the adoption of the measures which the Governor-General in Council has desired to be taken for the security of the river, and for the punishment of the inhabitants of villages that may injure, or attempt to injure, any boats proceeding up with coal.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 49 in No. 6.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Patna, September 24, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter, dated the 7th instant, I have the honor to state that from the depositions of the manjees of the coal boats, it appears that the attack was made upon them in the Ghazeepore District.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 50 in No. 6.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, September 30, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. *Azimghur.*—No boats laden with coal pass up the Gogra; but, since the outbreak, boats have hardly been able to pass up or down, a large number of the landholders on both the Goruckpore and Azimghur banks having taken to plundering boats in transit. Indurjeet Sing of Nyncejore is said to have robbed some ladies and officers, fugitives from Fyzabad, and to wear a pistol he took from them. The Dobaree people have made themselves notorious; and on the Goruckpore side, plundering has been going on from Nurhurpore to Pyna opposite to Dobaree.

3. The ordinary police are unable to put down this system of marauding. The orders of Government have been translated and made widely known along the river bank; and Mr. Horne intends, as soon as he receives ammunition, to inflict severe punishment on all who may be proved guilty. Mr. Venables, however, considers that it will be useless to proceed against Dobaree until there is a force to go against Pyna at the same time, as the Dobaree people would cross over to their relations at Pyna, the moment they heard of a force approaching, and leave only an empty village. The village might be confiscated, but with these large Rajpoot communities, it is very difficult to give complete possession to a third party.

4. *Jounpore.*—Has no river frontage.

5. *Mirzapore.*—Owing to the severe punishments inflicted upon the dacoits of Gowra and Ramnuggur Sikree, the river is quite safe within the Mirzapore District, and no attacks upon boats laden with coal or other cargo, have taken place during the last two months.

6. *Benares.*—In June last, shortly after the mutiny, some boats were attacked and plundered. In two cases the marauders were convicted, and some of them hanged, which has put an end to the practice, no cases having occurred within the last two months.

7. *Gazeepore.*—One river dacoity has taken place. The orders of Government have been proclaimed, and will be rigidly enforced.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

GOVT. OF PAKISTAN PUBLIC LIBRARY

No. 7.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, November 7, 1857. (No. 128.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 124 of 1857, dated the 21st ultimo, we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this department connected with the revolt of the Native Army in Bengal.

2. We forward, in the collection, a narrative of proceedings from the 15th to the 30th September, 1857, submitted by Mr. Reade, the officer who, on the death of Mr. Colvin, assumed temporary charge of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

3. Mr. Reade having reported that, in obedience to our orders, he had made over charge of the Government to Colonel Fraser, we deemed it proper to explain to him that our object in placing a military officer at the head of the Local Administration was to meet the necessities of the time by combining the Civil and Military power in the same hands, and that the arrangement must not be supposed to imply the slightest disparagement of his capacity to conduct the civil affairs of the province, a duty which he had discharged during his temporary incumbency to our complete satisfaction.

4. Under the altered state of affairs at Agra, the Indore force having been dispersed, and Agra being no longer immediately threatened, the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Fraser, ordered the pursuing column from Delhi, under Colonel Greathed, to march direct on Cawnpore, for the purpose of reinforcing Brigadier Havelock's army at Lucknow. In issuing these instructions, however, Colonel Fraser wished it to be clearly understood, "that the moment spare troops are available at Cawnpore, in consequence of the arrival of soldiers from below, a portion of Colonel Greathed's column, or others in their stead, shall be sent, without loss of time, to Agra," where there are now only a weak European Regiment of Infantry, and a Horse Artillery Battery. Colonel Fraser also thought it proper to direct that Colonel Greathed should leave 200 of his Sikh Cavalry behind at Agra, as their services were greatly needed there.

5. Meanwhile, we had sent a telegraphic message, on the 19th October, to the officer commanding at Cawnpore, requesting that he would inform Colonel Fraser that the presence of Colonel Greathed's column was urgently required in Oude, and that the cavalry attached to that force was especially needed. We trust that upon the receipt of this message Colonel Fraser has found it practicable to modify his orders as regards the detention of the detachment of Sikh horse at Agra.

6. In compliance with the recommendations of the Chief Commissioner, we have sanctioned the raising of a corps of Jat horse, of the strength noted in the margin,* for the purpose of restoring and maintaining order in the Allyghur and adjacent districts, at a monthly cost of 11,804 rupees, exclusive of the salaries of the Commandant, the officer second in command, the Adjutant, and the Assistant Surgeon. It is intended that they should hereafter be amalgamated with the Sikh horse now being organized for a similar purpose in the Meerut Division, with the assistance of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub.

7. It will be seen that, owing to the present state of the entire border of the Central Provinces contiguous to Oude, between the Ganges and the Gogra, and to the expected invasion, in force, of the districts of Jounpore and Azimghur, a small detachment of troops,† under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, with two guns, has been ordered to proceed to the defence of the Azimghur frontier. This force will be joined by 1,200 Goorkhas, who were marching against the rebels in the pergunnahs of Northern Allahabad, but who have been recalled for the defence of Jounpore. As regards the Allahabad pergunnahs, we have been reluctantly obliged, in the present state of things at Lucknow, to refuse our assent to a proposal for the detachment of a small force from the garrison at Allahabad to act against the rebels.

8. We forward a correspondence with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces on the state of affairs in Rewah, Bundelcund, and Saugor. Captain Osborne's position at Rewah has greatly improved. He reports, under date the 21st October, as follows:—

* 4 Rissaldars, 4 Jemadars, 24 Duffadars, 4 Trumpeters, 400 Sowars.

† 320 men of H.M.'s 10th Foot, 170 men of the 17th Madras Native Infantry: Total, 480.

"I am happy to say, I have been able to put things all right here. The presence of the wing at Loriadur relieved me from the unpleasant position in which I was placed, and assisted me very greatly in arranging matters.

"The Sirdars, this morning, gave up the man of the 50th they had seized, and threw themselves on the mercy of the British Government. As severe measures just now are not politic, I pardoned them, deprived the man of his arms and accoutrements, and ordered him to join his regiment. The Rajah has expressed his deep regret at the outbreak. The dignity of the British Government has thus been asserted, and the territory put quiet. The latter is of great importance for the following reasons:

"All the chiefs in Bundelcund having assured Rewah if he rebels they all rebel.

"Daily, at least 200 bullocks, laden with grain, pass through *en route* to Mirzapore.

"The Commissioner, Saugor and Nerbudda territories, requires reinforcements, which most probably will have to go from these parts, and 100 miles of the road lies through Rewah; therefore it is a great thing that they should pass through unmolested. The Rajah has paid up his troops, and declares himself strong enough now to put down any outbreak. Things being in this state, I consider it my duty to remain here, where I can be of great service."

9. Captain Osborne was anxious that the Madras Brigade under Colonel Carthew, which had been ordered to Cawnpore, should remain for a few days at the Chuttra Pass, but, for reasons which we quite approve, the Lieutenant-Governor did not sanction that proposal.

10. In compliance with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, we have sanctioned the re-organization of the Patna Station Guards on the footing of Captain Rattray's Bengal Police Corps. This measure originated in an offer made by Mr. Solano, an European planter in the Shahabad District, to raise a body of horse for service in that district. For the reasons assigned in the correspondence, we agreed with the Lieutenant-Governor that it would not be expedient to accept Mr. Solano's proposal; but we have authorized his Honor to take steps for raising in Behar a trustworthy body of Mounted Police, or Irregular Horse, for general service.

11. We have also acceded to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals for raising a body of European mounted police for service in the districts of Shahabad and Behar, and a body of 200 or 250 European seamen, for service at Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. Four light field guns are to be attached to the latter force.

12. We forward a copy of a report by Mr. Samuells, the Commissioner of Patna, on the services rendered by Moonshee Ameer Ali, during his temporary incumbency of the office of Deputy Magistrate and Assistant to the Commissioner of that division. In this report Mr. Samuells also bears gratifying testimony to the general loyalty of Mahomedans in the province of Behar.

13. We did not consider it expedient to comply with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation that a khillut for special service should be conferred on Moonshee Ameer Ali.

14. His Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-chief, having requested that Her Majesty's ship "Sanspareil" might be allowed to return to Hong Kong as soon as possible, we informed Captain Key that we did not wish to detain his vessel any longer. We took the opportunity to express to that officer our regret at the necessity which deprived us of a further continuance of his valuable services, and our cordial thanks for the zeal with which they had been rendered.

15. We have appointed the Rev. Thomas Smith, a Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Calcutta, to do duty with Her Majesty's 42nd Regiment of Highlanders, on a salary of 500 rupees per mensem.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces having expressed some doubts as to the means of the bullock-train between Allahabad and Cawnpore for the conveyance of troops, the Director-General of the Post-Office assures us that the bullock-train between those places is fully organized, with sixty pairs of bullocks at each stage, and that it is capable of conveying 200 men daily from Lohurda (where the railway from Allahabad ends) to Cawnpore.

17. We forward a copy of a dispatch from the Government of the Central Provinces containing a report on the measures taken by the Collector of Allahabad for promoting the cultivation of land in his district for the khurreef and rubbee crops.

18. We also forward, as usual, some other correspondence, on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Agra Fort, September, 1857.

I AM directed to forward for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council, copy of a Memorandum of Mr. Reade, in provisional charge of this Government, from which his Lordship will perceive that it has been judged necessary, for the purpose of restoring and maintaining order in Zillah Allyghur, and the adjacent district, to raise a corps of Jat horse of the strength noted in the margin,* at a monthly cost of 11,804 rupees, exclusive of the salaries of the Commandant, the officer second in command, the Adjutant and the Assistant-Surgeon, whose allowance will be determined and reported on hereafter.

2. Men of the class for whom this body will be recruited, have lately rendered excellent service with the detachment that advanced on Allyghur from this station, and there seems to be good reason to believe in their fidelity and efficiency. It is intended that the corps shall hereafter be amalgamated with the Sikh horse now being organized with the assistance of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab in the Meerut Division.

3. The importance and pressing necessity for the measure are fully set forth in Mr. Reade's Memorandum, and I am desired to solicit the confirmation of the Supreme Government to the adoption of the proceeding now reported.

4. The usual Tabular Statement is herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Memorandum.

THE detachment of European troops which accompanied Mr. A. Cocks on his appointment as Special Commissioner to the Allyghur District, and the co-operation of loyal landowners with their armed tenantry have been the means of restoring the great portion of that district to comparative order within a brief period, but very great inconvenience is experienced from the want of Cavalry, and generally of reliable native mounted police in this and adjacent district.

2. The conduct of the Jat horsemen furnished by Thakoor Govind Sing, during the action with the rebel force under Ghous Mahomed Khan, on the 24th ultimo, and subsequently on the re-occupation of the town of Allyghur, affords strong grounds for placing confidence in the fidelity and efficiency of men of this class.

3. With the assistance of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, a depôt of Sikh horse is being formed under the direction of the Commissioner of the Meerut Division, and it is imperatively necessary that similar measures should be adopted without delay, in other parts of the North-Western Provinces, wherever circumstances render their adoption practicable.

4. In anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, it has therefore been resolved to authorize a levy of Jat horse to the extent noted in the margin.*

5. This levy will be raised under Mr. A. Cocks' superintendence for present employment in Allyghur, and the adjoining district, and will hereafter be amalgamated with the Sikh horse now being organized, and drafted into more districts where the services may be most urgently required.

*	4 Rissaldars	150 each	600	per mensem.
	4 Jemadars	50 „	200	„
	24 Duffadars	35 „	840	„
	4 Trumpeters	30 „	120	„
	400 Sowars	25 „	10,000	„
		Co.'s Rs. ..	11,760	
	Additional allowance to 4 Kote Duffadars, at 6 each, and 4 Pay Havildars, at 5 each		44	
		Total Co.'s Rs. ..	11,804	

6. With the concurrence of Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, Commanding at Agra, the following officers are appointed to the levy:

Commandant Captain Murray, late 71st Native Infantry.
Lieutenant De Kantzow, 9th Native Infantry, Adjutant.
Assistant-Surgeon E. McKellar.

7. For the present, Lieutenant De Kantzow will perform the duties of Adjutant in addition to those of second in command.

8. The allowances of the officers will be determined in a separate resolution.

E. A. READE,
In charge of Government, North-Western Provinces.

Agra Fort, September 25, 1857.

Inclosure 3 in No. 7.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *October 20, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated in September last, and to state that, under the circumstances represented, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the raising of a corps of Jat horse for the purpose of restoring and maintaining order in Zillah Allyghur, of the strength noted in the margin,* at a monthly cost of 11,804 rupees, exclusive of the salaries of the Commandant, the officer second in command, the Adjutant, and the Assistant-Surgeon.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 7.

Mr. Reade, in charge of the Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord, *Agra Fort, September 30, 1857.*

IN continuation of my address dated 15th instant, I have the honor to continue the Narrative of events to the close of September, 1857.

2. It was not till the 27th of this month, owing probably to our cossids having been intercepted, that official intelligence was received of the complete re-occupation of Delhi, the imprisonment of the king, and just retribution inflicted on the princes Mirza Moghul and Khuzzur Sooltan, his sons, and Aboo Bakur, his grandson, who had taken prominent shares in the combination against the Government.

3. The intelligence has been disseminated by every available means to Native States, to the Presidencies, and principal Stations.

4. In anticipation of orders, having enemies within hearing, and loyal subjects disquieted, I deemed it advisable to direct that a royal salute should be fired from the ramparts of the fort.

5. A crowd of fugitives, consisting of mutineers of many regiments, felons from jails, fanatics and miscreants of every description, have found their way to Muttra during the past three days, where they have been busily engaged in constructing a bridge of boats over the Jumna, and opening a communication with the mutineers of Indore and Holkar's troops, mentioned in my previous narrative, who have remained at Dholepore watching the

* 4 Rissaldars	..	.. 150 each	..	.. 600	per mensem.
4 Jemadars	..	.. 50 „	..	.. 200	„
24 Duffadars	..	.. 35 „	..	.. 840	„
4 Trumpeters		.. 30 „	..	.. 120	„
400 Sowars	..	.. 25 „	..	.. 10,000	„
			Co.'s Rs. ..	11,760	
Additional allowance to 4 Kote Duffadars, at 6 each, and 4 Pay Havildars, at 5 each ..			..	44	
			Total Co.'s Rs. ..	11,804	

progress of events. It is now evident that their forces will combine, in consequence of the column of pursuit detached from the army at Delhi, which was reported to be moving by the right bank of the Jumna, having, through some unexpected change of orders, proceeded into the Doab towards Allyghur.

6. This is much to be regretted, as, in the event of the original plan having been followed out, the pursuing force would have come upon a horde of dispirited fugitives before they could have time to cross the river, and would have had no difficulty in destroying and dispersing them, recovering at the same time 20 guns, and 50 elephants with other property of Government.

7. In support of this strongly urged and promised movement, the detachment of the European troops, Artillery and Militia, under Major Montgomery, had been moved to Seydabad, the apex of the triangle from Muttra and Agra. The result of this unfortunate alteration of plan must be the lapse of some days before decisive measures can be taken against an enemy refreshed by rest, and encouraged by reinforcements.

8. Anticipating that the fall of Delhi would bring down a stream of fugitives towards Agra, I deemed it necessary to secure the entrances to the city of Agra lying within range of protection from the fort; under the able supervision of Captain Munbee, the narrow lanes and alleys have been blocked up, and the main streets secured by solid entrances, through the gates of which no sudden rush could be effected, and mortar batteries in the fort have been placed so as to cast shells with precision beyond the enclosed space upon any gathering for that purpose. The proceeding has given confidence to the people in the city.

9. Anticipation of a siege of this fort by mutineers from Gwalior is at an end. Sindia having got rid of the mutineers of Indore and Holkar's troops, with or without the co-operation of the Rana of Dholepore, has sunk the boats on the Chumbul. By the latest advices he had the mastery of the mutinous contingent regiments, the great body of which were about to leave for the Doab and Oude.

10. The death of Mr. Greathed, who has shared the labours of the siege of Delhi from the first, in the hour of triumph, has rendered it necessary to make a special arrangement for that division. Mr. Saunders has been directed to assume charge for the present, and to be guided by the instructions of the chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, who has volunteered his assistance, until communications are re-established with Agra.

11. Mr. Cocks continues with the force detached from Agra to the Allygurh district. His successful measures for the tranquillity of that district have been temporarily interrupted by a last despairing attempt of some Mahomedan fanatics to create a diversion, and the necessity of operating against the mutineers at Muttra. The landowners remain loyal, and he is now engaged, with the aid of Captain Murray, in raising a body of Jât horse, a class who have fought by the side of European soldiers against rebels, and on whose fidelity there is reliance.

12. The movement of the Meerut forces have been inoperative in the direction of Boolunshahur, and the outbreaks of Mahomedan fanatics in Moozuffernugger have called them in that direction.

13. The Rajah of Mynpoorie is still in rebellion, and is the principal cause of our communications with Cawnpore being intercepted; but generally the population of the district is against him, even those of his tribe, and the first demonstration of advance of European troops will restore the district to tranquillity.

14. That tranquillity is maintained in Etawa by the influence of landowners supporting the local establishments, though that district continues to be traversed by parties of mutineers; and the European district officer can at present only communicate from Agra.

15. The same remark applies to Muttra, before the arrival of the fugitives from Delhi; our largest revenue remittances have come in from that district.

16. From the district of Rohilcund urgent appeals are received from landholders, urging on the Government the deputation of troops, and the expulsion of rebels who have assumed authority; and these applications have been sent before the result could be known of the contest before Delhi.

17. The facts afford good omen that the recovery of military supremacy will be followed by rapid and universal re-establishment of executive administration.

18. The intelligence which has been received from Rajpootana is not satisfactory though of a varied character. Colonel Lawrence has had a conflict with the mutineers of the Jodhpore Legion now in concert with a rebel Thakoor of Awa without results; and the death of Captain Monck Mason, the political agent of Jodhpore, in an attempt to join him, is a great loss to the public service.

19. At Nimbhera, an outlying portion of Tonk, Captain Showers has succeeded against some insurgents, and obtained possession of their guns.

20. In both these actions it is satisfactory to relate that the Bombay regiments behaved well.

21. I have only briefly to notice local measures. The electric telegraph communication between Agra and Meerut has been renewed as far as the camp of the detachment. Wire sufficient for the whole length has been recovered, tested, and is ready to be put up for the whole distance between Agra and Meerut. Tents have been completed for the accommodation of nearly 5,000 soldiers; 1,500 camels have been collected to meet the urgent calls for carriage from Cawnpore, and hospital clothing is being made up in large quantities for field service.

I have, &c.
E. A. READE.

P. S.—I conclude this Narrative by reporting that, agreeably to orders just received, I have made over charge of the Government to Colonel Fraser, C.B., and by tendering my assurance that I will give to him the assistance which I have heartily and unobtrusively rendered to Mr. Colvin. E. A. R.

Inclosure 5 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *November* 2, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council desires me to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Reade's dispatch dated the 30th September, being a Narrative of proceedings from the 15th of that month up to date. These proceedings are approved.

2. His Lordship in Council also desires me to request that it may be explained to Mr. Reade that the object of the Government in placing a Military Officer at the head of the Local Administration was to meet the necessities of the time by combining the Civil and Military power in the same hands, and that the arrangement must not be supposed to imply the slightest disparagement of Mr. Reade's capacity to conduct the Civil affairs of the province, a duty which he has discharged during his temporary incumbency to the complete satisfaction of the Government.

The Governor-General in Council would greatly regret that any misapprehension should arise on this head.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 6 in No. 7.

The Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Agra Fort, October* 14, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor-General in Council, copy of a Memorandum this day recorded by the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, containing instructions to Colonel Greathed, commanding the moveable column, as to the policy to be observed with reference to the existing state of affairs in these provinces.

I have, &c.
C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 7 in No. 7.

Memorandum.

THE Indore force having been dispersed, and Agra being no longer immediately threatened, it becomes necessary to determine the line of operations to be laid down for the guidance of Colonel Greathed in command of the moveable column.

2. Applications of the most urgent character have been received, in the latest dispatches from Cawnpore, for reinforcements to assist the force now at Lucknow. Every other consideration, not of an urgent character, must bend to this.

3. Colonel Greathed will accordingly march immediately for Cawnpore by the Grand Trunk Road. He will put down any opposition which may be shown at Mynpoory, but otherwise he will not, unless attacked or menaced from the direction of Furruckabad, diverge from his strait route to Cawnpore. The chastisement of the Nawab of Furruckabad can without present inconvenience be deferred for a future opportunity.

4. While the Chief Commissioner cheerfully yields to the imperious necessity of reinforcing General Havelock's army at the present moment, he does so upon the understanding that the moment spare troops are available at Cawnpore in consequence of the arrival of soldiers from below, a portion of Colonel Greathed's column, or others in their stead, shall be sent without loss of time to Agra.

5. This important city, the seat of Government, is left now with only a weak European regiment and one Horse Artillery Battery. From this small force a party has to be detached for the occupation of Allyghur. The populous towns of Muttra and Bindrabun must be protected in case they are threatened. Early measures are necessary for the re-occupation of Etawah. The mutinous contingent still lingers with its siege train at Gwalior, and although likely to march in another direction, Agra cannot be regarded as secure, as long as a strong brigade with 30 field pieces and a siege train hangs within 80 miles. It is with a strong conviction of the considerable risk which he runs, that the Chief Commissioner has permitted Colonel Greathed's force to leave, and he does so, consequently in the confident expectation that the urgent wants of the station will be recognized and met at the earliest possible moment.

6. Although the Indore force has been dispersed, yet the Cavalry still exists in some quarters, and in considerable parties still infests the country.

7. It is impossible for the Military authority at Agra, without an efficient detachment of this arm, either to oppose or correctly ascertain their movements, or to maintain a suitable attitude of defence at the seat of Government, or to give effective assistance to other stations from the only arsenal of the Middle Doab.

8. The Chief Commissioner therefore considers it imperatively necessary, that a detachment of 200 Sikh Horse should remain at Agra for the present. It will be relieved as soon as possible by a levy of Sikh Horse from the Punjab, which will be sent to Agra as soon as it is raised.

9. One hundred and fifty of this small body of Cavalry will accompany the column to Mynpoorie, and escort Mr. Cocks with any treasure that may be there, back to Agra.

10. The 50 Sikh Cavalry now at Allyghur, will also remain there.

11. Mr. George Campbell will, as before, march with the force as Civil Officer accompanying the column; he is invested with the powers of Special Commissioner, but he will not, while Mr. Cocks is present with the column, be required to exercise them until the column has passed Mynpoorie.

12. But the position of affairs at Mynpoorie will require the presence of an Officer of mature experience and local knowledge and influence. Mr. A. Cocks, late the judge of that district, is the officer whom the Chief Commissioner has selected for this duty. All civil questions relative to the treatment of the country, chiefs and inhabitants of Mynpoorie, and of the tract lying between that district and Agra will therefore be referred by Colonel Greathed to Mr. Cocks, who is invested with the office of Special Commissioner for the purpose.

13. Mr. Cocks is charged with all arrangements for the reception of treasure, said to be in keeping for us at Mynpoorie by Ras Bhowanee Sing, for the occupation of the district on the retirement of our troops, and for the disposal of all prisoners and offenders whom it may be advisable to try otherwise than by court-martial.

14. Endeavours will be made to maintain a communication by post with Colonel Greathed's column. But as there are no means at present at the Chief Commissioner's disposal for the permanent retention of Mynpoorie, or even for the certain occupation of

the country lying between Mynpoorie and Agra, no steps need to be taken for the establishment of a horse post, or the erection of electric telegraph.

15. Urgent requisitions have been received from Cawnpore for carriage, and arrangements have been made to collect as many camels and carts as possible, in the vicinity of Agra, which can now be forwarded under the protection of the moveable column beyond the obstacles to safe transit, caused by the rebellious attitude of the Mynpoorie Rajah and Nawab Raes of Futtehghur.

16. Colonel Greathed's column has this morning marched over the bridge, and is encamped on the other bank of the Jumna. It will move forward towards Mynpoorie on the 15th instant.

17. A copy of this Memorandum will be sent to Colonel Greathed for guidance, and the Supreme Government, General Outram and General Penny, for information.

H. FRASER,
Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces.

Agra Fort, October 14, 1857.

Inclosure 8 in No. 7.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *October* 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 14th instant, forwarding copy of a Memorandum by the Chief Commissioner, containing instructions to Colonel Greathed, commanding the moveable column, as to the footing to be observed with reference to the existing state of affairs in the North-Western Provinces, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of those instructions, but his Lordship in Council hopes that there may have been some modification of the proposed arrangements as regards the detention of the Cavalry, upon the receipt of the Governor General's message of the 19th instant.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 9 in No. 7.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Officer commanding at Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.) *October* 19, 1857.

YOU are requested to forward the following message to Colonel Fraser, Chief Commissioner at Agra, with the utmost expedition:—

"The presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed's column is urgently required in Oude, therefore do not let Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed be detained at or near Agra an hour longer than is necessary. Allow him to exchange some of his sickly and weak European Infantry for some of your fresh men, if he desires it. Let Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed know that his Cavalry is especially needed.

The reinforcement of General Outram at Lucknow is the object which most presses, and you are requested to do everything in your power to hasten the accomplishment of this by Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed."

Inclosure 10 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, September* 8, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated 31st ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the abandonment of the district of Goruckpore has made it impossible to do anything at

present towards the discovery and reward of the persons mentioned as having assisted the fugitives from Fyzabad.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor will take the earliest possible opportunity for carrying into effect the orders of the Government of India on this subject.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 11 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, September 26, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 8th current, I am directed to inform you that the Mahomed Hussun who so kindly treated Colonel Lennox and others, has since that time unfortunately turned a rebel, being the same person who has invaded Goruckpore under the title of the Nazim or Chuckladar.

2. On the re-occupation of the district, every endeavour will be made to discover and punish those who ill-treated the fugitives, and to reward those who did them good service.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 12 in No. 7.

The Magistrate of Jounpore, on Deputation at Mirzapore, to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Mirzapore, August 4, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state that a present of 1000 rupees, and a commendatory perwannah addressed to him by yourself, would, in my opinion, be a sufficient reward for Rampergas Sing.

I have, &c.
H. P. FANE.

Inclosure 13 in No. 7.

The Collector of Benares to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Benares, September 16, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter, of yesterday's date, to my address as late Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, I have the honor to inform you that I reported from Mirzapore within two or three days after the receipt of your letter; that I thought a present of 1000 rupees, and a commendatory perwannah, would be a suitable and sufficient reward for the services rendered by Rampergas Sing to the Europeans who fled from Jounpore in June last.

I have, &c.
H. P. FANE.

Inclosure 14 in No. 7.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, September 18, 1857.*

WITH reference to paragraph 5 of your letter to the Supreme Government, dated 12th instant, received under order of the same date, I have the honor to submit two letters from Mr. H. P. Fane, formerly Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, and

now filling the same offices in Benares, on the subject of rewarding Rampergas Sing for his good offices to the Jounpore refugees.

2. I am inclined to think that a reward of 500 rupees, and a perwannah from this office, will sufficiently meet the case; but as I am an advocate for liberal rewards for good service, I have no objection to Government granting the full 1,000 rupees proposed by Mr. Fane.

I have, &c.
H. TUCKER.

Inclosure 15 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Benares, September 26, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 18th current, with its inclosures, and to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the sum of 1000 rupees, as recommended at the time by Mr. Fane, then Magistrate of Jounpore, as a reward to Rampergas Sing for his good services to the Jounpore refugees.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 16 in No. 7.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *October 20, 1857.*

WITH reference to your endorsement dated the 5th instant, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the grant of a reward of 1,000 rupees, authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor, to Rampergas Sing for his good services to the Jounpore refugees.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 17 in No. 7.

The Commissioner to the Collector of Allahabad.

Sir, *Allahabad, July 20, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to annex herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of the orders of the Government of India, dated the 14th instant, regarding the adoption of measures for the cultivation of land for the khureef and rubbee crops, and request you will be pleased to watch the state of the markets and cultivation in your district and submit reports on the subject from time to time.

I have, &c.
C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 18 in No. 7.

The Collector to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir, , *Allahabad, September* 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 20th July last, with its inclosures, relative to the adoption of measures for the cultivation of the khurreef and rubbee, &c., and in reply to report as follows:

2. From the very first, I have strained every nerve to promote cultivation throughout the district. The loss of grain, by fire, by plunder, has been great. The import of grain from the grain-producing districts of Rohilcund has been stopped entirely, and I have been fully alive to the fearful results that must follow on any want of cultivation. The difficulties to be contended with were many:—

1st. The cultivators had left, the villages being almost entirely deserted.

2nd. Many of the zemindars, particularly of Chail, have left in consequence of their crimes, and the cultivators have feared to take leases from others than the rightful owners.

3rd. The season had very far advanced before a plough could be put to the ground.

3. I instructed the tehseeldars to give every assurance to the cultivating classes to induce them to return to their villages. In several cases brought before me as Magistrate, and as Commissioner, in which they were charged as being implicated in offences, I released them, saying they were the victims, and I wanted their leaders; I gave licences and orders of protection to all who applied, and who were not guilty of any special act of enormity, and on every occasion did all I could to assure the lower classes.

4. In the second case, I selected the worst villages for confiscation, held them under attachment pending the orders of Government, and, in execution of process, farmed them, or directed kham management for the current year, whereby I gave to another, or retained myself, the power of leasing the lands, and thereby affording security to the assamee.

5. The third difficulty was beyond my reach.

6. I have now received reports from the tehseeldars.

In Khyraghur it is declared better than usual, the rains having hitherto been very favorable for the soil of that pergunnah, neither too heavy nor too scanty.

In Bara, Kewaee, and Sooram it is said to be nearly as usual, the rice crop alone suffering in consequence of delay in the rain falling.

In Arail, Kara, and Puchim Sureera, it is less extensive, and in Chail about three-fourths of the usual soil is cultivated. In Secundra alone is any very great deficiency observable. In Secundra the war, ex-zemindar *versus* auction purchaser, was more extensive than in any part of the district, and the consequent insecurity to the cultivator may account for this deficiency.

7. I am afraid the subsequent irruption of the Oude talookdars will seriously affect the outturn, unless they are speedily driven out. The cultivation of the rubbee is, I may say, dependent upon this being accomplished.

8. In the rest of the district, I look forward to a khurreef harvest not much below the average in grain, though deficient in fodder, consequent on the lateness of the sowing; should we be blessed by another good fall of rain, I have every reason to anticipate a fine rubbee, for which the fields have been preparing throughout the district.

9. I append a price current of grain as prevalent in the principal mart of each pergunnah on the 15th of August.

I have, &c.

M. H. COURT.

Inclosure 19 in No. 7.

Price Current for August, 1857.

	Pergunnahs.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Rice.		Ghee.		Dal Mash & Urhur.		Moongh.		Attah.		Goor.		Salt.	
		Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.
For August 1857.	Secundra	13	8	0	0	18	0	13	0	2	6	17	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	5	8
	Seram ..	15	0	20	0	21	8	12	0	2	4	18	8	14	12	13	0	11	8	9	0
	Bara ..	16	0	0	0	23	0	12	0	2	2	18	0	12	0	14	0	7	8	6	0
	Khyraghur	15	0	23	0	21	0	12	0	2	0	17	8	0	0	14	0	8	0	6	0
	Kewaee ..	14	0	20	0	20	0	11 & 13	0	2	2	17	8	16	0	12	0	10	8	7	0
	Arail ..	14	8	22	0	21	0	12	0	2	2	18	0	0	0	13	0	8	0	6	0
	Kura ..	17	0	25	0	25	0	13	0	2	2	20	0	13	0	15	0	9	0	7	0
	Puchim Sureera	17	0	0	0	27	8	12	0	2	0	18	0	12	0	15	0	10	0	8	0
	Chail ..	17	0	26	0	28	0	11 & 16	0	2	8	20	0	17	0	15	0	11	0	7	0
N.B.—In red ink in the original	Aug. 1854	26	8	36	0	28	0	15 &	20	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	7	8
	Do. 1855	27	8	81	12	28	12	17	160	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	7	8
	Do. 1856	22	5	31	1½	29	12	13 17 &	18	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	7	8

Allahabad, Collector's Office,
September 19, 1857.

M. H. COURT,
Collector.

Inclosure 20 in No. 7.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Allahabad, September 23, 1857.

WITH reference to the orders contained in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter to my address, dated 14th July last, relating to the preservation of grain, the encouragement of cultivation, and the scrutiny of the state of the markets, I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor the correspondence noted in the subjoined list.

2. Mr. Court's report on the prospects of the ripening khurref crop is very considerably more favorable than I had anticipated it would be, and the price current appended to his letter shows that the price of grain at the Sudder Station (Pergunnah Chail) is more reasonable than might have been expected. Wheat, barley, rice, and goor are, however, much dearer than usual. For facility of reference I append price current for the months of August during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856.

3. The season has been unusually favorable, the rain having fallen just at the time and in the quantities desiderated. The cultivators have proved their tenacity to the soil, and tilled a greater breadth of land, in the face of existing disorder, than could have been hoped for. The prospects of the sowing time for the rubbee harvest are excellent.*

4. Messrs. Sherer and Probyn will be called on to furnish reports on the state of the crops and markets in Zillah Cawnpore and Futtehpore.

I have, &c.
C. CHESTER.

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* The late rain having prepared the soil for the last operations preparatory to putting in the seed.

Inclosure 21 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir, *Benares, October* 5, 1857.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 23rd ultimo, reporting on the state of the khurreef crops, and on the measures taken in the Allahabad District to extend cultivation, I am to express the Lieutenant-Governor's approval of Mr. Court's exertions for the latter important object.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 22 in No. 7.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *October* 20, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence forwarded with your endorsement dated the 5th instant, relative to the measures taken by the Collector of Allahabad for promoting the cultivation of land in his district for the khurreef and rubbee crops.

2. The Governor-General in Council thinks that Mr. Court well deserves commendation for his exertions.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 23 in No. 7.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, October* 8, 1857.

THE first bullock train party will be in to-morrow or next day. The 53rd was eighty-five miles off this morning. The bullock-train means between Benares and Allahabad cannot take more than 100 men a-day. Therefore it is not possible to expedite the 53rd by bullock-train. I will have a steamer ready to take up the 53rd to Allahabad from the opposite side of the river, with their tents and followers, and I will have fresh carriage for them ready where the railway stops.

The Mirzapore detachment will be taken on from Gopeegunge by bullock train without deranging the service.

Beyond Allahabad the bullock-train is not organized. The railway can now be depended upon for forty miles, for parties not exceeding 200 equipped as for bullock-train. What little arrangements were wanting have been ordered. If I am authorized to make arrangements with the existing means, I can send from Lohunda, the end of the rail, to Cawnpore, 50 men a day, or 100 men every second day. If I am authorized to increase existing means, I hope to be able shortly to send 90 men a-day with their officers. Mr. Riddell's promise of providing for 150 men a-day after the 15th instant, cannot be performed.

But nothing whatever can be done unless the officer entrusted has full power over the bullocks and waggons. General Havelock has taken forty, being one-third of the whole number of waggons, to Lucknow. Unless the Commander-in-chief prohibits all officers, of whatever rank, from doing likewise, the best arranged system will break down. The waggons cannot be replaced.

I do not know how far a bullock-train organization beyond Allahabad is required, and the affair is in the Director-General's Department. Therefore I shall do nothing in the matter without your Lordship's orders.

Inclosure 24 in No. 7.

The Director General of the Post-Office in India to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 21, 1857.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your docket dated the 19th instant, and to report that the bullock-train between Allahabad and Cawnpore is fully organized with 60 pairs of bullocks at each stage. I have already reported that the appropriation of 40 waggons by General Havelock deranged my calculations. Brigadier Wilson has taken for urgent service 15 waggons, which were found and repaired at Cawnpore, but the Superintendent of the bullock-train, Mr. McGowan, reports that he does not think that any interruption will occur to the dispatch of 200 men daily from Lohanda to Cawnpore. In ten days there will be 160 waggons fit for work, country carts are being built, old waggons repaired, new waggons are being built at Benares and in Calcutta; in fact, every effort is being made, and I have no doubt that by the 1st of November, arrangements will be made for the conveyance from Allahabad of 200 men and of at least 150 from Calcutta to Allahabad.

I have, &c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 25 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, October* 15, 1857.

IN my letter, dated 2nd instant, I had the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, the views of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, in respect to the disturbed state of that part of the Allahabad district lying on the left bank of the Ganges, and north of the grand Trunk Road. I am now directed to draw attention to the position of the entire border of the Central Provinces contiguous to Oude, between the Ganges and the Gogra.

2. The Government of India is aware that on the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival within the Central Provinces, he found the Goruckpore district already abandoned, and the Goorkha troops in march for Azimghur. The re-occupation of this last-named district immediately followed. A strong detachment proceeded in a few days to Jounpore, and the Civil Officers returned to that district also. From that time to the present, the re-organization of these districts has been proceeding most favourably, and with the active assistance of the Goorkha Auxiliary Force, open armed resistance to our authority within these two districts has been entirely, or almost entirely, put down.

3. From an inspection of the map it will be seen that the frontier of the Central Provinces towards Oude lies along the north-western border of the Allahabad, Jounpore, and Azimghur Districts, between the Ganges and Gogra. Beyond the Gogra, the Goruckpore District, now in the hands of the rebel Nazim Mahomed Hussun, flanks Azimghur on the north-east.

4. The Gogra is a considerable protection against the armed incursions of small bands from Goruckpore, and the double passage of that river, with the natural difficulties of the country in Goruckpore, renders unlikely the march from Oude through that district of any large hostile force, having for its object the invasion of Azimghur. If any such force entered Goruckpore, it would more probably invade Chumparun and Sarun in Bahar.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor lost not a moment after the re-occupation of Azimgurh and Jounpore, in establishing an organized system of intelligence on the frontier thus exposed to insult and attack. On the north-east Mr. Bird, who had been till lately Joint Magistrate at Goruckpore, was appointed to act in the same capacity, and was specially directed to keep a constant watch on the proceedings of Mahomed Hussun in Goruckpore. At Jounpore Mr. Carnegy, an active and intelligent uncovenanted officer, who had been employed in Oude before the mutinies, was entrusted with the duty of watching the principal line of frontier, extending his inquiries as much as forty or fifty miles beyond the boundary, so that every collection and movement of

large bodies of armed men in Oude, and, if possible, the designs of their chiefs, should be speedily known.

6. In my previous dispatch abovementioned, the Lieutenant-Governor's anticipations of the result as regards this frontier to which the dispersal of the mutineers from Lucknow would tend, were brought to the notice of the Government of India. A first consequence of General Sir James Outram's operations at Lucknow certainly was the flight of many sepoys, and the arrival of a considerable number in Southern Oude. There are indications of the continued resistance at Lucknow being maintained mainly with the help of some of the large Talookdaree levies which we know to have been raised. The complete break up of the mutinous army at Delhi has already had a considerable effect, as we hear of numerous small parties of from two to ten mutineers frequently passing through Fyzabad, who had fled from Delhi, as they freely say, when half the city was in the hands of the British army.

7. The reports from Mr. Carnegy show that a great and increasing fermentation is going on among the chiefs beyond the border. Bodies of men have been seen marching from one place to another, and new levies are very commonly being embodied. It is now beyond a doubt that the forces of Mehndee Hussan are being daily recruited by Talookdars' men, villagers, and sepoys, and that pressure has been steadily applied to induce him to move on Jounpore and Azimghur. At length it would seem that an immediate invasion in force of Jounpore and Azimghur is seriously contemplated.

8. Mehndee Hussun, the Nazim of Soultanpore, is the chief man in the south-eastern part of Oude. He is reported to be a person of some ability. It is stated that he now has a considerable force, estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men at Hussunpore, a place near Sultanpore, and about twenty miles within the Oude frontier. He is believed to be supported by all the talookdars in Sultanpore and Fyzabad, excepting Roostum Sah. There are several guns with this force, and many other guns are scattered at various places along the frontier.

9. The reports say that a combined attack has been planned against Jounpore and Azimghur, the force for the former to move from Sultanpore, and that for the latter to march from Fyzabad, along the Gogra, and to be supported by a simultaneous invasion from Goruckpore. On the 12th, the Lieutenant-Governor received information that a body of men, amounting to 2,000, had crossed the frontier opposite Singramow, a town about 20 miles from Jounpore, and it was supposed that they were the advanced party of a large body, stated at 4,000 to 6,000 men, which were thought to be marching to make an immediate attack upon Jounpore. These men were said to be chiefly new levies containing many old sepoys, but not to be regular troops. On the next day, news was received from Azimghur which tallied with that received from Jounpore, and the actual advance of what are called regiments of sepoys and ressalahs of Cavalry are spoken of. Whatever these so called regiments and ressalahs may be, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that they certainly are not any of our old organised regiments. A soubadar of the old 8th Oude Infantry commands at Sultanpore.

10. In consequence of this invasion it became necessary to recall to Jounpore 1,200 Goorkhas who had marched to assist in recovering the pergunnahs of Northern Allahabad, of which we have been dispossessed by parties from Oude.

11. The intelligence from different sources of these contemplated movements is too consistent not to be worthy of serious attention. Whether the leaders will eventually have the courage to carry out their schemes is uncertain, but that those schemes have been formed there can no longer be any doubt. Nazims and chuckladars have been appointed. All preparations have been made at Fyzabad; a workshop has been established for the repair of heavy guns; at Dilkhoosa House, a quantity of lead has been dug up, made into bullets, and distributed between Lucknow, Goruckpore, and Sultanpore. Vigorous efforts have been made to enlist on the side of the rebels the old talookdars, who appear to have taken, at last, in mass, a decided part against our Government. Soldiers are actually in march towards the frontier, and one party has crossed it. Civil officers to administer and settle our districts after conquest have been appointed.

12. Such being the aspect of affairs in Oude in relation to these districts between the Gogra and the Ganges, it comes naturally to be considered, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, what means of defence there are here, whether at present in existence, or immediately in prospect. It is reasonable to expect hereafter, as heretofore, extreme want of intelligence, enterprize and spirit, in our adversary; but it would be unreasonable to rely for the safety of our Central Provinces exclusively upon this negative resource, for an indefinite length of time. In the Lieutenant-Governor's

opinion there are strong indications that the time requiring active and adequate defensive preparations has arrived.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor's anticipations, expressed in the last paragraph of my letter of the 2nd instant, of an increase to the strength of the troops here, have not been fulfilled. In consequence, doubtless, of the turn which events have taken at Lucknow, all bullock-train parties now daily arriving at Benares have been pushed upwards immediately, and apparently are to continue so to be treated. The garrison of Allahabad has received an accession in the Naval Brigade: but, on the other hand, the whole military portion of it has gone upwards. The Europeans of that portion of the Madras Brigade which has arrived, have also been pushed upwards; and it has become necessary to send the natives of that column, besides the 17th Madras Regiment from Mirzapore, to the Rewah frontier, in consequence of the aspect of affairs in that State. The other troops alluded to in that letter have not yet arrived. Thus, besides the Goorkhas, amounting to about 2,400 men, there is no force here along a frontier of 100 miles, to repel an invasion from Oude. The rest of the force in these districts consists of a small party of 150 Europeans at Ghazeepore, required to guard the Opium Factory, and to watch a strong regiment of disarmed sepoys; and about 300 Europeans and 200 Sikhs, forming the garrison of the place of refuge at Rajghaut in Benares.

14. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that it is a point for consideration, how much longer it will be otherwise than imprudent in the extreme, to continue to send the whole of the daily arrivals of Europeans nearly half way round the Province of Oude, in order to create a pressure upon the rear of the mutineers and insurgents of that province from the direction of Cawnpore and Lucknow, whilst our home districts are left thus open to them in their front. Assuming the dispatch of instant support at Lucknow to be a point of paramount necessity, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be of vital importance to the security of the provinces for the time being under his administration, that as much as possible of that support should be drawn from the north-west, (a measure which, perhaps, the presence of Colonel Greathed's moveable column may render possible), in order that at the earliest possible moment the stream of Europeans now flowing past this place may be temporarily diverted here, until this threatened frontier has received its fair share of the supply.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor naturally feels most nearly interested in the safety of the provinces under him. But he observes, that in his judgment their central position, and the fact that the army for the coming operations must be organized in them, and must in the first instance look for its carriage and supplies only to them, make their safety an imperial object of primary importance. He thinks, therefore, that it is a point worthy of consideration whether in order to the security of these provinces, it would not be advisable, after the Lucknow garrison has been secured or withdrawn, to organize an army intended for the recovery of Oude and Rohilcund at Benares and its neighbourhood. The absence of any river, large or small, to cross upon the way, and the situation of these districts, lying as they do in immediate contact with the end of the tract of country requiring to be swept through, are general reasons which seem to weigh, so far as they go, in favour of the measure. But the reason which induces the Lieutenant-Governor to touch upon the point, is the security which this plan would give to these provinces, and to all below them. For during the organization of the army, these districts would be amply defended; and after its march they would have nothing of consequence to dread.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 26 in No. 7.

Extract of Intelligence received from the Commissioner of Allahabad, dated October 14, 1857.

I AM surprised at the inaction of the Allahabad Nazim. He must by this time be fully acquainted with the state of affairs at Lucknow. Rebellion and disaffection are daily gaining strength in Cawnpore and Futtehpore. This was to be expected, as the wave is pushed down from above to the Lower Doab; meanwhile we are very weak. The hitherto well-affected pergunnahs south of the Jumna are beginning to waver. This may be caused by the triple invasion they have suffered; by the unsettled state of Rewah, and by the unpunished aggression of the Oude people in this district.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 27 in No. 7.

Extract of Intelligence received from the Joint Magistrate of Gopegunge, dated October 14, 1857.

Date.	Name of Informer.	Intelligence.
8th October ..	Asapal Sing, Zemindar of Talooka Turdhee, Pergunnah Secundra.	A Resaldar is enlisting men at Pertabghur. At Hussunpore Bundore, Pergunnah Sooltanpore, a Nazim is encamped. He has called on talookdars of Belkur to pay revenue, but is not obeyed.
10th " ..	Asapal Sing, Zemindar of Turdhee, Pergunnah Secundra.	Mehdee Hussun, the Nazim at Hussunpore, has about 2,000 Hindoostanee sepoys with him, and he is enlisting men. Doorga Sing Foujdar is with one regiment at Pertabghur. He is enlisting other men.

Inclosure 28 in No. 7.

Extract of Intelligence received from the Joint Magistrate of Azimghur, dated October 14, 1857.

A BAND of mutinous sepoys, from 400 to 500 men, armed with Government muskets, and having a number of tats and horses, supposed to be loaded with plunder, entered the Goruckpore district near Fyzabad, passed on to Thannah Sikiagunj, and thence to Golah Bazar, near the river Gogra. The Rajah of Gopalpore received intelligence beforehand of their intended course, and prevailed upon them not to plunder his bazar. They marched on to Barhal, and are now encamped on the opposite side of the river at the above place. They represent themselves to be a portion of the 17th Native Infantry, which mutinied at Azimgurh, but seemingly the force consists of Bhojpore fugitives, collected from several regiments for mutual protection, returning to their homes beyond Buxar from Delhi and Lucknow; several are wounded.

Mahamud Hussun, the Nazim of Goruckpore, has written, offering the mutineers service under himself. Their determination is not yet known.

Inclosure 29 in No. 7.

Extract of Intelligence received from the Magistrate and Collector of Azimghur, dated October 13, 1857.

From Mahoul Tehseeldaree.—That Mehdee Hossein's nephew is collecting a number of men at Shahzadpore, and that he has 2,000 or 3,000 men and 4 or 5 guns already; he is to be assisted by Banee Madho and Pirtheepal Sing.

Banee Madho is said to have a number of sepahis and three guns.

We also hear that a regiment of Cavalry is marching towards Shahzadpore from Lucknow.

From Deoree we hear that the Gopalpore Rajah reports that a number of sepahis and other armed men, under a nephew of Koer Sing's, amounting to about 1500 men, have arrived at a place close to Gopalpore, and that they intend coming to Gopalpore Golah. Other letters, reports, and rumours tend to show that a storm of a serious nature is brewing amongst the zemindars in Oude, and that it will burst upon Lucknow, Jounpore and Azimghur. The greater portion of the fighting population of Oude are gathered round Lucknow (native letters from Lucknow describe their numbers as incalculable), whilst Mehdee Hosein has determined to take possession of Jounpore, and Banee Madho and his friends Pirtheepal Sing, Mozuffer Jehan, and perhaps the Pulwars, will attack Azimghur.

Mohomed Hosein is undoubtedly collecting men and guns at Goruckpore.

Inclosure 30 in No. 7.

Extracts of Intelligence received from Mr. Carnegy, in charge of Intelligence Department, Jounpore.

6th October, 1857.—RAJA MHAHESH NARAIN sent in a small gun, a perwannah with Mehndie Hussan's seal upon it, and a letter from the Canoongo of Chanda, intimating that Raja Jye Lall (brother, I believe, of the Atrowlia Banee Madho) is appointed to Jounpore. Received a letter from Fyzabad, from which I learn that many sepoys have arrived there, having fled from Lucknow.

Holass Tewarry, hurkaru, returned from the Baiswarrah district with the following information. A tehseeldar has been appointed at Puttee in Pergunnah Belkhur, and is said to be raising two or three regiments. He has no guns. Another tehseeldar is at Nawabgunge, Zillah Pertabghur, raising men for four regiments, but he has no guns or ammunition. The messenger met Heerewunt Sing, with 2 guns and 400 men at Kuriya bazar, on his way to Lucknow. At that place (Kuriya) men were also being enlisted. The Nazim of Salone had returned to Lucknow with 2,000 men, leaving people to enlist 3,000 or 4,000 more. At Shunkurpore it was ascertained that Joograj Sing, brother of Rana Banie Madho, had seven days previously gone to Lucknow with 700 men and 2 guns. He was to pick up 1,200 or 1,300 men of Bassunt Sing of Simerpatra, and Ruggonaut Sing of Kujjergam, at Rey Bareilly, and take them with him, as also 4 guns of theirs. In the fort of Shankurpore, Banee Madho has 1,200 and 8 large guns with him. He is busily employed putting his fort in order; 600 coolies are at work and it will be finished in a month. The fort is a mud one, covering a large area. The messenger fell in with the vakeel of Bejebahadoor at Shunkurpore, and ascertained that his master had sent 2 guns and 400 men to Lucknow. Juggernauth Buccus, Rampersaud, &c., of Nain, have sent 700 men and 2 guns (our Salone guns) to Lucknow. On his return, the messenger found Sheik Ahmed Ali of Allahabad had come as tehseeldar, and was raising men. 200 or 300 men of the old "Doorga Sing Regiment" were with him.

Burmaha Sing, hurkaru, returned from Fyzabad. He says Agha Hussan is in the Dilkoosa Garden, with 200 men, and is raising more. (This man must be wrong in the name of Agha Hussan). In Oodras Sing's fort at Dhourwa there are two guns and a small one, and 1,000 men. Motie Ram says Mehndie Hussan is at Hussenpore Bundooah with 2,000 men and 3 guns. He hath demanded 4 guns from Runjeet Sing of Koodowa, but they were refused.

8th October, 1857.—Received a letter from Fyzabad. Mehndie Hussan is said to have eight regiments and four guns (I don't believe it, and have sent to see). Tehseeldars and suzawals have been appointed. It is the Nazim's intention, if he is supported by the talookdars, to attack Jounpore. The Rajcoomars under Oodras Sing and Chundres Sing have concealed their families, and are rebellious; and Pirthipal, Madho Persad and Kishen Persad, talookdars and chief pulwars, are most anxious to accompany the Nazim against Jounpore. Roostum Sahie alone of the talookdars remains true. Munsut Alie of Serai Meer, Zillah Azimghur, has been appointed commandant of a regiment with Banee Madho of Atrowlia, and is at Kuttaria with 400 men, and daily raising more.

10th October 1857.—Made over to Thakoor Ajeet Sing the Lieutenant-Governor's letter, with which he was greatly pleased. He informs me that he has heard a report that Mehndie Hussan has the remains of three of our old regiments with him, but they are reduced to 200 or 300 men each. He has sent a man to ascertain if this is true. He says Mehndie Hussan has no present intention of encroaching on this district, but he is hard pressed by Rajcoomars and by these regiments to do so. The time will be favorable when 1,200 Goorkhas shall have left for Allahabad, leaving only 400 here.

11th October. 1857.—One of the Lucknow Hurkarus joined me. He says that the following are the rebel leaders enumerated. Man Sing, Goorbuksh Sing, the Fyzabad Molvi, one of Ghalib Jung's relatives (one of the Atrowlia family), the Amati Rajah, and Davie Buksh or Davy Sing, a Rajah, and of these Man Sing is chief. The messenger left about the 1st instant, and then two-thirds of the mutinous troops had fled or been killed, and the fight was being maintained by the troops of the different Rajahs, amounting to from 10,000 to 20,000 men.

12th October 1857.—Received information from Saligram Tehseeldar that his release had been effected by Rajah Mehesh Narain, and that an army of 2,000 men would march from Chanda to Singramow this morning, with a view of attacking Jounpore, headed by Umbres Sing, Chundres Sing, &c., and that there was a reserve of 4,000 or 6,000 men at

Hussanpore with the Nazim ready to follow. At 9 A.M. this report was confirmed by the Budlapore thanadar who heard from his father at Badshagunge (beyond Sultanpore), where he had been seized on suspicion of being a spy, that four regiments of sepoys and a ressalah of cavalry left that place four days ago (on the 19th of the current Mohomedan month) with Hussan Yar Khan and other civil officers to occupy and settle Jounpore. The like information received from a third quarter, *i.e.*, through Hingun Lal, with the addition of certain influential names, as being the instigators of that attack. I suppose this man is Man Sing's second brother of that name. Information received from Thana Kutghur of a regiment (ressallah) of cavalry moving from Lucknow to Porraie in Zillah Azimghur, intention not known.

Mehndie Hussan is still at Hussanpore: his forces are daily being recruited and energetic steps were being taken for an immediate move to Jounpore.

13*th October*, 1857.—At 3 A.M. a hurkaru came in from Chanda. This man was on his way to Hussanpore on the 11th, when he met a force of two new Nazeeb regiments, under a Mussulman Naib Nazim (said to be Mehndie Hussan's brother) marching from Hussanpore to Chanda. The messenger returned with them and ascertained that two guns and more men were following. Besides the messenger saw about 500 villagers and others collected at Chanda, and learnt that a speedy move on Jounpore was contemplated. He further heard that Mehndie Hussan had 8,000 or 10,000 men, consisting of new levies and villagers with him at Hussanpore, and he has deputed a man to get further aid from Pertabghur.

The following is the Fyzabad news letter of to-day; Syed Golam Hosen, son of Mahomed Hosen Nazim has been appointed Chuckladar of Aldanow, and Ismael Khan (our tehseeldar of Dostpore) is his Naib, he is at Shazadpore with 500 new levies and a gun, and is collecting men from talookdars for Jounpore. A lot of lead had been dug up near the Dilkoosha house and made into bullets and sent to Lucknow, Goruckpore, and Sultanpore. Meer Mahomed Hosen has arrived at Fyzabad as chuckladar of Azimghur, and has 1000 men with him, and is waiting for Ghalib Jung's son, nazim of Azimghur and Jounpore, to advance on the former place. Orders have been received from Lucknow that as soon as this nazim returns from Lucknow, the Sultanpore and Goruckpore nazims are to co-operate with him in a combined attack on Azimghur and Jounpore. At Fyzabad a workshop has been established for the repair of heavy guns. A naka of two companies of sepoys has been established at Jalla-ood-deen-gunj, ten miles this side of Fyzabad. Parties of two to ten sepoys are frequently passing through Fyzabad who have fled from Lucknow and Delhi, they have lost everything, and say that half Delhi was in the hands of the English. Jye Lall Sing, son of Ghalib Jhung, nazim of Azimghur and Jounpore, has arrived at Durryabad (on whose arrival the combined attack is to be made). Sheik Golam Hossen has been appointed chuckladar of Jounpore and has left Lucknow; Mehndie Hussun Nazim has 12,000 new troops and villagers with him, and is backed by all the talookdars of Sultanpore and Fyzabad except Roostum Sahi. The nazim has got five of the old guns ready for use. Munsub Ali is still at Kuttaria (near Akberpore, *vide* map), and besides being commandant of a regiment he has been appointed tehseeldar of Nazimabad in Azimghur, and moonshi to the chuckladar; he has raised his force to 700 men, is recruiting, and will accompany the nazim.

The Jounpore Rajah's karondan just in from Budlapore, says a number of the vanquished Delhi rebels have arrived in these parts; he estimates the Chanda force at 3,000 (Kings' sepoys), and says that a number of our rebel sepoys are with the nazim. A subadar of the 8th Oude Infantry commands at Sultanpore.

Noon, October 13. P. CARNEGY.

Inclosure 51 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Benares, October 18, 1857.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, dated 15th instant, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Government of India, copies of a telegraphic message regarding the state of the Oude frontier dispatched yesterday evening by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General, and extracts of the intelligence alluded to in that message.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 32 in No. 7.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, October* 17, 1857.

I RESPECTFULLY entreat immediate attention to my public dispatch, dated and posted 15th instant. The reports of yesterday and to-day leave no doubt that the enemy has the means and the design of a simultaneous and immediate invasion of Jounpore and Azimghur. The 41st Regiment has just marched into Tanda, twenty miles from frontier of Azimghur. Orders from the Oude officials for the collection of supplies for the army coming to uproot the infidels, have been discovered and sent to me. The Magistrate of Azimghur believes that they will advance in six or seven days, but that they will not be prepared to do so before. I have no reason to doubt this. That great preparations are making is certain. I do not think the frontier can be left with safety to the 2,400 Goorkhas alone. I am convinced that a small body of Europeans with two guns for each of the two Goorkha bodies at Jounpore and Azimghur to give them consistency, and a good military commander, is now absolutely necessary. I urge the employment eventually of two strong wings, which will prevent invasion. As an immediate measure, I recommend an order from the Commander-in-chief by return telegraphic message, to stop 400 men or one wing to act immediately on the frontier according to circumstances.

Inclosure 33 in No. 7.

Extract from Intelligence from the Magistrate of Jounpore, dated October 15, 1857.

WE heard yesterday from two or three sources, that the rebel Juggeshur Buksh had made good his advance to Budlapore, and had taken possession of the thannah with 400 men. The thannadar had gone to Singramow to be under the protection of Rundheer Sing. I disbelieved this information, and thought the rumour might have originated from the circumstance of Juggeshur Buksh having been appointed thannadar of Budlapore by one of the nazim's chuckladars. Rundheer Sing sent me copies of four purwannahs sent to him by the rebels, the purport of which is generally calling on Rundheer for supplies for the army, which is about to descend on this place; telling him to withdraw the men furnished to us, and immediately to join the rebel army with all his forces, informing him of the appointment of Juggeshur Buksh as thannadar of Budlapore, and finally urging in very uncomplimentary language the extermination of the "infidel dogs." I have sent for the originals of these, and will forward them to you on receipt.

Subsequent information, however, confirmed the fact of Juggeshur's presence at Budlapore; and later in the evening we heard that Phullee Sing had committed a raid on one of the chowkees in the jurisdiction of Bukshee thannah, and had seized a burkundauze, and had carried him away. I presume these are the jackals preceding the more noble enemy.

Inclosure 34 in No. 7.

Extract from Intelligence from the Magistrate of Jounpore, dated October 16, 1857.

THE plot is thickening. The rebels seem determined to occupy this and the Azimghur district. They appear to be advancing in large numbers. Carnegy's correspondent's letter is dated 12th instant, and before that time, it was known in the rebel camp that the Goorkhas were moving out of this district. This has emboldened the enemy very much. I think it probable that the severest attack will be made upon Azimghur.

Inclosure 35 in No. 7.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Carnegy, in charge of Intelligence Department, Jounpore, dated October 15, 1857.

THE former (Ajeet Sing) has sent in copies of four perwannahs from the King's Office and from the Chanda Chuckladar, desiring him at once to join in exterminating the Kaffers, and to collect Russad for Hussun Yar and his 4,000 men, who will soon go to annex Jounpore.

Inclosure 36 in No. 7.

Extract from Intelligence received from Mr. Carnegy, in charge of Intelligence Department, Jounpore, dated October 15, 1857.

THE Nazim is still at Hussanpore,* and his Aldamow Naib at Akberpore.† The Nazim has six guns with him, of which three are old King's guns, one he has taken or received from Roostum Sahai, one he got from Mozuffer Jehan, and one from some Talookdar.

He has sanction from Lucknow to raise twelve regiments, of which eight, of 1,000 men each, have already been enlisted. Two of these regiments have been sent to Chanda, with the view of assisting any talookdars about Budlapore‡ that may require aid. Three days ago Syud Mahomed Hosen, Chuckladar of Azimghur with six guns and the Dobaie regiment of sepoys (41st Native Infantry), of which Bowanee Sing, Subadar, is commandant, with 50 nujeebs arrived at Tanda,§ and are waiting for Jyelal Sing, nazim of Jounpore and Azimghur, to arrive there, preparatory to starting for the latter place. The talookdars have been pressed to join, and he of Berhun has answered that his men can be picked up on the march to Azimghur. Rajah Jyelal Nazim, with Sheikh Bhada Buksh of Darranugger, Chuckladar of Jounpore (opposed to Journal of 13th, when Sha Golam Hosen was named for this office), with 5,000 nujeebs and 14 guns, arrived at Begumgunge on the 11th, and will be at Tanda by this time.

When the Nazim arrives there the force will be divided off to attack Azimghur and Jounpore, and the Nazim of Goruckpore has been ordered to send 5,000 men to co-operate, which he will certainly do, though he won't go himself. The Chuckladar of Akberpore has twelve hurkarus, and Mehndie Hussein, ten, who bring them daily news from Jounpore. (Efforts are being made to discover these.)

On the 10th October, the Chuckladar of Aldamow received information that all the Goorkhas had left Jounpore for Allahabad, except 100 men who were in the fort. The talookdars have not yet paid in any regular revenue, but they have all advanced money to the Government officers for expenses, and the Birhur man has sent to say that he has 1,400 men all ready to fight against the English, but they must be paid by the State. Khajah Hosen Buksh Canoongo of Pergunnah Akberpore has sent the Chuckladar 5,000 rupees, and has made over his hundred retainers to him. He is doing his utmost to collect a four anna instalment of revenue and all the arrangements of the Chuckla are made by him. Khajah Ehsan, brother of the above Canoongo, has been appointed second in command of Munsub Ali's regiment, and Ashghur Ali, son of the same party, Tomandar. This regiment arrived at Tanda yesterday (the 11th.)

A hurkaru returned from Chanda. He says there are 600 or 700 nujeebs with the Chukladar and a relative of Mehndie Hussein's is also there. Zemindars are constantly coming and going, and of their retainers, there are generally 1,500 or 2,000 about the place. Circulars have been sent to zemindars, promising a remission of two years' revenue hereafter, if they will provide men and guns to go against Jounpore: 200 or 300 men at a guess, have occupied Budlapore under Jagesur Buksh. The messenger met 15 men between Budlapore and Singramow taking away a burkundanze and hurkaru of ours, fastened with ropes, who had been seized through Phullee Sing. The latter is at his (burnt down) village near Colingera, with 100 men.

A second hurkaru of Ajeet Sing's came in afterwards from the same place, and corroborates the above. He adds, that he heard Mehndie Hussein had got six or seven guns set up on carriages at Hussanpore, and that the attack on Jounpore and Benares

* Twenty miles from frontier of Jounpore.
‡ A thannah in Jounpore.
† Twenty miles from frontier of Jounpore, north-east.
§ Twenty miles from frontier of Azimghur.

would be made with the assistance of Maun Sing's people. When this man was returning here, he saw Jagesur Buksh at Singramow, who was trying to get Rundheer Sing to make over our thanadar and police to him, but he refused.

Inclosure 37 in No. 7.

Extract from a Letter from the Magistrate of Azimghur.

WE are now hearing daily, I may almost say hourly, by reports from our police and revenue stations on the border, that an invasion on rather a larger scale is contemplated, for the occupation of this district, by the agents of the ex-King of Oude.

As far as I can ascertain, and I believe my information to be tolerably correct, Jye Lal Sing and his brother Banee Madhoo have collected some few Sepahis and a large force of villagers armed with matchlocks, &c., at two places in the Fyzabad district. Being at Tanda and at Mehyadpore, they are depending on the assistance which they have demanded from the zemindars and taloukdars in their neighbourhood and on our borders, and also on the assistance of Pulwars and other powerful castes.

They have also, upon the authority received from the rebel chief at Lucknow, written to Mahomed Hussun, to co-operate with them and bring 4,000 men and guns from Goruckpore.

When all their arrangements are complete, they propose coming to dispute the right to this district with us.

They (Mahomed Hussun and Banee Madhoo), are said to have several guns with them also.

We hear that they have no intention of advancing upon Atrowlia, for seven or eight days, and I think this is probable.

Inclosure 38 in No. 7.

RECEIVED from Mr. Pollock, who says "a number of these perwannahs have been issued to our zemindars, and have already sown the seeds of fresh disaffection."

From the Chuckladar of Azimghur.

Seal of the Office of the Chuckladar of Azimghur.

To Fukeer Ali, Ram Churn Sing, Dusseel Sing, Sudlee Sehaie Sing, and other Taloukdars of Nowbadie in the Pergunnah of Koareea.

HAVING by the grace of God been appointed civil administrator of the District of Azimghur, &c., for the purpose of uprooting the infidels of infamous customs, and protecting the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, I have been directed to visit all the stations in the district and vicinity of Azimghur, so with many injunctions I send you this order. Be easy in your mind and comfort the people about you; also present yourself to me when I arrive.

Supplies must be provided for the victorious army I have with me, and which will shortly be with you. Everything must be ready at the stations I shall visit.

I promise that on your performing these duties, I will, by the blessing of God, favour and support you as your ancestors were supported by the old Government. You will even receive greater support than they ever had. Execute these orders with the greatest care.

Safr 15, 1274 *Hegira*. (*October* 4, 1857.)

Inclosure 39 in No. 7.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, October* 18, 1857, 6½ P.M.

I HAVE just received your message of yesterday morning. The dispatch of the 15th has not reached me, but I will not delay my answer for it.

There are 120 (twice sixty) men of the 10th Queen's Regiment now at Benares.

There are 200 men of the same regiment on their way from Dinapore to Benares, accompanied by 170 men of 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

This detachment will be at Ghazeepore on the 22nd instant, and at Benares on the 26th. Lieutenant-Colonel Longden is in command of it.

The whole of the force above enumerated may be united under that officer, and may proceed to the defence of the Azimgurh frontier.

The only guns available are two Horse Artillery, which are accompanying Colonel Berkeley's column up the Trunk Road. These ought to arrive at Benares by the 26th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Longden may take them with him. There is no early chance of any others.

If it should be expedient to stop Lieutenant-Colonel Longden at Ghazeepore, and to send the Benares detachment of the 10th, to meet him there, this can be done: but probably the guns will not reach Benares soon enough to make this a saving of time.

As Benares must not be left without European troops, two companies of the 23rd Fusiliers will be directed to halt there. The first bullock-train detachment of this regiment ought to be with you on Thursday. The Commander-in-chief will send all necessary instructions.

It must be remembered that the European force thus destined for Azimghur, is much too small to bear being divided.

Lieutenant Colonel Longden is an excellent officer, and may be trusted to make the best arrangement both of his own troops and of the Goorkhas. If time presses, it is possible that he may be able to hasten his march into Benares. Let him know therefore if such is the case.

I hope the little Madras Brigade is making the best of its way to Rewah.

Inclosure 40 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, October* 18, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of this date, I have the honor to inclose copy of a etter just received from Mr. Mayne, the Magistrate stationed on the Trunk Road between this place and Allahabad, relating to the state of the Oude frontier.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 41 in No. 7.

The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Hunoomangunge, October* 17, 1857.

THE intelligence submitted below, although not coming from the spot, may be useful to check information received from other sources. It has been communicated from Salone and Sultanpore to Benee Bahadoor Sing of Nasrutpore, Pergunnah Secundra, and has been transmitted me by a frriend in his camp. The numbers of the forces are probably exggerated. These nazims do not appear to hurry themselves.

October 14.—(A spy at Nusrutpore, Pergunnah Secundra.)—Mehndee Hosein, nazim of Sultanpore, has a force of some 8,000 men and 8 guns, and it is his intention to invade the Jounpore District.

October 15.—(Najeb Hosein, zemindar of Mullan, Pergunnah Soram.)—Ditto.

(A spy at Nusrutpore, Pergunnah Secundra.)—In the above force is included portions of 2nd Native Infantry Corps, and of one Regiment of Company's Cavalry, one King's Regiment of Shohdas and one Hindoostanee Regiment armed with matchlocks and not drilled, the rest of the force is made up of zemindars' rabble, the number of guns is said to be 13, some of which were taken from Petabghur. The Nazim is still in Sultanpore.

Terzool Mam (or Terzzil Ajeem) in Zillah Salone, has 6,000 matcklockmen and 1000 Native Infantry, and 500 Native Sowars, the rest is made up of zemindars' rabble, total 8,000 or 9,000 men with 9 guns. He intends to proceed into the Allahabad Pergunnahs.

October 16.—Terzzil Mam Nazim is said to have made one march from Salone towards Soran. Naib Nazim Hookul Ameen at Suram will not advance till the Nazim arrives there.

October 16.—Zemindar of Asapully.—Mehundee Hosein Nazim is at Hussunpore Aundwa, Zillah Sultanpore, and a part of his force has advanced to Chanda, he is preparing to advance into the Jounpore District.

2. I have sent men to reside in the enemies' camps in Oude, but have as yet received no letters from them. The sources from which I can select spies and Hurkuras here, are very limited, and it is very difficult to get intelligent and at the same time trustworthy men.

3. I would strongly recommend that the men in the Allahabad Pergunnahs be attacked at once with Europeans now in Allahabad and a few Sikhs. We cannot wait for the Goorkhas, or the Nazim with his larger force will, perhaps, be here, and we shall find the evacuation of the rebels from the Pergunnahs, a more difficult matter. I should think that Allahabad can give three guns manned by sailors or artillery-men, and they, with 400 or 500 Europeans, and the available Sikhs, and Major Mathieson's horse will be ample.

I have, &c.
F. O. MAYNE.

P.S.—This afternoon I shall go into Allahabad and see what can be done.

Inclosure 42 in No. 7.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *October* 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th instant, and to state that the condition of things at Lucknow has made it quite impossible to assent to the proposal of the Joint Magistrate at Gopeegunge to draw a force from Allahabad.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 43 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, October* 22, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to communicate, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the following information relating to Rewah, Bundelcund, and the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts. His Lordship in Council is aware that the head-quarters and main body of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, a few days ago, with the consent of his Lordship, was pushed on from Mirzapore to the Chuttra Pass upon the frontier of the Rewah country; the intention being that the regiment should remain there until joined by the 27th Madras Native Infantry with the guns under Colonel Carthew, who would command the brigade; after which the Brigadier was to have pushed on cautiously to the town of Rewah, if he found he could do so prudently. At Rewah the Political Agent, Captain Osborne, has been for some time in a critical position, and apparently in personal danger, from a party in the Rewah Durbar hostile to the British Government, and anxious to make war upon us, and to kindle a rebellion amongst the Bundlecund States, and in our remaining districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories behind them.

2. The original design was that this brigade should be strengthened by 200 men of the 10th Foot and 2 guns, now on their march from Dinapore, when, after making a demonstration in Rewah (which in the opinion of the Political Agent would have fully answered the purpose of destroying the power of the adverse faction) it was intended to proceed into the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. There, in the opinion of the local officers, its action in co-operation with the little Nagpore column would have recovered, preserved, and settled all those districts, the possession of which is of chief

importance to us, as affecting our communication with the Deccan and Bombay, and as connecting the Saugor and Nerbudda territory with the rest of the Central Provinces under this Government.

There are no organized or disciplined forces to oppose us in those parts, and the history of the little Nagpore column, since its arrival in those districts, is sufficient to show what infinite good this Madras brigade was capable of doing there, especially in co-operation with the irregular levies which its presence would have enabled the local officers to raise, and to which it would have imparted strength. It was not doubted by the best informed officers, that if this design had been executed, all the southern and eastern districts of that great tract of country would have been secured and made as quiet and submissive as ever; whilst the risk of a general rising of Bundelcund chiefs would have been avoided. It was believed too, that a very small accession of European strength hereafter, say of 300 or, at the most, 500 men, would have been as much as would have been desirable for this brigade in that particular country.

3. The 200 men of the 10th Foot, and the 2 guns with them, have been now diverted to a still more pressing service upon the Gude frontier, but this would not, the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, have interfered with the advance of the brigade which, in the same country, must have been expected to be as secure and effective as the Madras Infantry sent up from Nagpore have been; who, small as their numbers were, unquestionably saved the whole division for the time.

4. The day before yesterday, however, orders were received (by the Lieutenant-Governor) which were instantly forwarded and acted upon, under which the brigade must either be withdrawn immediately, or within a few days, as circumstances shall determine. If Captain Osborne can, with personal safety join the troops at the Chuttra Pass, near the Rewah frontier, he is instructed to do so, and in that case the brigade immediately returns to Mirzapore, and thence proceeds as fast as possible to Cawnpore. The Lieutenant-Governor calculates that Captain Osborne must come to his decision to-day, and if he can get to the Pass with safety, it will be his duty under his orders, to proceed thither without an hour's delay. In this event, therefore, the withdrawal will commence to-morrow or next day. If Captain Osborne cannot safely attempt to reach the Pass, the brigade is to push on to the town of Rewah to rescue him, and then to return, and to proceed to Cawnpore as fast as possible. In this event the withdrawal will commence by retiring from Rewah about eight or nine days hence, say on the 29th or 30th October, and will be completed by the departure from Mirzapore about eight or nine days afterwards, say from the 6th to the 8th of November. There is a direct road from Rewah to Allahabad, which the Lieutenant-Governor believes will be found practicable, and which, if practicable, should be taken, as it would save many days in getting to Cawnpore. If this road is taken, the withdrawal may be said to be completed on the day the troops leave Rewah. From the day of the completion of the withdrawal, the political consequences of the measure will begin to develop themselves.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor, not being himself in political relations with Rewah, has no other knowledge of the state of feeling in that country than he has derived from frequent private correspondence with the agent, and from several personal interviews with Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, the officer who was appointed to take charge of the Rewah levies expected to be raised.

The Supreme Government, therefore, he is aware, must be much better informed generally on this subject than he can be. But he has received, yesterday and to-day, private letters from Captain Osborne which, as they bear directly, and very strongly upon the question of the withdrawal of the brigade, though written when the agent had not the least expectation of such an event; he thinks it his duty to communicate in substance without delay to the Governor-General in Council.

6. On the 18th October, Captain Osborne writes from Rewah thus:—

"I am in great hopes that everything will be put quiet here without recourse to arms, as any conflict would interrupt our dâk communications. The presence of the force in possession of the ghaut has had a most beneficial effect; but at present any retrograde movement would be ruination, as it would be attributed to fear.

"The troops will not meet with any opposition on their march through the territory."

On the 19th October, the same officer writes thus:—

"Things here are far from right, but rebel sirdars are gone off to Saha, west of Mungaba. I think they will try to seize the Kusowta District, belonging to Bunspottee Sing in Allahabad District. I have sent notice to Chester to be on the look out for them. All the Bundela chiefs are collecting troops ostensibly to attack Banda, who is

said to have sent mutineers against Hajeeghur, but I believe they are up to some mischief. If, by the end of this month, we are not all powerful, they will rebel. The presence of the force at the ghauts has done an immense deal of good; where is the column to go—to Jubbulpore, Nagode, or where?"

7. As showing what the consequences in Bundelcund of the withdrawal of the brigade will be, in the opinion of an intelligent officer, whose presence for several weeks past as a refugee at the court of one of the rajahs of that country (the Rajah of Punnah) has given him peculiar advantages in ascertaining the sentiments and ruling ideas of the Boondelah chiefs, I am directed to give the following extracts of a letter from Mr. Coles, written on the 17th October, from Rewah, and addressed to the Commissioner of this division, Mr. Tucker.

"I wrote you a hurried note last evening, begging urgently that the Chuttra Pass may be held at all risks."

After mentioning, as a possible contingency, the withdrawal of the regiment from the Pass, the writer goes on to say:—

"Were this to be the case, it would be ruinous; the occupation of the place has had a very good effect, and were the troops to retire, the short-sighted mortals we have to deal with would at once construe it into fear, and there is no saying what it would lead to. The troops are quite secure at the Pass. I do not think any one would dare to touch them, and if they did, our force would be more than a match for 2,000 of the rabble we have about here. There is another reason why the Pass should be occupied by us. The 4th Cavalry (Madras) from Jubbulpore are under orders to proceed to the North-West; this is their only road, and they will require to have the Pass open; perhaps they may want some Infantry to meet them, therefore I hope there will be no alteration in the arrangements of strengthening the force already at the Pass."

8. Should it be considered that in thus prominently bringing to the notice of the Government of India the affairs of a State with which he has no political relation, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces is going beyond his province, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to entreat that the position of this country on the map may be adverted to. Rewah commands three of the Gangetic Districts of these Provinces, and its frontier is less than thirty miles from the fort of Allahabad, and little more from the town of Mirzapore. It forms always the only convenient, and now the only possible link of communication between the Lieutenant-Governor's position at Benares or Allahabad, and the Saugor and Nerbudda Provinces which are under him; for it cannot, by reason of physical obstacles, be turned on the East; and Bandah on the West is already enemy's country, not to speak of the postal road between Bengal and Bombay. Upon the amity and tranquillity of Rewah depends the communication with Nagpore, to which the Lieutenant-Governor has hitherto been looking with confidence for large supplies of carriage and cattle for the army now arriving here. Moreover, politically, the fate of such of the districts of the last-mentioned provinces as we continue to hold is, on all hands, acknowledged to depend, for the present, upon the conduct of Rewah. Even the circumstance that the release of all the Thugs in India will be the certain consequence of the loss of these provinces for a single day, is not one to be disregarded by the Lieutenant-Governor.

9. The present condition of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories is better described in the following extract from a private letter from the Commissioner, Major Erskine, dated the 16th October, from Jubbulpore, which the Lieutenant-Governor received yesterday, than in any official document in his possession.

"The people here, even the Chiefs, appear to take little notice of our successes in Delhi and Lucknow, indeed it is questionable if they believe the reports; and, from all I can learn, they only look to local matters. I lately sent your Private Secretary extracts from a private letter to my address, from the Superintendent of Nagode, in which he gave a very unfavourable opinion of the feelings of the chiefs in Bundelcund towards us, and I have since heard more on the same subject, both from him and others, which confirms me in the belief that if we do not get a considerable reinforcement here, and if a demonstration is not early made in Banda, nearly the whole of the independent chiefs in Bundlecund will rise against us.

"In and all round this district, numerous thakoors have risen, with their followers, and are plundering every village not close to Jubbulpore. In the Chourpatha Pergunnah, Zillah Nursingpore, on the north of the Nerbudda, many thakoors and Pathan chiefs have lately risen, and after combining their followers, have taken possession of the greater part of our villages and police posts there. The Deputy Commissioner can, at the most, only protect his station and the portion of his district to

the south of the Nerbudda with the weak wing of the Madras regiment at his disposal; and if the chiefs to the south of the river rise, which he expects, he will not be able to save his rich district.

"In Hoshungabad, the pergunnah to the south of the Nerbudda is in a very troubled state, and the police have been beaten out of it. The Deputy Commissioner, too, is out with two weak companies of Madras Infantry and two guns, but it would be dangerous to the larger part of this district to cross the river and leave his station and chief towns unprotected. The 28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry is weak, and is divided between these two fine districts, Nursingpore and Hoshungabad.

"At Jubbulpore we have not 400 Madras Infantry in the station, and they have to guard the city, station, magazine, treasure, artillery park, and 140 disarmed men of the 52nd Native Infantry, consequently there is hardly a man off duty. I have sent two small parties of Infantry and Cavalry on the Deccan road, but, having no more Infantry to send out to put down rebellion, the officer commanding here, very properly, does not wish to send out Cavalry parties alone, or with guns, into a jungly swampy country.

"My three Bundelcund districts, Jaloun, Jhansi, and Chundaree, as well as Domah, you are aware, are not at present in our possession. Saugor and Mundlah are in a state of anarchy, and without troops: I am helpless.

"I do not like a large mutinous force of some four or five regiments, lying at Banda, and the mutinous 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry still remaining in the hilly jungles of this district: they are all evidently awaiting orders from some one; and, together with the rebel Nawab of Banda, and Rajahs of Shahghur and Banpore, have a number of guns, and may ere long make a combined attack on either Saugor or Jubbulpore.

"We want more infantry. Madrasees might do, with a few hundred Europeans, but Mr. Plowden, at present, has none to send us. I earnestly hope you will soon be able to send us some assistance to enable me to restore peace here and in the rest of the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts."

10. Having afforded the Governor-General in Council all the means in his possession of judging of the extent of the sacrifice here, and in Central India, which the withdrawal of the Madras Brigade from hence will involve, and which has to be weighed against the evil in Upper India, which the want of it at Lucknow may cause, the Lieutenant-Governor believes he has done no more than the Governor-General in Council would have expected of him.

11. It is true, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, that if Captain Osborne finds it safe to join the force at the Pass, the thing will have been decided before this letter reaches your office, but in the contrary event, several days must elapse before the brigade can commence its march to Cawnpore. If it returns to Mirzapore it can hardly, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be expected at Cawnpore before the 20th of November: the question then seems this: will the evils which the presence of this brigade at Cawnpore a month hence may be expected to prevent, be greater or less than the immediate evils which its continued action in this quarter may be expected to prevent? As the Lieutenant-Governor has no responsibility in regard to the decision of this question, after he has stated the parts concerning the Central Provinces which bear upon it, and as indeed he sees only one side of the question, he does not venture to express an opinion upon it.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 44 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, October* 23, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 22nd instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, that the Lieutenant-Governor this morning received a letter from Captain Osborne, dated at Rewah the 21st instant, in which that officer acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's order conveyed to him by the Lieutenant-Governor, and writes as follows:—

"I am happy to say I have been able to put things all right here. The presence of

the wing at Loriadur relieved me from the unpleasant position in which I was placed, and assisted me very greatly in arranging matters.

"The Sirdars this morning gave up the man of the 50th they had seized, and threw themselves on the mercy of the British Government. As severe measures just now are not politic, I pardoned them, deprived the man of his arms and accoutrements, and ordered him to join his regiment. The Rajah has expressed his deep regret at the outbreak. The dignity of the British Government has thus been asserted, and the territory put quiet. The latter is of great importance for the following reasons:—

"All the Chiefs in Bundelcund having assured Rewah if he rebels they all rebel.

"Daily at least 200 bullocks laden with grain pass through *en route* to Mirzapore.

"The Commissioner, Saugor and Nerbudda territories, requires reinforcements which most probably will have to go from these parts, and 100 miles of the road lies through Rewah; therefore it is a great thing that they should pass through unmolested.

"The Rajah has paid up his troops and declares himself strong enough now to put down any outbreak; things being in this state, I consider it my duty to remain here, where I can be of great service."

2. Captain Osborne in this letter urges the detention of a part of the Madras Brigade that it may hold the Chuttra Pass at least for three or four days, as he thinks immediate withdrawal of the force will have a bad effect. The Lieutenant-Governor has informed him that having conveyed to the Brigadier the orders of the Government of India to return and to proceed without delay to Cawnpore, immediately upon Captain Osborne joining the force, he is not at liberty to interfere with the arrangement; and that he considers that, according to the spirit of the orders of Government, it will be the business of Brigadier Carthew to act, in consequence of the favorable turn which affairs have taken at Rewah, and the determination of Captain Osborne to remain there, exactly as if Captain Osborne had left Rewah, and had joined him at the Kuttra Pass.

3. It being a settled thing that the Brigade is to act in the direction of Cawnpore and not in that of Central India, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the sooner the Brigade gets to its destination, the more valuable its services there will be; and therefore even if he had felt himself at liberty to detain them a few days, as the agent wishes, he would not have thought it expedient to do so.

4. A copy of this letter has been sent to Brigadier Carthew for his information.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 45 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *October* 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 22nd and 23rd instant, communicating information regarding the state of affairs in Rewah, Bundelcund, and the Saugor territories, and the effect of the presence of the troops at the Chuttra Pass under Brigadier Carthew.

2. In reply I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council considers that the Lieutenant-Governor has acted properly in not sanctioning the detention of a part of the Brigade at the Chuttra Pass, even for a few days.

3. At the same time I am directed to convey to the Lieutenant-Governor the assurance that he has done nothing more than the Governor-General in Council would have expected of him in urging forcibly and clearly the great importance of defending Rewah. The value of maintaining that country in peace, geographically, politically, and as a source of a supply for our troops elsewhere, is thoroughly appreciated by the Governor-General in Council, but interests of still greater value are at stake at Lucknow.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is probably not fully aware of the helpless condition in which Sir James Outram's force, joined to the original garrison and inmates of the residency, now finds itself; that they are powerless to procure any supplies; that their stock is barely sufficient, with reduced rations, to last for three weeks from this time; that the nature of the desperate struggle by which General Havelock reached the Residency (the particulars of which have been received only within the last three days)

was such as to show that Sir James Outram has not exaggerated his need in asking for two brigades of 2,500 men each as a means of rescue, and that it is physically impossible for the Government of India to collect a force of more than 4000 in all for that purpose within the time allowed. Meanwhile, each day confirms the account of the convergence of some thousands of mutineers and rebels with Artillery towards Cawnpore, and the aspect of things, as well as the value of the stake is such, that the Commander-in-chief has felt it to be a duty, and the Governor-General in Council has readily acquiesced in his Excellency's view, to proceed to take the command of the relieving column in person.

5. The Governor-General in Council could not in such an exigency have consented to any withholding of troops for purposes which will have no effect at Lucknow, and he therefore entirely approves of the communication made by the Lieutenant-Governor to Captain Osborne and Brigadier Carthew.

6. The Governor-General in Council desires to say broadly and plainly that he would consider the sacrifice of the garrison in Lucknow as a far greater calamity and reproach to the Government than an outbreak of the Rewah or Bundelcund States, even if followed by rebellion and temporary loss of our authority in our own territories on the Nerbudda. Moreover, the fate of the Europeans at Lucknow if they are not rescued speedily and effectually is certain, whereas the well deserved success which has hitherto attended the admirable courage and judgment of Captain Osborne give some hope that peace may still be preserved in Rewah even though troops be not immediately sent there.

7. I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will make the real state of things, and the impossibility of sending present help, known to Major Erskine, the Commissioner of Saugor.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 46 in No: 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Benares, October 10, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Memorandum prepared, at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hope, of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, regarding the state of the arrangements for the bullock-train parties between this station and Raneegunge.

2. The wants pointed out that have references to those arrangements which devolve upon officers under this Government, will be immediately supplied.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 47 in No. 7.

Memorandum for Lieutenant-Colonel Strachey.

Benares, October 13, 1857.

Sheds.—The sheds on the road are, generally speaking, insufficient to contain eighty men. At Nowrungabad the shed is very small and bad; at Thowparun there is none whatever.

Charpoys.—There are charpoys required at all the stations. At Jehanabad there are only about a dozen. Care should be taken to prevent the soldiers destroying them, which they are apt to do for the sake of getting the cord to tie up their things.

Privies.—At all these stations, soldiers' camp privies should be dug and filled in from day to day. The privies should be furnished with a sun shade, which could be moved forward daily.

Linchpins.—Arrangements should be made to supply each bullock train with spare linchpins, a hammer, cords, and nails, and a rest for the wheels while greasing.

Soane.—At the Soane River, I think the column should be met by some European (a non-commissioned officer) who would be able to explain the mode of passage to the

officer in command, who, if unaccompanied by an interpreter, is likely to have some difficulty in understanding the arrangements.

Ganges.—The same remark as to the Ganges.

Officers.—The officers' accommodation is generally sufficient for the purpose, but at Dehree half the bungalow is occupied by the officer in charge of stores, and the other half by the clerks of the electric telegraph.

In the foregoing hastily written remarks, I beg I may not be understood to make any complaint whatever, as I know that many of these defects are unavoidable, and I believe that all, or most of them (trivial as they are) are about to be remedied.

ADRIAN HOPE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
93rd Highlanders.

Inclosure 48 in No. 7.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal and to the Director-General of the Post-Office of India.

Sir, *October* 24, 1857.

I AM directed to forward, for the issue of the necessary instructions, an extract from a Memorandum prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hope, of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, regarding the state of the arrangements for the bullock-train parties on the Grand Trunk Road.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 49 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 20, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter from Mr. Solano, an indigo planter in Zillah Shahabad and Behar, together with copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's minute thereupon.

2. I am to solicit the attention of his Lordship in Council to the proposition of the Lieutenant-Governor for re-organizing the Patna nujeebs, or Station Guards, and putting them upon the footing of Captain Rattray's Police Corps.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 50 in No. 7.

Mr. Solano to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Sir, *Calcutta, September* 30, 1857.

AT an audience which I had with your Honor on the 22nd ultimo, I proferred my services to Government in connection with the present rebellious state of Behar and Shahabad, offering to raise a mounted force of 300 men or more, in the manner and for the purposes detailed in the sequel. Your Honor was graciously pleased to mention that my energy of character and capabilties were not unknown to Government, but, doubting perhaps the successful issue of my scheme, negatived it chiefly on the ground of my alleged unpopularity with the natives of those districts.

2. To this objection I would simply state, that I have for the last eighteen years carried on my business as a planter and zemindar in the districts of Shahabad and Behar, where I have been eminently successful. In Behar there is not another European settler, while in Shahabad, without one exception, every European has been driven in ruin from the field, though there have been among them men of undoubted talent and abilities. The District of Behar is as rich and pregnant in indigo and other agricultural resources as any in India, and the same may be said of Shahabad; but to what can the absence of all European settlers in the one (except myself), and their entire failure in the other district, be attributed? Surely not to accident, for planters in those parts, unlike those of Bengal, seldom, if ever, suffer from inundation or other fortuitous disasters. The

causes, then, to which these results may be traced, are: first, the character of the people, for they are as wicked and turbulent as any in India; and, secondly, their extreme hostility and innate aversion to European settlers. Being thus circumstanced, can it be a matter of surprise to your Honor or reproach to me that I should never have courted more popularity from such people? But I feel persuaded that your Honor will be equally candid in conceding to me also a certain amount of popular management, for without it I contend that I should have been unable to stem the current of wickedness, violence, and hostility, which have ruined and driven away all other European settlers from those districts, nor could I have maintained my ground so successfully, and for the long period of eighteen years, without possessing a large amount of influence among the natives of all classes; and it is this influence, combined with my extensive local experience, which I would now place at the disposal of Government.

3. Self-respect, perhaps, ought to have deterred me from again pressing my scheme upon your attention; but when I see that the capture of the chief rebels appears to be more and more distant; that matters in Shahabad and Behar are daily proceeding from bad to worse; that all my factories (as well as all other property of Europeans) have been either burnt or otherwise destroyed; that the local authorities, after repeated applications, are quite unable to afford me protection, or punish the criminals, and that there is nothing left to me, after my twenty-five years incessant labour and anxiety, but a heap of ruins (and this is the case with all other Europeans in Shahabad), I think it is time to come forward, both on public and on private grounds, and to submit once more for your Honor's most mature consideration a scheme which I feel confident will secure the good order of the above districts, protect the lives and property of Europeans, and, at the same time, secure the capture of those who have caused so much disorder and ruin.

4. I propose raising a force of 300 picked sowars (or more if required), Government appointing officers to command them; the pay of each man being 20 rupees a month, and every man providing his own horse, as is done by the Irregular Cavalry. This force is to act in concert with fifty Europeans or Sikhs. It shall consist of men selected from among my own ryots, whose relations may have been known to me as respectable and trustworthy, and who may have their lands and other valuable interests in my own villages, circumstances which will afford a material guarantee for their faithfulness; but, in addition to this, I would also take heavy and sufficient securities from every man joining.

5. This force could be raised and equipped for action within one month from the date of the Government order sanctioning the measure: it could be paid from the confiscated property of the rebels, without putting Government to any expense, and it would have full employment in carrying out any or all of the following purposes:

1st. The capture of Baboo Koer Sing and his brother Ummer Sing. The way in which they have used European property in Shahabad, and their atrocities to British soldiers, would cause me to leave nothing undone to secure their apprehension, wherever they may go in or out of the above districts.

2ndly. In capturing mutineers and deserters, a considerable number of whom reside in or about the districts in question.

3rd. In recapturing the large number of prisoners who have been liberated by the mutineers from the Arrah and Behar gaols. From the bad characters of these prisoners, and so long as they are at large, no security can be expected.

4th. In apprehending all such persons as may have joined or aided and abetted the mutineers, either in plunder or any other unlawful acts.

6. From the circumstance of the men composing this force being long, and, in most instances, hereditary residents of the districts in which it is proposed to employ them, it would render them peculiarly fitted for carrying out the above important purposes. They would be perfectly familiar with places and localities, and equally so with individuals and families (advantages which the regular troops of the line would not possess), and which advantages, I submit, would tend not only to facilitate the work in hand, but afford a probable guarantee that none but actual offenders will be apprehended, and made over to be punished according to law.

7. Your Honor must be aware that neither the police, as at present constituted, nor the Zillah functionaries, on account of their various and arduous duties, are equal to the successful performance of the duties above pointed out; and the cordial co-operation of Europeans, situated as I am, if duly encouraged and appreciated by Government, may result in considerable public good.

8. The force, when not employed on any other special service, ought to be located either at Daondnuggur or Bullea, both places being on the banks of the Soane, very distant

from any Sudder station; and the consequence is that ordinarily the police is weak, but, under existing circumstances, it would be wholly inoperative either in checking crime or apprehending offenders. Both Daoudnaggur and Bullea are equi-distant (about 40 miles) from Arrah, Buxar, or Gya, but only twelve miles from the Grand Trunk Road. Besides achieving the objects above pointed out, the location of the force at either of the above places would be a most essential and useful auxiliary to the existing protective measures on the Grand Trunk Road, inasmuch as it would ensure the safe transit of the large amount of traffic passing through the numerous branch roads intersecting the banks of the Soane at both the places above indicated. This traffic consists chiefly of grain of every kind, and would find its way to Raneegunge or Dinapore. Need I point out, with reference to our present military operations, the vital importance of protecting this traffic, and securing it for the benefit of our camps in general.

9. To ensure the successful working of my plan, and to aid the Government generally whether in carrying out the objects above-mentioned, or in securing carriage and supplies of every kind for its troops, I will devote my entire time and energies; and, with this view, I propose appointing a manager to look after my indigo factories and other landed interests, while I will most cheerfully take up my quarters with the officers and men composing this force, enduring all the risks, hardships, and privations, which may befal them. My long residence among this people, a thorough knowledge of themselves and of their language, the large establishment in my service, the amount of influence which I possess in the two districts, and a thorough knowledge of all its localities, would, in conjunction with other circumstances, I feel confident, ensure the complete and successful operation of the force.

10. The position and powers which I ought to hold in accompanying this force rest entirely with Government. I would simply state here, that it would be wholly incompatible with my feelings, and the motives which actuate me in coming forward, to ask or receive any salary from Government. This I neither expect nor would accept.

11. In conclusion, I beg to observe that, independently of general considerations, there are special and most cogent reasons why the districts in question ought to be promptly taken in hand and speedily restored to order and tranquillity. For some time past there has been a comparative cessation of agricultural pursuits beyond Allahabad, and as this must continue for some time to come, owing to the march of our troops upwards, it is not difficult to forsee that it will be productive (if not of famine) of great want and a considerable amount of human suffering in the Upper Provinces: but this calamitous state of things will be more certain and extensive, and must affect the Lower Provinces also in the same degree, if agricultural pursuits be (as they are at present) stopped for some time longer in the districts comprising the Behar circle, for I need hardly point out to your Honor the immense quantity of grain of every kind which is grown and harvested in those districts during the cold seasons of every year; and it is evident that until a strong force is stationed in the most distant parts of the above districts (such as Daudnuggur) ready to move to any required spot and support the police, the agricultural classes will not resume their labors, nor can order and tranquillity be expected to be established in the several districts comprising the Behar circle, nor the agricultural and commercial interests of the country be efficiently protected.

I have, &c.

R. SOLANO.

Inclosure 51 in No. 7.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated October 20, 1857.

WHAT I understand Mr. Solano to desire is, that the Government should pay and officer a body of mounted police, which he is to raise, and the operations of which he is to direct; receiving no pay, but exercising such power and authority as the Government may think fit to confer upon him.

The special duty of this mounted police is to be the apprehension of mutineers and others engaged in the late disturbances in Zillahs Behar, and Shahabad, and the suppression of the disorders now existing in some parts of those Zillahs and the arrest of Koer Sing, Ummer Sing, and other notorious leaders of insurgents.

The reports received from the Commissioner of the division, and from the local officers, show undoubtedly that a good deal of disorder is prevalent in parts of the Behar (Gya) District, and over a large portion of Shahabad. This seems to be occasioned partly by the lurking in many of the villages of mutineer sepoys whom the villagers are

unwilling, and the police afraid, to lay hands on, partly by the influence of Koer Sing, and a general belief that he is soon to return to his estate victorious, and partly by the opportunity now afforded to thieves, released convicts, and criminals of various descriptions, to prey upon the community at a time when confusion prevails over large parts of the country, and the police are in many places cowed, helpless, and ineffective.

The rise of Koer Sing, and the progress through the district of the mutinous sepoys from Dinapore, completely disorganized the Zillah of Shahabad; and a considerable part of the Western Pergunnahs of Zillah Behar were affected in the same manner: so that all factories were plundered and abandoned, and all European residents were constrained to fly for their personal safety, and have not yet been able to return.

About the same time the abandonment of Gya and Nowadah, under the operation of Mr. Tayler's unfortunate orders, excited disturbances in the central and eastern portions of Zillah Behar, which had scarcely subsided when the mutinous 5th Irregular Cavalry made a predatory and devastating march through the zillah from east to west, plundering and levying contributions at every step, carrying off women, and spreading terror and confusion all around them.

Apparently this terrible march is now in the act of being repeated over nearly the same ground by the mutinous companies of the 32nd Native Infantry, from Deoghur, who, when they were last heard of, had succeeded in getting, unchecked, to a position almost parallel with Sherghotty, and were not unlikely to get to Gya before the small force of Major English, which has been ordered to that place.

While this is the condition of the zillahs of Behar south of the Ganges, those on the north are said to be in imminent peril of an inroad from the Oude rebels, who have seized on Goruckpore, and who possess guns to assist them in any attack which they may be disposed to attempt.

Meantime the pressing exigencies of the service to the north west of Behar, and the all-engrossing importance of the relief of Lucknow, do not permit of the expectation of military assistance from the Supreme Government. And though Major English, with a small body of Europeans, has been directed to defend Gya from the mutinous companies in question, his operations are not to be continued if it should be found that the head-quarters of that regiment now at Sooree, fifty miles east of Gya, should remain obedient. In that case Major English is to withdraw from the defence of Gya, and proceed up the Grand Trunk Road to Benares. There has been some delay in Major English's progress to Gya, owing to orders he has received from the military authorities to stand fast for some time at Sherghotty.

So also to the north of the Ganges it has been found by the Supreme Government absolutely impossible to afford any military aid whatever except in permitting the march of the Gourkhas from Segowlee to Sewan. But as these are few in numbers, and without guns, the unavoidable condition has been imposed upon their aid, that it shall not be made aggressive. And the same has necessarily been ordered regarding Captain Sotheby's Naval Brigade, which the Supreme Government has allowed to be employed (if it can be moved for that purpose) in the defence of Chupra itself, or of any position on the Gogra.

There can be no question, therefore, that the case of the zillahs of Behar, under the Commissioner of Patna is one of no little difficulty, and that it requires only a very small turn of ill fortune to convert what is now an obviously threatening danger into a ruinous and wide-spread calamity. And intelligence has this day arrived that the inroad from Goruckpore into Sarun has actually begun.

The matter is all the more fraught with anxiety in consequence of the importance of these districts to the opium, and through the opium to the land revenue; and if the one should fail to any large extent, so proportionally will fail the other.

The usual opium advances of the season have been ordered in Chupra, Tirhoot, and Chumparun. In Zillah Behar the entire usual advance could not be made with safety, and in Shahabad none has been ventured upon at all.

But though it is very necessary to make a strenuous effort to defend the valuable and important districts of the Behar Province, and to reduce to order those parts of them which are now in disorder, and for this purpose it is obvious that reliance must be had entirely upon local resources, since circumstances prevent the possibility of military aid, I am decidedly of opinion that it would be inexpedient to accede to Mr. Solano's proposition, for reasons which I will not here state at length, but which I have verbally submitted to the Governor-General, and which will be sufficiently understood by all, whether European or native, who are acquainted with that part of the country in which Mr. Solano has carried on his business for the last eighteen or twenty years, and with

the character which is generally attributed to him in that neighbourhood and even much beyond it.

I am satisfied that the project devised by Mr. Solano, as sketched in the letter he has submitted, would not turn out in the execution satisfactory to the Government or to the people.

It must be allowed, however, that Mr. Solano has, with many others, been personally a great loser by the late disorders in the Shahabad and Behar zillas, and that he will be unable to make any attempt towards the re-establishment of his affairs until the country is again brought into an orderly and peaceable condition.

It therefore urgently behoves the Government, while rejecting the scheme for this purpose, which one of the sufferers has proposed, to give the most earnest heed to whatever may be possible for the restoration of order and tranquillity, and the renewal of agricultural industry in these and the neighbouring zillahs.

With this view I propose, with the concurrence and approval of the Governor-General in Council, to instruct Mr. Samuells, the Commissioner of Patna, to lose no time, with the aid of Major Nation, commanding the Nujeebs, or Patna Station Guards, in bringing that body into an organization resembling that of Captain Rattray's police corps, and to officer it in a similar manner. The Nujeebs have not all behaved alike during the past troubles. Some of them, as at Gya, joined the rebels and plunderers, and fired upon the English officers; some showed hesitation and a doubtful allegiance; but the far larger part have behaved loyally and gallantly; and it is probable that where they have failed, it has been greatly owing to defective organization, too long service in one part of the country, and above all to the want of English officers, there being only one in the whole corps.

Captain Rattray, with about 350 of this corps is at Dehree, 150 men of that corps are with Mr. Wake in Shahabad, and 150 at Hazareebaugh, besides detachments in other places. Captain Rattray is no doubt doing excellent service on the banks of the Soane, besides extending his operations as far as the foot of Rhotas on the south. But for the present it has been absolutely necessary to recall him towards Gya, in order that, on the departure westward of Major English and his detachment of Europeans, Captain Rattray may do his best to intercept the mutineers of the 32nd, and also the rather large remains of the mutinous Ramghur Battalion, of whom the main body were so signally defeated by Major English at Chittra. And to aid him in this he has been instructed as soon as possible to draw in his detachment from Hazareebaugh.

With Captain Rattray's corps, and the Patna Nujeebs, as soon as they can be made properly available, I trust Mr. Samuells may be able to put down disturbance in the districts under his control; and in the meantime, until the new organization can be fully effected, he will doubtless be able to produce a good effect by an immediate extension and improvement of the existing police establishments, for which the fullest encouragement has been given by the Government of India, and a large assistance by means of their prompt and liberal compliance with my recommendation for an increase in the expenditure allowed in the department of police in all the zillahs of Behar.

I would add, when submitting the proposition for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, that, in asking to be allowed to place the Patna Nujeebs on the proposed new footing, I am anticipating a portion of a plan which I am about to lay before his Lordship in Council, for the establishment of several such police corps, in order to strengthen the civil power in the Lower Provinces, and, at the same time, to perform most of the duties which, in times past, have been, at the call of the civil authorities, performed by the native troops of the Bengal army.

Just as this paper is concluded, I have heard of the mutiny, on the evening of the 17th, at Rampore Haut, of another detachment of the 32nd Native Infantry, who, like their predecessors, have gone westward, and will no doubt follow nearly in their track. This will make it the more needful for Captain Rattray to proceed towards Gya without delay, to assist in the defence of that place, and in intercepting, if possible, this new body of mutineers, who may, perhaps, be followed by a force from Raneegunge.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

Inclosure 52 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *October* 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th instant, forwarding a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor, relative to Mr. Solano's proposal to raise a body of horse for service in the Shahabad District, and to the re-organization of the Patna Station Guards on the footing of Captain Rattray's Bengal Police Corps.

2. The Governor-General in Council authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor to proceed with the re-organization of the Station Guards as proposed, care being taken not to enlist new men from those classes or castes who may be supposed to sympathize with the mutineers and rebels who have been or are now in arms against the Government.

3. His Lordship in Council agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that it would not be expedient to accept Mr. Solano's proposal, but the assistance of that gentleman, and of some of the loyal zemindars of Behar and Shahabad, may probably be depended upon to enable the Government to raise a body of mounted police, or irregular horse for general service, to be employed in the first instance for the restoration of order in those districts.

4. If this assistance can be given (and in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, endeavour should be made to secure it), or if the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that even without it an efficient and trustworthy body of Native Irregular Cavalry for general service can be raised in Behar from among classes of the people such as those above described, his Honor is authorized at once to take the necessary steps. The native officers and men should receive the same pay as that of the Cavalry branch of the Bengal Police Corps: and the services of a competent officer to raise and command the levy will be placed at his Honor's disposal.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 53 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 27, 1857.

IN forwarding to you the accompanying copy of a minute of this date, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in which it is proposed to raise a small force of Europeans and a body of native mounted police, for the purpose of strengthening the police of Zillahs Behar and Shahabad, I am directed to state a circumstance mentioned in a private letter from the Commissioner of the division, which illustrates the necessity of some such measure being resorted to in support of the authority of the officers of Government, and the restoration of our prestige in that district.

2. In the Behar District are large estates held by a family, at the head of which at present is the widow of the late Modenarain Sing, who died while the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry were threatening the Fort of Tikharee in which he resided. These mutineers were bought off, it is said, by the payment of a large sum of money, and since their departure great exertions have been made to strengthen the fortifications, additional guns having been mounted.

3. Recently it was desired to raise money in the district for the opium advances, and this rich ranee was applied to for an advance of two lacs of rupees of revenue by way of a loan to Government. This loan she at once and decidedly refused to make, and took the opportunity to reproach the authorities by saying that, if Government had protected her as they ought to have done, she would not have had to pay the large sum she did to the mutineers.

4. Considering the present almost avowed inability of the Government to protect its subjects in the interior of the Behar District, it is undeniable that those who have the means are only acting wisely in endeavouring to protect themselves, yet on hearing of the extensive preparations this same ranee was making, in adding to the fortifications of Tikharee, the Magistrate considered it would be advisable to interfere, and proposed

to demand the delivery of the guns. This the Commissioner has been obliged to prompt from a consciousness of inability to enforce the demand, and this zemindar is consequently permitted to pursue her own course without the officers in the district daring to oppose her.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 54 in No. 7.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated October 27, 1857.

SINCE the date of my Minute on the proposition of Mr. Solano, I have been inquiring for the means of strengthening the police of the Behar Province, and especially of the two zillahs of Behar and Shahabad, which have suffered so much from the outbreak of Koer Sing and his followers, and from the depredations of the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry and the 32nd Native Infantry.

I find that I can obtain the services of a very competent European Superintendent of Local Police, and through him of twenty to twenty-five reasonably steady Europeans, accustomed in some degree to the use of arms, on a pay of 100 rupees a month for two of the superior class, to serve in a grade similar to that of non-commissioned officers, and 60 rupees for the rest. Some of these men are said to have horses, and I should propose to give a small horse allowance to such as brought horses, and in this way, or otherwise, eventually to mount them all.

A body like this, placed at the disposal of the Magistrate of Gya or Shahabad, could hardly fail to be of service in repressing disorder, arresting armed plunderers and other violent criminals, and even in assisting military operations when needed against small parties of mutineers, such as have recently devastated many parts of these districts. And ultimately, when peace and good order shall be restored, the best of these Europeans might be selected to fill those subordinate situations in the Mofussil Police, which it is now clear must hereafter be much more supplied from European sources than heretofore.

I would therefore submit this paper to the Governor General in Council, in continuation of the Minute of the 20th instant, with my solicitation that I may be permitted to entertain an European Police of the strength and at the expense above stated.

Should this be granted, I would ask further that I should be permitted to send them by rail to Raneegunge, and march them thence to Gya up the Trunk Road, assisting them with a few pauls by way of tents, and with a limited amount of carriage for the pauls, and other actual necessaries.

I would ask also that they be armed with carbines and side arms at the expense of Government.

I should further wish to try whether a body of mounted native police could not be raised in the Behar districts, first for local service, and hereafter to be transferred to any part of the country where their services may be needful.

For this, however, the services of a competent cavalry officer would be indispensable, and he should, if possible, be an officer accustomed to irregular cavalry. If the Governor-General should approve this part of my scheme, and be able to place at my disposal an officer fit to undertake it, I should be glad to see it begun at an early date.

F. J. HALLADAY.

Inclosure 55 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *October 30, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 27th instant, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council entirely approves of the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to raise a body of European Mounted Police under a competent Superintendent for service in the districts of Shahabad and Behar.

2. The pay of the Superintendent is not mentioned. The men are to be paid, two at the rate of 100 rupees, and the rest at 60 rupees a month, with a small horse allowance

to those who provide their own horses. They may also be armed with carbines and side arms at the expense of the Government.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor can direct these men to proceed to Gya in any way that may appear to his Honor most expedient. It may be of advantage to send them from Raneegunge by some route parallel to the Grand Trunk Road, rather than by that road itself.

4. The raising of a body of Irregular Horse has already been sanctioned in my previous letter of this date.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 56 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October 27, 1857.*

I AM directed to solicit the early consideration of the Government of India, of the accompanying Minute, this day recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the subject of arrangements which his Honor considers advisable for the security of certain districts in Bengal, together with copies of the communications referred to therein.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 57 in No. 7.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated October 27, 1857.

THE recent conduct of the detachments of the 32nd Native Infantry, stationed two companies at Deoghur, and two at Burhait, their mutiny at this late time, when the long stability of the regiment, during the defection of almost all the rest of the army, had given fair reason to hope that they would not follow the bad example of the rest of their fellow soldiers, especially now after the re-occupation of Delhi by our troops, and the success of our arms in other parts of the North-Western Provinces; the base and brutal murders which they have committed; and the impunity so humiliating to the authority of Government with which these four companies, like the previous mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, have been able to traverse a wide extent of our territory unchallenged and unhindered, plundering and devastating as they went along; the cowardice or apathy of the Police and the people not permitting them to offer the smallest opposition to their progress; the attack on Gya by the 5th Cavalry and its consequences, and the apparent intention of the following companies of the 32nd to repeat the attack on that station, had it not been fortunately defended; the discouraging effects necessarily produced by these events in the minds of our subjects, illustrated by the taunts recently offered by the representative of one of the greatest, and, till now, most loyal zemindars of Behar, at our inability to defend the people from such marauders; all these things have naturally caused me to renew the anxiety with which I have from time to time contemplated the position of the 73rd Regiment of Native Infantry, and the two troops of Irregular Cavalry stationed at Jelpigorie.

This may perhaps turn out a very needless anxiety. It may be that the troops at Jelpigorie will remain obedient, and that any precautions now taken may in the end seem to have been supererogatory. Nevertheless, I cannot suppress my desire that some precautionary measures should now be adopted, or my apprehension lest the sepoys in question, who are thought by some to have been held quiet, partly by the ignorance in which they have been studiously kept as to the successes of their fellows in the north-west, and partly by the difficulty of moving from Jelpigorie at the season of inundation, may, when the return of absentees from furlough shall inform them of all that has been going on, and the time arrives for the subsidence of the inundation, follow the evil examples that have so plentifully been set them, and break into a later but not less destructive mutiny than those which have gone before.

At this time too I have ascertained, by means of a demi-official communication from Dacca, that the detachment of the Jelpigorie Regiment there stationed, is in a very

doubtful and uneasy state, posting of themselves, as it would appear, extra sentries in their own lines, giving out that disturbance is at hand and "on the point of breaking out."

Should these Dacca companies revolt, they would probably attempt no mischief at Dacca, where the 70 or 75 European sailors fit for duty, would be sufficient to prevent all chance of their success at that place. But they might march off quite unmolested as soon as the country dries up, and find their way either to Jelpigoric, or to the westward, without a chance of being pursued or intercepted, passing through and plundering the districts north of the Ganges towards Goruckpore, with as much facility as the mutineers of Deoghur and Rampore Haut have passed through the districts on the south of the river; and indeed with much more facility. For on the south side there were European troops, which the mutineers had to avoid by keeping away from the neighbourhood of the Grand Trunk Road. But on the north side there are no such troops anywhere within reach.

If again defection on the part of their comrades at Dacca, or any other cause, should excite the sepoys at Jelpigoric to mutiny, their march would be, no doubt, through Kishengunge to Purneah, and so through Tirhoot to the west. And this is a road with which they are, doubtless, familiar, as it is traversed always by men of the regiment, going on or returning from furlough. Such a march would expose to attack the civil stations at Kishengunge, Purneah, and Mozufferpore, and would spread devastation and ruin over a large extent of rich and populous country, studded with Indigo factories, and abounding in large and thriving towns and marts. But it is evident that sepoys breaking loose from Jelpigorie might do even more than this. For Rungpore and Dinagepore are but a little out of their way, and with the former place they have ample acquaintance from the circumstance of their drawing their pay at Jelpigorie from that treasury, and having to furnish frequent treasure parties to escort the money to their cantonments.

Independently then of any places which might be peculiarly exposed to danger from a movement of the sepoys from Dacca, the larger stations of Rungpore, Dinagepore and Purneah, and perhaps Maldah, may be considered as very liable to be imperilled in case of a mutiny at Jelpigoric; and of these, Purneah, as lying in the direct road from Jelpigorie to the North-West Provinces, seems to be in more hazard than any of the rest.

Nor can it, I would submit, be left out of consideration, that the position of the districts north of the Ganges, thus certainly liable to be overrun by rebels from the eastward, is at this time very critical as regards incursion from the west. That Chuppra and Chumparun, and therefore Tirhoot and Purneah, may yet be invaded by armed hordes from Goruckpore, may be, by sanguine persons, deemed improbable, but I cannot persuade myself that it is by any means out of the question, especially if any marked successes of our arms in Oude should have the effect of driving the rebels eastward into and beyond Goruckpore. And incursion from the west into the districts north of the Ganges might, and probably would, favour the success of the mutiny in the East.

The amount of treasure in the stations of Rungpore, Dinagepore and Purneah respectively, was by the latest returns received by the Accountant as noted on the margin,* and this amount will be much increased, as the time for the next quarterly sale draws on.

It appears to me, therefore, a thing very earnestly to be desired, that some sufficient protection should, if possible, be afforded to these endangered stations, and if there be not the means of protecting all, that those or that one of them which is in the greatest apparent hazard should be first attended to, and the rest as means accrue. That there are no means of doing this with European soldiers, I have long been aware, and up to this time there has been no other way of effecting it. But I have found lately that European sailors, who were formerly so few in numbers and in such request, as not to be procurable but with difficulty, for such purposes as I have in view, can now be hired with much greater ease than formerly, and I have actually engaged, within these few days, in anticipation of my present solicitation to the Government of India, as many as 100 men, partially trained and still under training to arms, and ready to undertake active service wherever it shall please the Government to send them.

Of the places I have named, Purneah appears to me the most important, and as calling for the earliest attention. Indeed the actual stationing of a sufficient force at

* Rungpore ..	..	1,60,000 Rupees.
Dinagepore	..	70,000 „
Purneah ..	..	14,000 „

Purneah, might, from its lying in the direct path of insurgents passing from east to west, north of the Ganges, do much to prevent mutiny and keep all quiet to the east of that district. Moreover, men stationed at Purneah would be available for the assistance of other important places on that side of the river, if any assistance should come to be required. I would desire, therefore, to arm the 100 men already engaged, and send them by the first steamer to Caragola Ghaut, thence to be marched (an easy march) to Purneah, at which place I would have temporary accommodation ready for them, on that fine, healthy, elevated plain on the bank of the river to the south of the station, where, by general consent, the station ought to have been, but unfortunately it is not, situated.

After this, as soon as it may be possible to collect further levies, I would send by steamer to Bhugwa Ghaut, on the Berhampooter, as many as 100 or even 150 more such men. From thence a march of 40 miles would take them to Rungpore, where half of their number might be stationed, the remainder going on four more easy marches to Dinagepore. At both of these places I venture to affirm, notwithstanding the ill name of Rungpore, that moderate care and circumspection would enable me to locate the men safely and healthily; and indeed with the cold season before me, I should have no great apprehension for them on any score of sickness at any of the three places I have named.

More might possibly be done hereafter, but I have already suggested at least as much as I am likely to be able soon to effect. And with these three places secure, there can be no doubt that the greatest chances of mischief would be obviated, and a feeling of safety diffused over a very wide extent of country.

What then I would humbly solicit from the Governor-General in Council is, 1st, permission to engage men in the manner, and to the extent above indicated, paying them as in the case of the Assam detachment (which has been found of great use) besides an extra payment to men in the situation of non-commissioned officers; 2ndly, officers to command, in the proportion of 3 to 100. This is essentially necessary in the case of such peculiar levies, as I am obliged to raise; and the officers ought, I submit, to be men accustomed to command English sailors; 3rdly, arms and ammunition, including light field guns; lastly, steam conveyance to the places mentioned.

Medical attendance would be wanted for them only on their journey up the river. At the stations it would be always at hand.

I would submit these propositions for the early and indulgent consideration of the Governor-General in Council, who will, I trust, forgive my anxiety, even if he should see no reason to share in my apprehensions.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

P.S.—Since the above was written, I have received letters from the Commissioner of Dacca and the Magistrate of that place, which may be appended to this Minute for the information of the Supreme Government. I will only remark that I derive some satisfaction from the statement of the sepoys, open declarations. Since, I believe that if they really intended to rebel, they would not be likely to say so, but the contrary.

F. J. H.

Inclosure 58 in No. 7.

The Commissioner of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Dacca, October* 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the district and city of Dacca remain quiet, but I regret to add that, from what I have learned from the Magistrates and from other sources, there has been for the last three or four days, a restless feeling among the sepahis of the detachment of the 73rd Native Infantry, but from what cause arising, I have been unable to discover.

Connected with this subject, I beg to submit, for the consideration of his honor, a letter of yesterday's date, addressed to me by Khajih Abdool Gunnee. As regards the return of the sepahis to their head-quarters, I can only observe that their removal from Dacca would be hailed with delight by both the Native and European community, and would relieve their minds of the anxiety which is at present felt, and which has been from time to time experienced during the last four months.

The relief which would be afforded to the people of Dacca by the removal of the native troops is not, however, the only question for consideration. The effect which the

return of the detachment to head-quarters would have on the regiment, is a matter of great importance, and on this point I am unable to offer an opinion. If there should be no objection on this score, I would recommend that the detachment be ordered away; the only element of danger lies in the native soldiery, and but for their presence no apprehension of disturbance would exist.

I take this opportunity of reporting that, in consequence of the house which the seamen occupied having become unsafe, I was obliged to locate them temporarily in the Mitford hospital. Another house in the vicinity of the Collectorate Treasury has been secured, and the seamen will move into it to-day.

I have, &c.
C. T. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 59 in No. 7.

Khajih Abdool Gunny to the Commissioner of Dacca.

Sir, *October* 23, 1857.

I TAKE the liberty of bringing to your notice, that a feeling of alarm prevails among the native community here, owing to the rumours in circulation that the two companies of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry stationed here are dissatisfied, and that they have told people living near their lines, that a battle will shortly be fought between them and the sailors, advising them at the same time to remove their wives and families; this has already caused a partial panic, and several people have left the town in consequence. I believe that this feeling among the sepoys is chiefly caused by the budmashes of the town, who, in order to cause an outbreak which they hope to turn to their own advantage, inflame their minds with reports that the seamen are preparing to disarm them. Whatever the real cause may be, it is certain that the sepoys are in an excited state, and that very little would cause an outbreak on their part, which might result in great destruction of life and property.

It appears to me, however, that an easy remedy for this would be in removing these companies back to their head-quarters. We all feel perfect confidence in the protection afforded by the sailors under Lieutenant Lewis, and satisfied that if these sepoys were once removed, the whole native community would feel extremely grateful to Government, and be able to pursue their several vocations in peace and quietness. This order would also, no doubt, give pleasure to the sepoys themselves, as they have always expressed a great wish to leave this.

Begging your favorable consideration of this request, which is made with the concurrence of a great number of the most influential members of our community.

I have, &c.
K. ABDOOL GUNNY.

Inclosure 60 in No. 7.

The Magistrate of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Dacca, October* 25, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that the town and district are as yet quiet.

2. Captain MacMullen in command of the detachment, reports his men to be "contented and cheerful, and their behaviour as remarkably respectful and obedient."

3. I regret to say that I have information from a source that has never yet failed me, that the sepoys are in a very disturbed and unsettled state, and that they have warned my informant, as well as others, to get out of the way as soon as possible, as something is about to occur.

4. I will report further on Monday: in the meantime, I may state that I have made every preparation for the defence and protection of the town and station.

I have, &c.
C. F. CARNAC.

Inclosure 61 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *November* 2, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 27th ultimo, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to raise a body of 200 or 250 European seamen, for service at Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, on the same rates of pay allowed to the men of the Assam Detachment.

2. His Honor is also authorized to engage the services of officers accustomed to command English sailors, in the proportion of 3 to 100, but there are no officers of the Indian Navy to be spared for the purpose. If there should be any difficulty in finding a sufficient number of qualified naval officers not in the service of the Government, some of the military officers now unemployed at the Presidency, could be placed at his Honor's disposal for the purpose.

3. Arms and ammunition for this force, including two light field-guns for each detachment, may be indented for in the usual manner.

4. The detachment for Purneah can proceed to Caragola Ghaut in any one of the steamers either belonging to, or taken up by Government, on which troops are not embarked, and the Dinagepore detachment might go to Rampore Bauleah in the same way. None of the river steamers can be spared for a trip up the Berhampooter to Bugwa, but one of the Arracan ferry boats may be used for the purpose, if it should be found to answer.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 62 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 23, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a memorandum by Mr. J. R. Ward, Superintendent of Carriage, &c., reporting the results of a visit of inspection to all the stations of the bullock-train as far as Sherghotty, and the instructions issued by him to Captain Grubb, the officer in charge of the depôt at that station.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 63 in No. 7.

Memorandum.

AS reported in my Memorandum of the 9th instant, I proceeded on the afternoon of the 9th instant, towards Benares, intending to visit all the stations of the bullock-train. I reached Sherghotty on the afternoon of the 12th, and have much satisfaction in reporting that I found everything in good working order at all the stages except one. I communicated with all the officers in command, and went among the men to satisfy myself that all the supplies, &c., were really good. There were no complaints of any sort or kind; but, on the contrary, both officers and men assured me their wants and comforts were most fully supplied. Bread is now supplied at every stage but Fitcooree; and at that, I hope the detachment there to-day will not have to be content with chuppatees. However the men do not object to these, and prefer them very much to biscuit.

2. The fact really is, that the men are very much better off than the officers.

3. They get beef, mutton, vegetables, tea, rum, &c., whereas their officers have to be content with what the bungalow khansamah can procure. I was presented at one stage, by a serjeant, with a loaf of bread and a cup of tea, both of which were of excellent quality.

4. The same party daily sent in to their officers a supply of bread.

5. At Chowparun I found neither sheds, granaries, nor stores. The fault lay entirely with the jemadar, who had been put in charge previous to the arrival of Captain Smith.

6. The travellers, however, felt no inconvenience. The place is very high and correspondingly cool, and Captain Smyth had taken precautions to get a supply of rum and tea from Burkutta, so that the men wanted nothing. I have since sent down from Burra all cooking requisites, &c. The jemadar had stupidly returned my stores, and I met them just beyond Govindpore, and again started them upwards. On my return they had passed Doomree, so that they will be at Chowperun to-morrow. As I passed this station on my return, the sheds, &c. were being built.

7. When I reached Sherghotty, I found Mr. Secretary Young's message of the 12th, communicating the report of the mutiny at Deoghur. Knowing that the head-quarters of the 32nd Native Infantry had orders to march, and as the message said, the movements of the column now forming at this place would be regulated by those of the mutineers, I thought it best to return immediately, and be myself present to provide for any emergency; for it seemed to me, that if a party of Europeans had to march into the Sonthal Pergunnahs, it would be desirable to supply other carriage than hackeries; and further I considered it not beyond the bounds of possibility that the Shekawattee Battalion might follow the example of the Deoghur detachments, which might necessitate a movement of Europeans towards Bancoorah, for all of which possible contingencies I desired to be prepared, as immediate compliance with indents for stores or carriage would obviously be a matter on which the success of such movements must in a great measure depend.

8. In considering the matter, I decided the more readily on returning, that Captain Grubb, at Sherghotty, is an officer of much experience and application. He has been in the Commissariat Department, and altogether is unquestionably a good man of business, to whom I could with confidence intrust the duty of going on from Sherghotty to visit the several officers at the halts beyond him. I took upon myself to request him to go on as far as Noubutpore, and see that everything was correct, and ventured to say that his dâk expenses for that purpose would be paid. This will, I trust, be allowed. I further directed Captain Grubb to undertake the general superintendence of the halts beyond him, receive their weekly return of stores, examine and check them previous to their submission to this office, exercising his discretion with regard to returning them for correction, or forwarding them to this office for audit.

9. My object was to avoid the delay which must inevitably take place if the officers at Nourungabad and beyond the Soane have to refer to me for information on any point; and in case of emergency, Captain Grubb is at hand to proceed to the spot. He has secured the services of an intelligent head man who speaks English, and who will be quite equal to superintend the serving out of daily stores while the captain is away; and should he require help, Mr. Davis and Lieutenant Stanton are at hand.

10. In addition to his own little establishment, I authorized Captain Grubb to entertain an extra writer to assist him in his duties of superintendence. This proceeding will also, I hope, be sanctioned.

11. Regarding carriage and supplies for troops marching, I shall submit a formal report to-morrow. My office is now settling down into working order. Mr. Hampton has charge of the Grand Trunk Road stations, sees stores are sent up in time, checks the returns and accounts, &c. He will before long go up the road on a tour of inspection. The whole of our second months supplies for 200 men have left, and I met the first dispatch of them beyond Doomree on the 14th. Lieutenant Walker assists me in the carriage department, but the duties are heavy, and so soon as the road stations are reduced, I shall probably ask permission to keep one of the officers who will be relieved on the road to help me here, or along the line where relays are established.

12. I hear with apprehension a report that the 32nd Native Infantry is to remain here. Nothing could, in my opinion, be more dangerous. This is the key of the Grand Trunk Road. Should they mutiny, my godowns and those of the commissariat, together with the Cutcha Barracks, will to a certainty be burnt down, and the bullock waggon cattle destroyed. The consequences of these possibilities are incalculable. The brigade now here marches to-morrow. After that we shall be left with 100 Europeans, *i. e.* the bullock train party which arrives one day to start the next.

Raneegunge, October 16, 1857.

J. R. WARD,
Superintendent for Carriage, &c.

Inclosure 64 in No. 7.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretay to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *October* 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd instant, and to state that the Governor-General in Council considers the report of Mr. J. R. Ward, of the result of his inspection of the several halting stations up to Sherghotty to be satisfactory.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 65 in No. 7.

The Secertary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 17, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to report for the information of the Governor-General in Council that Moonshee Ameer Ally Khan, Bahadoor, who was appointed a special assistant to the Commissioner of Patna, as reported in paragraphs 23 to 27 of the special Narrative forwarded with my letter dated the 31st August last, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign that appointment, and to return to the Presidency, for the purpose of resuming his avocations as a pleader in the Sudder Court.

2. A copy of a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 6th October, noticing the services of the moonshee, and other matters connected with his appointment, and of the reply thereto, of this day's date, is herewith forwarded.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to submit a recommendation that Moonshee Ameer Ally, on his return to Calcutta, be honored with a khellut, as a mark of the satisfaction of Government with his services.

I have, &c.
A. R YOUNG.

Inclosure 66 in No. 7.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Patna, October* 6, 1857.

THE period for which Moonsee Ameer Ali tendered his services to Government having nearly expired, he has expressed a wish to be allowed to return to Calcutta, and I have accordingly permitted him to do so. He will leave this in the course of a few days.

2. There has been so much misconception and misrepresentation with regard to the appointment of Moonshee Ameer Ali that I am induced to take this opportunity of placing the facts upon record, and at the same time of submitting a few observations on the tone assumed by the public press towards the Mohamedan community in connection with this appointment.

3. Moonshee Ameer Ali is a man whose interests are bound up with those of the British Government, and whose native shrewdness and knowledge of our resources showed him clearly from the commencement what the ultimate result of the present revolt was certain to be. He is one of the leading pleaders of the Sudder Court, where he is employed in nearly every Behar case. His professional income is popularly estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000 rupees a month, and he has acquired considerable estates in the neighbourhood of Barh. If the present rebellion had succeeded, his professional practice would have been at an end, and his estates would have reverted, as has been generally the case in the disturbed districts, to the ancient proprietors. Had any guarantee for his loyalty been necessary, the Government therefore could have desired none better than those which were furnished by his own circumstances and position.

4. From the first, however, Moonshee Ameer Ali, whose father had been Lord Sahib's Moonshee, and who himself had been for many years a Government servant, attached himself warmly to the cause of the British Government. He exerted himself to induce the Mahomedans of Calcutta to express their loyalty to the Government, and he kept the Government regularly informed of the state of feeling amongst the native community both in Calcutta and Behar.

5. On the 5th of August I was informed that my services were required in my present appointment, and that I must be prepared to start on the 7th. On the 6th, Moonshee Ameer Ali and other pleaders of the Sudder Court called to bid me good-bye, and the moonshee, after mentioning that he had written to his friends and clients in Behar urging them to stand by the Government, and to afford me their support, added that if I thought his personal services could be of any use he would willingly make arrangements for the conduct of his business with his brother pleaders and accompany me to Patna. At this time, it will be recollected, affairs in Behar wore a very gloomy aspect; Major Eyre's victory was not known, and it was believed that in consequence of Koer Sing's rebellion and Mr. Tayler's order for the withdrawal of the civilians from the out stations I should find the entire province of Behar more or less in a state of anarchy. The troops available for the restoration of order were few in number, and the task of keeping the great zemindars true to their allegiance, and preserving the peace of the country through their agency was clearly likely to be one of no common difficulty.

6. This being the state of affairs, it occurred to me that a shrewd intelligent man like Moonshee Ameer Ali, intimately acquainted with the private history of every family in Behar, and able to point out the secret springs which were likely to influence them; might be of great service, and I therefore told him that I thought if he was serious in his offer and would repeat it to the Lieutenant-Governor, that it would be cordially accepted. He accordingly waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor, who took a similar view of the case to myself, and Moonshee Ameer Ali was appointed Special Assistant to the Commissioner on a salary of 700 rupees a month, it being understood that his appointment should cease at the conclusion of the Dusserah holidays. It was absolutely necessary that he should be accredited by the bestowal of an appointment, because it was my intention to employ him principally in communicating with the principal zemindars in the division, but I need hardly observe, that the appointment he received bestowed on him no power whatever, and only that degree of influence which it was necessary he should possess to be of any use in furthering the objects of my mission.

7. On my arrival at Patna, I found that Major Eyre's victories at Arrah and Jugdespore, and the speedy return of the civilians to their stations, coupled with the exemplary behaviour of the people in the districts of Chupra and Tirhoot had preserved the province from any serious disorder, and that there was not that occasion for Ameer Ali's services in the interior of the division which I had anticipated. His assistance was however most useful to me during the Mohurrum. By my desire he assembled the inhabitants of the different Muhullahs in rotation, and explained to them, according to a programme I had previously given him, the precise position of affairs, and the power and resources of the British Government, answering all their questions, satisfying their doubts, and confirming their confidence in the stability of the British rule. He explained to them at the same time the rules I had laid down for their guidance during the Mohurrum, and the necessity of carefully avoiding every demonstration which might lead to a breach of the peace. He attended at the Durgah on the great day of the Mohurrum, and superintended all the police arrangements at that spot in person, and it was undoubtedly owing in a great measure to his exertions that the Mohurrum, which had been looked forward to with dread by so many persons, passed off more quietly than it had ever been known to pass before in the city of Patna, and this without any coercion of the people, or any display of military force.

8. Since that period Moonshee Ameer Ali has been occupied in conducting the extensive correspondence which I have had with native zemindars and others on affairs connected with the disturbed state of the country, and in acquiring information for me on the state of feeling among the natives in all parts of my jurisdiction. In all this his zeal, tact, and intelligence have been conspicuous, and I should be most unjust if I did not acknowledge in the fullest manner the assistance which I have derived from him in this department of my duties.

9. The return which he has received from the press of this country for volunteering his services at a critical period in aid of the British Government at great personal inconvenience to himself, has been a most ungracious one, and is ill-calculated to induce other natives to make a similar display of their loyalty. He has been the object of

ceaseless vituperation. The most treacherous motives have been imputed to him, and he has become, in fact, the *bête noire* of the English press.

10. The only tangible accusation I have seen made against him, however, was that he had induced me to remove the restrictions which Mr. Tayler had imposed on the inhabitants of the city of Patna, and to release the political prisoners whom Mr. Tayler had arrested. Both these accusations are, as the Lieutenant-Governor is aware, wholly unfounded. The restrictive and coercive measures adopted by Mr. Tayler had been abandoned by Mr. Farquharson before my arrival from a conviction of their impolicy and inutility. Nujjeemoo Deen, the Bettiah Rajah's Dewan, was released by me before Moonshee Ameer Ali joined me, at the urgent request of Mr. Tayler, upon ascertaining that there was no charge against him beyond one of delay in the delivery of a message. The Wahabees were released because there was literally nothing against them. Mr. Tayler himself informed me that their arrest was merely precautionary, and that he had intended to release them after the Mohurrum, and so on with the other less noted prisoners, the reasons for whose release where they have been released have already been fully reported to you. In none of these cases had Moonshee Ameer Ali any concern whatsoever with the release of the prisoners.

11. The main ground of attack against him was, however, that he was a Mahomedan, and I confess I think, had his appointment served no other purpose, that it would have been of the greatest utility in proving practically to the natives that the Government did not sympathize with the violent tone which the press assumed towards the Mussulman community, and had no intention of acting upon its suggestions. The whole of the Calcutta press, apparently without exception, have taken up the idea that this is a Mahomedan rebellion, not merely in the sense that the sepoys were worked upon by individual Mahomedans, which may or may not be true, but that the entire Mahomedan community is disaffected and merely waits its opportunity to rise and throw off the British yoke. I need not point out how destitute of foundation this notion is, how entirely unrestrained many millions of Mahomedans in Bengal have been during these last four months except by their own feelings of loyalty, and how quiet the Mahomedan villages of Southern Behar have generally remained while the Rajpoot and Brahmin villages were rising around them. In this neighbourhood in particular, as the Lieutenant-Governor is aware, the Mahomedans have been foremost in acts of devotion to the State. When a few fanatics, principally Oude men, attempted to excite an *émeute* in the town of Patna, proclaimed a jubad or holy war, and carried before them a banner inscribed with a verse of the Koran, not above twenty or thirty individuals of the enormous Mahomedan population of this town showed the least sympathy with them; a Mahomedan Darogah was the first to attack them and lost his life in a gallant attempt to arrest them with the aid of his Berkundauzes alone. Numerous other acts of devotion on the part of Mahomedans might, as you are aware, be cited. But the press could see no virtue in any act of a Mahomedan, and it was seriously contended, in issue after issue of the different papers, that the entire race should be prescribed; that no employments of trust should be given to them, and that we should treat them, in fact, as our natural enemies, people on whom our heels should be constantly pressed.

12. I confess it appears to me that articles of this description are much more likely to endanger the stability of the Government than any amount of abuse, whether of the persons or the measures of the members of Government. They have a direct tendency to excite disaffection amongst large masses of the population, and to convert what is now a military revolt into a national rebellion. I cannot conceive a more sure method of inciting the whole Mahomedan population of the Empire to rise than to persuade them that the English Government is determined for the future to treat them as disaffected subjects, and to exclude them from every honorable office.

13. Many people endeavour to persuade themselves that the natives are not aware of the contents of the English papers, and that so far as they are concerned, it is immaterial what appears in these publications, but this is a very great mistake. The English papers have for many years past formed the source to which the native news writers and the native papers looked for their intelligence of our movements and intentions. Since this revolt commenced the greatest anxiety has been manifested to learn what the English papers say, and every one fortunate enough to get hold of an English paper is called upon to translate it for the edification of large circles of listeners, who again retail the news and comments of the journals in their villages. It came to my notice accidentally the other day, that the nujeebs at Mozufferpore were in the habit of having the English papers translated to them, and there can be no doubt that whatever appears in the English papers which can in any way serve the purposes of the

disaffected is speedily made known to them by their agents in Calcutta or elsewhere. To suppose that it can be otherwise is to give our enemies credit for a degree of wilful blindness and negligence which forms no part of their character. Their intelligence department has always been remarkably good, and they certainly would not neglect the most simple and obvious means of ascertaining our views and intentions.

14. At all the stations which I passed on my way up the river, I understood that the violent tone which the papers had assumed towards the Mahomedan community had excited alarm and anxiety amongst them, and that they were in dread lest the Government should issue an edict of proscription such as the Calcutta papers advocated. The appointment of Moonshee Ameer Ali, and the honors liberally bestowed since on other Mahomedans who have shown their devotion to the State, have done much to satisfy the people that the Government are not likely to be led by popular clamour into the commission of such an act of folly and injustice; but it is not unfairly argued that, under the present licensing system, when the Government allows writings of this kind, which are manifestly in violation of the conditions of the licence, to continue unchecked, it must be supposed to view them without displeasure, and I do think that great care ought to be taken to dispel this idea, and that the papers ought to be peremptorily prohibited from indulging in a style and tone of writing calculated to excite disaffection in any large class or section of the native community.

15. I commend Moonshee Ameer Ali to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor as a native gentleman who volunteered his services at a critical period in aid of the British Government, and who has performed such service as I have thought proper to allot to him with zeal, intelligence, and fidelity.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 67 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 17, 1857.

AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant, reporting that you have permitted Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan, Bahadoor, to return to the Presidency, the period for which his services were tendered to Government having expired.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has learnt with satisfaction that the services of Moonshee Ameer Ali have answered the expectations with which his appointment was made, and have been honorable to himself as well as useful to the State. You will be good enough to communicate to him this expression of His Honor's sentiments on the subject.

3. In our general observations on the policy that dictated the appointment in question, and on the short-sighted, ill-judged, and impolitic manner in which it has been commented on by the press, the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor will submit a recommendation to the Governor-General in Council that Moonshee Ameer Ali on his return to Calcutta be honored with a khillut as a mark of the satisfaction of Government with his services.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 68 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *October* 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 17th instant, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council regards with approval the services rendered by Moonshee Ameer Ali, during the time he held the office of Deputy Magistrate and Assistant to the Commissioner in the Patna Division.

2. His Lordship in Council also desires me to express his satisfaction at the testimony borne by Mr. Samuells to the general loyalty of Mahomedans in the Province of Behar.

3. It does not appear to the Governor-General in Council that the occasion is one on which a khillut for special service can suitably be conferred on Moonshee Ameer Ali.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 69 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir, *Fort William, September* 23, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you copy of a letter from Mr. Money, Magistrate and Collector of Gya, dated 17th instant.

2. Mr. Money, like almost all local officers, looks only to his own district, and seems hardly to be conscious that there are any interests beyond it. This is very natural and very venial, and the Lieutenant-Governor is by no means anxious to blame or to repress it. On the contrary, it is better that local officers should be allowed to argue strongly and earnestly, each for the interests committed to his particular care, so that the superior authorities may have, to aid them in their judgment upon the need of the whole empire, the fullest possible information, and, as it were, the most solicitous pleading for each particular part of it.

3. Mr. Money's letter calls, however, for a few observations, all of which you are requested to communicate to that officer, who will understand that, though it is necessary to point out where his conclusions differ from those of the Lieutenant-Governor, it is not intended to treat him with disrespect, or to discourage him from fully stating his views at all times for the guidance and information of the Government.

4. Mr. Money represents that Captain Rattray has been called away with his Sikhs (150 strong) from Gya to Dehree, to the detriment of Gya, and with small prospect of any advantage elsewhere. For he will have, Mr. Money says, but 215 men under him, whereas he had as many at Gya, where he failed to make any impression on the 5th Irregulars, but rather the contrary. And the Irregulars have since become stronger than before. Captain Rattray will have, Mr. Money allows, the addition of two guns. But, unless these can be carried on elephants, they will not be capable of being brought into use against cavalry anxious to avoid collision. And Captain Rattray will now have no Europeans with him, whereas he had at Gya thirty-seven.

5. But Mr. Money will probably admit that Captain Rattray, when he finds himself at Dehree with 245 Sikhs and 2 guns, as the advance of a considerable force (more than half of Colonel Fischer's brigade), prepared to support him, will be stronger not only by reason of the expectation of that support (of which Mr. Money was doubtless not aware when he wrote), but by the experience he gained at Gya, a thing probably of no small consequence. It is not probable that Captain Rattray will again venture to put a small body of unsupported infantry in so disadvantageous a position as that they occupied in the recent collision with a large body of cavalry near Gya. Nor is it desired or intended that he should go out to attack these insurgents, unless some peculiar and very promising opportunity should offer itself. The object now in view is to defend the passage of the Soane at Dehree; to prevent, if possible, a junction between the Ramghur mutineers and those of the 5th Cavalry; and to keep both of these bodies and the rebels with Ummer Sing in check, till the larger force under Colonel Fischer shall arrive. For such a purpose as this the detachment under Captain Rattray, assisted by Lieutenant Stanton's two guns, will probably be quite sufficient.

6. Mr. Money is dissatisfied with the withdrawal of Captain Rattray's force from Gya; because, although Gya is for the present undoubtedly safe, there are petty disturbances going on in various parts of the district which are fast swelling into larger disturbances, and will end in anarchy and confusion if not soon put down by the return of Captain Rattray's force to Gya, to be used in the repression of outrage in the interior.

7. All this is very true, and not at all more forcibly expressed by Mr. Money than the occasion requires. But it is necessary to remember that the force at the command of the Supreme Government itself is at present comparatively small, and that which the Lieutenant-Governor can make available is almost nothing. In such circumstances, where all cannot possibly be done that requires to be done, it is simply unavoidable to

select that which seems for the time most pressing, and apply existing means to that. and then to the next most pressing, and so on until more force shall be at our disposal. And thus, painful as it may be, much must unavoidably be let alone for a time which, looked at by itself, without reference to other matters, might seem of overwhelming importance.

8. Thus, when the 5th Irregulars were making their destructive and annoying march from Rohnee to the Soane, it was found, on full consideration, impossible to hinder their march without detriment to much more important concerns. Loud cries were made for detachments of Europeans by officers, who saw clearly the dangers comparatively near at hand, but were quite unaware of the much greater dangers which the only (then) available Europeans were being hurried forward to avert.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor has found it repeatedly stated by local officers, with reference to these transactions, that the diversion from their rapid course up the Grand Trunk Road, at that time, of only 100 or 200 Europeans, would have certainly led to the immediate annihilation of the 5th Irregulars. One officer spoke of a combined movement from Dinapore and Burhee upon the mutineers near Gya; and another, in a private letter which the Lieutenant-Governor has had an opportunity of perusing, made an ingenious calculation to show that the employment of 200 Europeans from the Grand Trunk Road detachment and two guns (but where these guns were to come from he did not say), "need not have delayed for twenty-four hours, perhaps not for one hour, the great operations above."

10. But all this, the Lieutenant-Governor must remark, is the merest speculation, and has scarcely any sound foundation to rest upon.

11. As has been already judiciously observed to you by Colonel Guy, no available number of European infantry, wandering about a swampy country in the height of the rains, could hope to come up with cavalry, unless the cavalry chose to let them. And as for a definite operation of eight days, as is proposed in one of these suggestions, no person could possibly tell for how many harassing days such operations would extend, over a field not less than 5,000 square miles, and this, too, by a detachment taken out of waggons, with no selection, or possibility of selection, of a commanding officer, without tents or any marching apparatus, and otherwise wholly unprepared for the work. Nor was it possible in the given time to construct and carry into effect any combined plan of operations from extreme points a hundred miles apart, and in a country peculiarly destitute of rapid means of communication.

12. Accordingly the Government of India having the whole case before them found themselves, it may be reluctantly, obliged to withhold the aid of the European detachment which was then proceeding up the Grand Trunk Road by bullock-train; and the Lieutenant-Governor was constrained to do what he could with the small resources at his disposal.

13. And since it was obvious that with these resources the career of the mutineer cavalry could not possibly be checked, the Lieutenant-Governor was obliged to be satisfied with the expectation, that of the two most important places lying in the road of the mutineers, Dehree and the passage of the Soane would be guarded by Lieutenant Stanton; and Gya would be protected from attack by the presence of Captain Rattray's force.

14. How the latter expectation was disappointed is but too well known, and has been already alluded to. It remained to make the latter sure, and as far as possible to save the line of the Grand Trunk Road and electric telegraph west of the Soane; and to aid in this signally important duty, Captain Rattray has been ordered to Dehree, there to join Lieutenant Stanton's party, and avail himself of the assistance of his guns to hold the place and keep open as much as may be of the road until Colonel Fischer can arrive.

15. Colonel Fischer has, as you are aware, been authorized by the Government of India to delay his upward march for a short time, in order to disperse, and if possible destroy, the mutineers who, according to Lieutenant Stanton's latest intelligence, have been joined by Ummer Sing near Sasseram, and are threatening that place and its neighbourhood.

16. It is quite clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that if, as is stated, Ummer Sing and the 5th Cavalry are in strength on or near the Grand Trunk Road, west of Dehree, there can be no imaginable service in that part of the country in which it is more urgently necessary to employ all our available force than the service for which Captain Rattray has been ordered from Gya; and that, until the insurgents are driven from that position, and the Grand Trunk Road completely and finally cleared, not even the urgency of the various circumstances stated by Mr. Money as calling for the immediate employment of Captain Rattray's force in his district, urgent as they are admitted to be, can be considered,

in competition with the duty now in that officer's hands. When that duty shall have been performed, the Lieutenant-Governor will gladly receive from you suggestions for the employment of Captain Rattray's corps in other parts of your division in such manner as may seem desirable.

17. If, as is stated in your message of the 21st instant, the mutineers and Ummer Sing, instead of taking to the south of the Shahabad District, as expected by Lieutenant Stanton, should take to Arrah and Buxar, other means may be called for to oppose them and of this the Governor-General in Council, to whom a copy of your message was immediately transmitted, will be the judge. But, even in that case, the presence of a considerable force at Dehree and the neighbourhood of Sasseram will be required until the issue of this incursion is seen

18. The whole aspect of affairs is confessedly one of much present and temporary difficulty. And where nothing complete or satisfactory can yet be accomplished, opinions will of necessity differ widely as to the intermediate measures to be adopted, and the precise places and purposes to which existing means should be applied. But while each in his particular sphere does what may be in his power to forward the claims and interests for which he is more immediately responsible, it may be safely assumed that the Supreme Government, having all circumstances before it, will make, on the whole, the best application of its resources which present exigencies permit. And all may rest satisfied in the knowledge that immense reinforcements are on their way from England, and that the present embarrassments, heavy as they cannot fail to be considered, will, in a few months more, be looked back upon as matters of history, when, by the aid of the overwhelming power of our country, little understood as yet by those who have dared to put it to challenge, peace and good order shall have been again fully restored, and the people shall have returned to those habits of contentment and submission with which, for a hundred prosperous years, they have hitherto accepted our sway.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 70 in No. 7.

The Magistrate of Gya to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Gya, September* 17, 1857.

A TELEGRAPHIC message, yesterday, to Captain Rattray, directed him to proceed to Dehree on the Soane. It also informed him that half the Madras column was going in the same direction. A later telegraph from Burhee to Sherghotty, sent on to me by the Deputy Magistrate at the latter station, speaks of the whole column being ordered into Chota Nagpore.

With reference to these orders, I would beg respectfully to submit one or two facts for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. As the matter is mainly one of military operations, I am perhaps stepping somewhat out of my own province. I trust the Lieutenant-Governor will excuse my doing so; I have but the public good in view.

Captain Rattray leaves this evening, taking with him, as I understand, about 150 Sikhs. The rest are in hospital; 37 Europeans remain here. He hopes to get 25 more Sikhs out of the 50 at Sherghotty, and will eventually be joined by the 70 with Lieutenant Stanton at Dehree. This will give him a force of 245 Sikhs; the last time he attacked the 5th, his force was above 200, of whom 37 were English. It was therefore quite as strong as it now will be. The enemy are stronger. They have been joined by some Bhojepore men led by a notorious scoundrel, Judhar Sing; and the disaffected of many villages on this side the Soane are said to be with them. This rabble does not constitute any formidable accession of strength, still, as opposed to a very small force, it is an element worthy of consideration. There are two guns at Dehree, the size of which I do not know, but unless small enough to be carried on elephants, they could never be brought to act against a body of cavalry wishing to evade collision.

I would respectfully, therefore, submit that if Captain Rattray is to act against the 5th, he is scarcely, if at all, better prepared to do so than he was before. He has no Europeans with him, and the Sikhs (I speak from personal observation) though as brave as troops can be, are far from being steady or thoroughly disciplined. In saying this, I am merely saying what their own commanding officer would say if he were asked. The regiment is newly formed, has been much divided on detachment duty, and has had

no sufficient opportunity of learning its drill and the steady manœuvring required before an enemy, especially before cavalry. To prevent the possibility of another incomplete attack, I would strongly urge upon the Government the advisability of allowing one detachment of Europeans to co-operate with Captain Rattray's force. If, on his arrival at Dehree, the 5th should still be at Daudnuggar, the delay on the onward march of the detachment would probably not extend over four days. But I do not believe that Captain Rattray's, or any other, force, will now meet the 5th in or near their present position. One of my scouts who left their camp yesterday morning states it as their intention, a sufficient number of boats not being procurable, to march south to Rhotas. The news of a force on the Great Trunk Road will probably accelerate this movement. Before this letter reaches Calcutta, the telegraph will have informed you of the position of the 5th. Captain Rattray will not be at Dehree till the 20th or 21st; so, in case the Irregulars remain stationary, any orders by telegraph to detain an European detachment would be in time.

The Government order directing the removal of the Sikhs states that Gya is in no danger now that the 5th are past. Gya is, I believe, in no present danger whatever, but I beg strongly to urge upon the Government the fact that the district is in a most unsettled state, and that, in my opinion, to denude it at this moment of troops is a measure, the results of which may be most serious. For all operations in the interior against disaffected or rebellious villages, against bodies of budmashes or released prisoners, the force here, though large enough under ordinary circumstances, has been completely useless during the last fortnight. As long as the 5th were approaching in this direction, it was manifestly impossible to detach any portion of it, and, after they had passed, I did not feel justified in asking Captain Rattray to send to a distance of above forty miles any of his men whom a telegraph like that of yesterday might require him to march with at the shortest notice. I have been waiting anxiously for notice of the Government intentions. I am still in the dark as to the ultimate destination of the force now removed from here. If they are to return as soon as they have attacked the 5th, or as soon as it is ascertained that the 5th are gone to a distance, the mischief will not be of such great moment; but, if it be intended to leave the district unprotected except by its police, I beg respectfully, but distinctly, to record my conviction that such a step would entail certainly a state of the greatest anarchy throughout the district, would stop the collection of the revenue, put an end to all hopes of Opium cultivation, and might even be attended with worse consequences. These are not idle fears. A large portion of the district is not, at this moment, practically in the possession of the Government. All the country to the west, Pergunnahs Urwul, Uncha, Goh Manowra, and part of Seris, is overrun by the scoundrels and budmashes who have joined the 5th, and by a number of Bhojepore men, and fellows from different villages. Many of the roads are in their possession, and the zemindars, in consequence, afraid of sending their revenue to the station. The police have bolted, one and all. The irregulars search for all Government servants, and their sowars take in a circuit of twelve and fifteen miles. To the east, the country near Nowada is most unsettled. Some of the rujwars, and some zemindars, half rebels and half thieves, have collected a rabble of some hundreds; they have plundered one village, and are spreading a report that the district is deserted by the Authorities and the irregulars marching back. My intention was, the moment I felt myself at liberty, to ask Captain Rattray to divide his force, to have sent the Deputy Magistrate with 80 Sikhs to Nowada; the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Tayler, with 70 or 80 more, would have gone through the western portion of the district, punishing the contumacious villages, and dispersing any bodies of rebels or budmashes bold enough to wait to be attacked. Some severe examples are necessary. Two or three villages require razing to the ground, root and branch, and many a rebellious and plundering scoundrel needs hanging when caught. It is impossible to restore order to the whole district except by the presence on the spot of some authority armed with sufficient power to put down all opposition. Beyond my police, which is much weakened, I have now no power. All the Sikhs leave immediately, and the officer commanding the 37th Europeans has to-day received an order, from General Mansfield, forbidding him to leave, under any circumstances, the town of Gya. I could not, therefore, if a disturbance took place two miles off, send a single soldier to quell it.

I respectfully submit that, in a district through the whole breadth of which a mutinous regiment has just marched, where within six weeks 1,250 prisoners have been let loose, where many elements of anarchy exist, and where one quarter of the police has entirely disappeared, it is risking the very maintenance of the Government power to leave the civil executive so weak. I do not want troops for Gya, but I want

them for the district. If there are none on the Great Trunk Road available, I would suggest that 150 Madras sepoys be sent from Dinapore.

I have, &c.
A. MONEY.

Inclosure 71 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October 5, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo, of which a copy was duly forwarded to the Commissioner of the Patna Division for his information, I am now directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit to you, to be laid before the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter (of the 23rd idem.) with inclosure, from Mr. Samuells, submitting an explanation of the circumstance of his having detained the detachment of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, landed at Dinapore, which his Honor hopes will be considered satisfactory by his Lordship in Council.

2. It would certainly appear from what has been stated by Mr. Samuells, that he had no reason to suppose, when he ordered the employment of the detachment, that it was intended to go beyond Dinapore, and he had authority from the Lieutenant-Governor to apply for it in a message, dated the 3rd September, to the following purport: "Use the Madras Regiments for the defence of Chupra." That message was sent by his Honor at a time when he had the best authority for believing that orders had actually been sent to the officer commanding at Dinapore, to assist in the defence of Sarun, with not only a detachment of Madras Infantry, but also a force of European Infantry and two guns, and on the 5th idem, his Honor further told Mr. Samuells in a demi-official letter, that he had reason to believe this force would be sent.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 72 in No. 7.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Patna, September 23, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum of the 19th forwarding a copy of a letter to your address from the Secretary to the Government of India, of the 17th instant, from which I regret to observe that I have incurred the censure of the Governor-General in Council for detaining the detachment of the 17th Madras Native Infantry.

2. I cannot but think that his Lordship must have been imperfectly informed of the facts of the case. The "Calcutta," as will be seen from the annexed copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Marine to the captain of the vessel, was only chartered to convey the detachment to Dinapore. Mr. Beadon's telegraphic message of the 8th September, copy of which is also inclosed, directed that the detachment should be landed at Dinapore. I cannot learn that any orders had been received for its further progress towards the North-West, and there has certainly been no means of sending it on by steam since its arrival here. It clearly cannot be said, therefore, that I have been instrumental in detaining this detachment. Had I given no orders respecting its employment, it would still have been at Dinapore at the present moment.

3. I received orders from the Lieutenant-Governor by telegraph and by letter to make use of the detachment for the protection of the Chupra District. I was in possession of a letter from Colonel Napier addressed, by order of Sir James Outram, to the officer commanding the 17th Madras Native Infantry, directing him to comply with any requisition I might make. The Chupra Frontier was, and is, in urgent need of protection. Under these circumstances, I would beg his Lordship in Council to consider how it was possible for me to avoid complying with the orders I had received. I had no means of knowing that these orders had not the sanction of the Governor-General in Council; and had I neglected to obey them, I should have incurred a very serious

responsibility. Had any disaster occurred in consequence, it would have been justly laid to my charge; and I should have been told that I had no right to look for any warrant beyond the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. His Honor is aware that, in consequence of there being no steamer available to convey the detachment to Chupra, the message of the Governor-General reached me in time to prevent its being sent there, but, as the censure of the Governor-General in Council applies to the orders which I gave for the dispatch of the detachment to Sewan, I beg that this explanation may be submitted for his Lordship's consideration.

5. With respect to an expression of opinion in one of my letters to you, which I am sorry to perceive has also excited his Lordship's displeasure, I can only regret that it should have escaped me, and plead in extenuation that it was contained in one of my daily reports, which are always written *currente calamo* immediately before the dâk closes, and which I have no opportunity of revising before they are dispatched.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 73 in No. 7.

The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Commander of the "Calcutta."

Sir, *August* 15, 1857.

THE services of the steamer "Calcutta," under your command, having been made available for the dispatch of troops to Dinapore, I have the honor to request you will have the goodness to take the "Alpha" flat in tow and proceed with her with the detachment allotted to both vessels to Dinapore.

2. Having landed the troops at Dinapore, you will proceed on with the flat to Allahabad and, after landing the stores there with all dispatch, return with the flat to Calcutta.

3. As it is of great importance that you should complete your voyage before the river falls to any considerable extent, you should not stop at any of the intermediate stations beyond the time necessary for coaling; and should any requisition likely to cause delay to the steamer be made by the authorities at any of the stations for her services, you will explain to them the risk there is attending the vessel's draught of water, should she not get back to Calcutta before the river falls.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 74 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, September* 8, 1857.

THE "Calcutta" steamer is not to go beyond Dinapore. She will land troops and return to Calcutta immediately.

Inclosure 75 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *October* 16, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated respectively the 23rd September and 5th instant, and to state with reference to the first, that the Governor-General in Council approves of the instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, and with reference to the second, that his Lordship in Council absolves Mr. Samuells from all blame for the detention of the detachment of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, for the defence of Chupra, the detachment having been without the

means of moving, and the telegraph order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the 3rd September last, leaving him no choice.

2. Mr. Samuells' explanation is considered quite satisfactory.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 76 in No. 7.

The Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *October* 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for the information of Government, copy of a letter of the 10th current, from the Commander of the "River Bird," reporting the progress the works have made, designed to facilitate the launching of the "River Bird."

I have, &c.
T. E. ROGERS.

Inclosure 77 in No. 7.

Captain Boon, R.N., to the Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Jungypore, October* 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report the arrival yesterday at noon of Captain Hampton, Inland Steam Service. I further beg to report that the blocks are laid about two-thirds the length of the vessel, and the launching ways are being placed on them; the carpenters are employed at the same time fitting the blocks aft. Coolies are at work digging out the mud astern in the direction of the launch.

I have, &c.
S. G. BOON.

Inclosure 78 in No. 7.

The Acting Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *October* 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, conveying the orders of Government relative to the payment to the owners of the "River Bird" of the sum of 1,98,000 Company's rupees, taking her over on account of Government from the date on which she grounded; and intimating that the Governor-General in Council thinks that the claim for hire at the rate of 450 rupees should not be acceded to even for the time she was employed in the service of the Government, and that no hire should be paid from the date on which she grounded and the guarantee became due.

2 With reference to the above, I beg leave to submit for the information of the Governor-General in Council that Messrs. Ashburner and Co.'s bill for the amount in question has been passed for payment, and I have informed them that the hire of the vessel ceased from the date of her grounding.

3. I have also requested Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to reduce their claim for the daily rate of hire, under the circumstances, and their reply shall be submitted in due course.

4. I beg permission to explain that the "River Bird's" ordinary charge when employed on this river was 450 rupees per day, and Captain Rogers' remarks on this subject in his letter, of the 10th instant, 4th para,* had reference to the question of demurrage when the vessel was no longer proceeding; the demurrage charged by steam tugs on this river being 300 rupees with steam up, and 200 rupees without steam.

5. With regard to the orders of Government to take over charge of the "River Bird" from the date on which she grounded, it is with deep regret that I have to

* Inclosure 38 in No. 4.

announce the failure of the attempts that were being made to extricate the vessel safely from her position on the bank, and her having fallen over into the river and being now entirely under water.

6. This catastrophe was owing to the current having been suddenly diverted from its previous course, and setting on to the right bank in the direction of the vessel, the consequence of which was that the bank was washed away from under the vessel, and she, after overhanging for some time in a dangerous position, was plunged heavily into the stream, and sank gradually until she became completely submerged.

7. Captain Boon reports that the river is falling daily, and in a short time will leave the "River Bird" sufficiently out of water to pump her and take out the sand; and it further appears, that in a month operations for the recovery of the vessel may be resumed, and at any rate that attempts may be made to save the machinery, so that it may be hoped that the "River Bird" is not yet irretrievably lost; and every exertion will be made as soon as the river falls sufficiently to admit of operations being carried on, to get out the machinery and raise the vessel.

8. In the meantime I beg respectfully to state that I have desired Messrs. Ashburner and Co. to recall the commander, officers and engineers, and the ship's company belonging to the "River Bird," leaving the stores under the charge of Captain Boon; and I have also desired that officer to send back to Calcutta Mr. Craston and the artificers from the dock-yard, there being no occasion for their services on the spot at present.

9. Captain Boon's reports connected with this subject are herewith submitted for the information of Government, and I solicit the favour of their return when no longer required.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 79 in No. 7.

Captain Boon, R.N., to the Acting Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Junjypore, October* 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Superintendent of Marine and with reference to my letter of yesterday's date, that before the preparations for launching the "River Bird" could be completed, the bank fell in large quantities, carrying the slides and ways with it, leaving the vessel a third overhanging the bank as far as the leegangway. In this emergency every effort was made to start her, but to no purpose, and by 8 P.M. the vessel was overhanging on both sides as far as her paddles. She continued in this state till 11 P.M., when she slipped in, with a large portion of the bank very heavily into the water. No material injury had up to that time occurred, and it was hoped she would slide into the water and launch herself; in this we were disappointed, for at 3 A.M. she sunk deeper, the bank having cut away, and began filling abaft. She is at present half in the water, and I fear to-morrow she will be completely so.

The cause of the sudden change of the river's course I attribute to a boat having sunk in the channel, on the left bank of the river, diverting the current to the right bank, and in the direction of the vessel.

I have, &c.

S. G. BOON.

Inclosure 80 in No. 7.

Captain Boon, R.N., to Acting Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *October* 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Superintendent of Marine, that the "River Bird" is now completely under water, and is lying with a small list to port; the river is falling daily, and in a short time will leave her sufficiently out of water to pump and take out the sand. It is quite impossible to ascertain if any injury has occurred to the vessel, but, from her appearance, I should say not.

2. I would beg to state that when I addressed you for more ways, the river was about 200 feet from the stern of the steamer; the boat alluded to in my last letter sunk last Monday; since then, the above 200 feet washed away, also 180 feet (the length of the vessel), and about 50 feet from where the vessel is, making in all 430 feet. After the river had encroached to within 30 feet of the stern, the current began running stronger, the bank falling in large quantities, and in 24 hours the above 30 feet, and 180 feet (the vessel's length) disappeared completely.

3. There being a large establishment of carpenters under Mr. Craston, and thirty Lascars with me, I should be obliged by being informed what I am to do, as it may, perhaps, be a month before any operations can be carried on, besides which, I do not see that there is any necessity in keeping so large a gang of carpenters here; and would therefore beg your early consideration of the matter. All moveable articles belonging to the vessel are on the bank, where we have a tent, and which has, together with all the stores, been moved twice further in, on account of the rapid falling of the river's bank.

I have, &c.

S. G. BOON.

Inclosure 81 in No. 7.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *October* 27, 1857.

IN continuation of the subject of my letter of the 21st instant, I have now the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter, dated the 24th idem, from Captain Boon, the officer in charge of the operations for the recovery of the "River Bird," reporting favorably on the condition of that vessel, and stating his opinion that there is nothing to prevent her floating as soon as the river rises and the mud is cleared away.

2. An engineer will be sent up immediately, and Captain Boon will then be desired to report in concert with him and Mr. Hampton upon the desirability, or otherwise, of taking the machinery out, so as to ensure its safety, whatever may ultimately happen to the vessel.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE.

Inclosure 82 in No. 7.

Captain Boon, R.N., to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Jungypore, October* 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that up to date no material injury to the "River Bird" has shown itself, and the crew are employed cleaning the engines and clearing away the mud and sand.

I beg to suggest that an engineer be sent up to look after the machinery.

The vessel does not appear to have strained, and I am of opinion there is nothing to prevent her floating as soon as the river rises and the mud is cleared away.

I have, &c.

S. G. BOON.

Inclosure 83 in No. 7.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir. *October* 27, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to report that the coal contractors were addressed on the 9th instant, and requested to furnish to this Department regular reports of the progress of the coal boats proceeding to the Upper

Provinces, and these reports would have been submitted to the Government of the Central Provinces had this requisition been attended to.

2. The attention of the contractors has been again drawn to this subject.

3. The present practice is to obtain weekly and monthly returns of coal from the Government agents at the different stations on the Ganges, showing the quantity of coal received and issued, and that remaining in store at the end of the week or month as the case may be.

I have, &c.
H. HOWE.

Inclosure 84 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Vaughan, R.N.

Sir, *September* 14, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to inquire whether, when you have proceeded to the North-Western Provinces with reinforcements for the Naval Brigade, Her Majesty's ship "Shannon" will be in a fit state to go to sea for the purpose of bringing up troops from Galle, and whether she could be made available for this service in the course of a fortnight from this time.

2. A large number of troops have been sent from England in sailing vessels with orders to touch at Galle and there await instructions: and his Lordship in Council is anxious that the men should be brought on to Calcutta with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 85 in No. 7.

Lieutenant Vaughan, R.N., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, September* 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you for the information of the Governor-General in Council:

1. That I consider after I shall have left for the North-Western Provinces, Her Majesty's ship "Shannon" will not be in an efficient state to proceed to sea.

2. Even under present circumstances, I consider we should require more seamen, stokers, and engineers, as there are only seven stokers and three engineers at present fit for duty. I will do myself the honor of waiting upon you to-morrow.

I have, &c.
J. W. VAUGHAN.

Inclosure 86 in No. 7.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, October* 5, 1857, 11 A.M.

IN reply to a letter of 14th September, the "Shannon" could bring 1,200 troops at a time from Galle. Captain Key could supply a party to assist in navigating her; Mr. Waters retaining the command.

Inclosure 87 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Peel, R.N., Allahabad.

Sir, *October* 13, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic message of the 5th instant, stating that the "Shannon" can bring up 1,200 men from Ceylon, and that Captain Key can supply a party to navigate her.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me to thank you for the offer of the services of this vessel. His Lordship in Council, however, hopes to have a sufficient number of transports and other steamers at his disposal without moving the "Shannon," but in case of need your suggestions will be acted upon.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 88 in No. 7.

Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour to the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord, "*Calcutta,*" *Hong Kong, October* 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 19th ultimo. I rejoice to learn that the officers and crews of Her Majesty's ships "Shannon" and "Pearl" have been found of so much service during the present crisis in India.

The season being at hand for commencing operations at Canton, and it being of the highest importance, as the troops intended for China have been necessarily diverted to India, that the naval forces should be concentrated to enable me to form a suitable brigade to act with the Royal Marines expected from England, I earnestly trust your Excellency will be able to sanction the return of Her Majesty's ship "Sanspareil" to Hong Kong as soon as possible, it being my intention that Captain Key should take a leading position in any operations that may be carried on.

I am further induced to make this request from the knowledge that several thousand troops have lately arrived in steamers and sailing ships from England, and that Her Majesty's steam frigate "Penelope" will be at your Excellency's disposition on her arrival at Calcutta from the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.
M. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure 89 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Key, R.N.

Sir, *October* 30, 1857.

HIS Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour having requested that Her Majesty's ship "Sanspareil" may be allowed to return to Hong Kong as soon as possible, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council does not desire to detain the ship any longer in Calcutta, and that, so far as the Government of India is concerned, she is at liberty to depart.

2. His Lordship in Council regrets the necessity which deprives the Government of India of a further continuance of your valuable services, and desires me to convey to you its cordial thanks for the zeal with which they have been rendered.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 90 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour.

Sir, *October* 30, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour's dispatch dated the 10th instant, requesting that Her Majesty's ship "Sanspareil" may be allowed to return to Hong Kong as soon as possible, and in reply to forward, for his Excellency's information, copy of a letter addressed this day to Captain Key, commanding the ship.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 91 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, October 5, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter dated the 17th August, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying correspondence with the Commissioner of Benares, relative to the allowance to be passed to the Rev. W. Smith, of the Church Missionary Society, for performing the clerical duties at Benares.

2. Under the circumstances stated by Mr. Tucker, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that double the usual allowance would be reasonable, and begs to recommend it accordingly.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 92 in No. 7.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, September 8, 1857.*

WITH reference to Government notification dated the 5th instant, in the Ecclesiastical Department, received with your docket of the same date, I have the honor to inform you that the proposal which I made to the Church Missionary Society Missionaries at Benares, which I consider a fair one, and which they accepted, was, that whilst there was no Government Chaplain, and great need of a clergyman, not merely to perform surplice duties, but to devote himself to the sick in the three different Military Hospitals, if the Society gave a good Missionary for the purpose, the pay which he received from the Society should be paid by Government, as it was not fair that a Mission Society should pay an agent who was not doing its work but the work of Government.

2. The Missionary does not want a reward for doing clerical duty; but the Society of which he is a servant is fairly entitled to claim that whilst doing only Government work, he should receive his usual salary from Government as promised by me. This arrangement is quite different from giving a bonus for surplice duty. I bargained for the whole man, not merely a service on Sunday; and Mr. W. Smith, of Sigra, really does devote much time and attention to the hospitals, and ought to draw his whole pay, whilst so employed to the neglect of direct mission work, from Government.

3. I have acted on this principle with the Rev. J. Gregson, whom I have sent as Chaplain to the sick and wounded of Havelock's army, with that General's permission. Whilst so employed, Mr. Gregson will draw his pay, not from his Society, but from me; this is but fair play. If people at home pay people to preach to natives, they ought not to have to pay their servants whilst otherwise employed on Europeans.

I have, &c.
H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 93 in No. 7.

Extract from Office Memorandum, dated Benares, September 10, 1857, addressed to the Commissioner of Benares.

THE Commissioner of Benares is requested to send up all former correspondence with the Government of India, Home Department, regarding the engagement of the services of the Rev. Mr. Smith for the clerical duties at Benares, referred to in his letter dated the 8th instant

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Inclosure 94 in No. 7.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, September 11, 1857.*

IN reply to your Office Memorandum of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you, that I have not received a copy of the letter of Mr. W. Smith, dated 8th instant, and am therefore unable to submit the correspondence to which it may refer.

2. In the present instance the correspondence has been simply demi-official. There being a great want of a clergyman to attend the numerous sick soldiers in hospital, I wrote to Mr. Leupolt asking him if one of the Church Missionaries would not give up his mission work for the time, and devote himself to the Europeans. As Mr. Smith could be best spared, he took the duty, on the understanding that whilst so employed his salary should not be borne by the Society of which he is a servant.

3. It is but fair to state that Mr. Smith has since demurred to draw up a bill for the amount of his missionary salary. I inclose his note and my answer, to which I have received no reply. My offer was "for simply Mr. Smith's monthly missionary pay," that, or any other pay can only be drawn by bill, even the extra 100 rupees can only be got by drawing up a bill, and giving receipts in triplicate for it, so that I do not understand the force of Mr. Smith's objection to "the mode of pay." Mr. Smith certainly said to me in the presence of Mr. Simson, that if he drew a bill at all he would draw it for full chaplain's pay. I confess I was considerably disgusted, and probably showed it in my manner, as I replied that if he did, I assuredly should not pay it, and added, that he had better think over it, namely, my offer to the Missionaries, which was simply that whilst one of them devoted himself to Government work, the pay which he would otherwise receive from his Society should be paid by Government. This is the fair and honest arrangement, which I consider that an extra 100 rupees a month to a Missionary is not. He cannot serve two masters.

4. The orders of the Government of India dated 14th July, 1857, with its accompaniments, also called for in your Memorandum under acknowledgment, are separately submitted.

I have, &c.
H. TUCKER.

Inclosure 95 in No. 7.

The Rev. W. Smith to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Benares, August* 13, 1857.

HOW are the Church servants to be paid for the past month? When Mr. Viret went away, he arranged, I understand, to draw the money monthly and send it. But now that all communication to the North-West is cut off, kindly say what is to be done.

On dismissing me, when I called on you on Tuesday morning, you said, "Well, think about it, and let me know;" that is, you desired me to think over as to whether I should resign being Acting Chaplain, and let you know. I have thought it over and simply as far as I know myself, from motives of conscience, have determined, if you have no objection, not to give up the work at once, but to refer the matter of difference between us to the Committee of our Society in Calcutta, and probably to the Bishop and Archdeacon.

That matter of difference, I suppose, you clearly understand, though your manner towards me on Tuesday so much put me out that I may not have expressed myself very clearly, is simply as to the mode, not the amount, of my pay. I am perfectly ready, with the sanction of our Committee, to give you a receipt for simply my monthly Missionary pay, but not to draw up a bill on the Honorable Company for that amount, a thing which I never dreamt of. If you are willing to wait the result of my application to Calcutta, well; if not, of course it is quite optional with you to annul the engagement at once.

I have, &c.
W. SMITH.

Inclosure 96 in No. 7.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Rev. W. Smith.

Sir, *Benares, August* 13, 1857.

AS a Clergyman was wanted for the English troops, I wrote to ask whether one of the Segra Missionaries would do the duty of Chaplain, the salary he received from the Church Missionary Society being paid by Government, it not appearing to me fair

that the Society should pay whilst its Missionary was not doing regular Missionary work among the natives.

You were selected as the Missionary who could be most easily spared.

I am therefore ready to have your salary (that which you draw from the Church Missionary Society) paid by Government, on your drawing up the usual bill and sending receipts in triplicate.

You said to me that if you drew a bill at all, you would draw it for the full Chaplain's pay; I told you that if you did, I should not pay it, as I had only agreed to pay you what you received from the Society, and when you seemed dissatisfied, I said you had better think over it. You most distinctly demanded the pay of Chaplain for the benefit of your Society, and I as distinctly refused to pay you more than I had engaged to pay.

You can include the Church servants in the same bill, and I will take upon myself to have them paid subject to future adjustment.

I have, &c.
H. TUCKER.

Inclosure 97 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Benares, September* 24, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor having had under his consideration your letter dated 8th instant, directs me to inform you that the Government of India having specified the sum to be paid to the Rev. Mr. Smith for his clerical services, no larger amount can now be passed without the sanction of the same authority; and if no additional sum has yet been disbursed, you will be good enough to see that it is not disbursed until the orders of the Supreme Government have been obtained.

2. You have not stated what is the precise sum that would be payable to the Rev. Mr. Smith on the understanding which you allude to, of his receiving his full Missionary allowances.

3. If you will be good enough to mention the amount, and explain the exact nature of the special hospital duties which the circumstances of the time caused to devolve upon the Officiating Chaplain, the Lieutenant-Governor will be happy, should the remuneration proposed appear to him reasonable, to submit the question with his recommendation for the consideration of the Government of India.

4. I am to add for your information that it is not believed to be necessary that any formal bill should be presented to support the payment of a definite sum authorized by Government, and that the simple receipt of the payee is sufficient to enable the disbursement to be made from the Treasury.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 98 in No. 7.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, September* 28, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 24th instant, I have the honor to inform you that no salary has yet been paid to the Rev. Mr. W. Smith. He stands the Society in 300 rupees a month, and as he has given his whole time and strength to the care of the Europeans, I think that sum ought to be paid to him whilst doing the work of a chaplain instead of that of a missionary to the heathen.

2. Besides two services on the Sunday in the station and at Raj-Ghaut, Mr. Smith devotes his week days to visiting all the European hospitals, reading and praying with the sick, and discharging the duties of a pastor.

3. I think it will be found that the sanction of Government to any allowance does not obviate the necessity for the preparation of monthly bills for audit and payment. Only those who are borne on the fixed establishment receive their pay without making out a separate bill for audit.

I have, &c.
H. TUCKER.

Inclosure 99 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *October* 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant, and to state in reply that, as the necessity for employing Mr. Smith in the absence of a regular chaplain is established, and it appears that the whole of his time was taken up in attendance on the troops, the Governor-General in Council sanctions the payment to him of 300 rupees a month during his employment, as agreed upon between Mr. Tucker and the missionaries at Benares.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 100 in No. 7.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Rev. W. Smith.

Sir, *October* 24, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint you for the present to do duty with Her Majesty's 42nd Regiment Highlanders, a portion of which has arrived in the country.

Your salary has been fixed at 500 rupees from the date on which you may enter on your duties.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

No. 8.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, November 23, 1857. (No. 136.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 128 dated the 7th instant, we have the honor o report our further proceedings in this Department connected with the revolt of the Native Army of Bengal.

2. We forward in the collection a Narative of events from the 30th September to the 15th October, 1857, furnished by the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, together with copies of several communications addressed by Mr. Muir, at Agra, to Mr. Sherer, at Cawnpore, containing information of events in the North-West, and the state of affairs there. We have also included in the collection copies of two Narratives of the Cawnpore Mutiny (one being a translation of the diary of a native gentleman residing in Cawnpore), and a copy of a Narrative of the Futtehghur Mutiny.

3. We have desired the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces to submit, with a full expression of his views on the subject, a report of the proceedings which have taken place in the city of Delhi since its occupation by the army under Brigadier General Wilson, and of the policy that has been pursued towards the city and its inhabitants.

4. Adverting to the 2nd paragraph of our letter No. 121, dated the 21st October last, and to the 7th paragraph of our letter No. 128, dated the 7th instant, we forward copies of the reports furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces of the agggression committed by the rebels from Oude in that part of the Allahabad District which lies to the North of the Grand Trunk Road. You will have been apprised in the Military Department of the instructions given to Colonel Longden on the subject.

5. We also forward a dispatch from the Government of the Central Provinces, containing particulars relative to the mutiny and rebellion at Orai, and the loss of the Jaloun District; together with copy of a correspondence between that Government and the Commissioner of Benares, regarding the withdrawal of troops from Mirzapore.

6. We have sanctioned the grant of a life pension of rupees 100 per mensem, with the honorary title of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the ex-Tehseeldar, Hingun Loll, so favorably mentioned in the Magistrate's report of the 30th June, 1857,* for his exertions in saving the lives of the European officers of Jounpore. If desired by

* Public letter to Court, No. 76, of 1857, paragraph 2.

Hingun Loll, the pension will be commuted hereafter to a life jagheer, to be extended to a second life on easy terms, with subsequent right of settlement.

7. We forward a copy of a dispatch from the Government of Bengal, dated the 9th instant, communicating the names of several native gentlemen who have rendered assistance to the authorities during the recent disturbances in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions. We have received this detailed information with the greatest satisfaction, and we call your attention to it as affording satisfactory proof that there is with very many of the zemindars and natives of influence in those parts of the Lower Provinces a strong and active feeling of good will towards the Government.

8. As the "Jumna" cannot be effectively employed as a gun-boat on the Gogra at this season, and as she is much required for the ordinary service of the Ganges between Calcutta and Allahabad, we have directed her to be brought down to Calcutta, Lieutenant Batt, I.N. and his party, being left for such service in the neighbourhood of Dinapore as may be found for them. We have suggested to the Government of Bengal that, as Captain Sotheby's Brigade has been sent to Chupra, Lieutenant Batt's Brigade may probably be employed with advantage in garrisoning the Fort at Buxar.

9. With advertence to the correspondence communicated to you with the 16th paragraph of our letter No. 76 of 1857, dated the 7th August, we beg to forward a copy of a dispatch from the Government of Bengal, submitting, with remarks, a return of arms sold in Calcutta and Monghyr, during the months of May, June, and July, 1857.

10. So far as it has been ascertained, the sale of arms in Calcutta was as follows:

Fire-arms	1,619
Swords, &c.	1,178

The sale at Monghyr was very insignificant.

11. We may explain that the difficulties experienced by the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta in procuring the information from which the above return has been prepared, apply to a retrospective inquiry, regarding a time when the Arms Act was not in force.

12. We forward for your information, a copy of a correspondence with the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor of Liverpool, and the Committee of the Fund which is being raised at this Presidency for the relief of sufferers by the present disturbances, on the subject of certain remittances of money which have been made from England in furtherance of the objects of that fund.

13. We also forward, as usual, some other correspondence, on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord, *Fort Agra, October* 15, 1857.

IN continuation of Mr. Reade's address, dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor to continue the Narrative, the main portion of which, I beg to submit in the form of a diary of events, to the 15th instant.

2. *September* 30.—On this date, I had the honor to acknowledge the high compliment which your Lordship conferred by temporarily appointing me to the charge of these Provinces, and trust by every effort in my power to merit your approbation.

3. *October* 3.—Shortly after my assumption of office, I found a small detachment of about 300 Europeans, 4 light guns, and two mortars, from this garrison, posted at the village of Saidabad, some nineteen miles distant from Agra. The post, I have every reason to believe was judiciously chosen, but the position appeared to me so faulty in a military point of view, and so dangerous to such a small body, that on the 2nd instant I ordered the detachment to fall back on head-quarters, and it would probably have arrived this morning, had it not been for the disinclination of the officer commanding to vacate a position which he deemed of great value, and which would undoubtedly have been so under different circumstances.

4. I have repeated my orders and expect the detachment to fall back ten miles at least, in the course of this morning, my reasons for acting as I have done, are as follows:

(1.) The safety of the fort of Agra at this juncture is a point of paramount importance, and it would be an error to expose it to the slightest risk with mutineers so close to it as at Dholepore, Muttra, &c. &c.

(2.) It was never expected that this weak garrison should co-operate with any troops advancing on Agra.

(3.) A post at Saidabad, a village of comparative unimportance, could in no way prevent the plunder of Hattrass, by which it was natural to believe, that the whole or a part of the Delhi mutineers would retreat.

(4.) Because it seemed an obvious error to post a weak detachment at Saidabad, on which the mutineers might retreat, if threatened on their left flank; and from our ignorance of the precise movements of Colonel Greathed's column, it was not possible for this detachment to form a junction with him, either at Allyghur or Hattrass.

(5.) Because in the affair of the 5th July, at Susseah, the mutineers with comparatively small numbers pressed us so very severely, and with their present reported strength this much smaller detachment might have been crushed at once.

5. In conclusion, and explanation of this point, I submit the inclosed sketch of the different localities.

6. Up to this date, no positive reliable information has been received of the situation of the Delhi mutineers, or of their strength; but it is beyond a doubt that an advanced party of them have taken possession of the fort of Moorsawn, and burnt the factory of Mr. Saunders, an indigo merchant. No intelligence of Lucknow for the last three days. The maharajah at Gwalior still continues to play with the mutineers there, and to hold them in check.

7. Some say they will go to Cawnpore, some to Agra, I continue to receive cordial assistance from all the authorities here.

8. *October* 4.—Reliable intelligence has been received, that the Delhi mutineers have crossed to the left bank of the Jumna, with the exception of Heera Sing and some 500 horse, and a considerable number of followers. Some reports say with 1, others with 6 light guns. He intends to join the mutineers at Dholepore, and there is reason to suppose that they also may endeavour to fall back on Rohilcund or Oude, though they still talk of attacking Agra. Muttra has luckily escaped plunder. The bridge of boats there has not been injured, and I this day sent instructions to preserve it for future use, but rendering it in the meantime impassable by the withdrawal of a few boats, till order is restored. Late in the day, intelligence was received of the relief and rescue of our garrison at Lucknow; and for the reasons given in the 4th paragraph of Mr. Reade's last communication, and in anticipation of orders, I have directed a royal salute to be fired from the ramparts of the fort. From further intelligence this day received, there is every reason to believe that the whole body of mutineers who have crossed the river, have reached and plundered Hattrass, and would this morning or evening move to the eastward, most probably with the intention of marching on Futtehghur; and they are so far in advance of Colonel Greathed's column, with whose later movements we are quite unacquainted, that I apprehend their successful escape.

9. *October* 5.—It is believed that the retreating mutineers arrived at Secundra Rao, on the Trunk Road last night, *en route* to Budaon, either by the Kutchla or Kadiechuck Ghauts; and as I learnt in the course of this day, that Colonel Greathed's detachment had been delayed for two days at Boolundshuhur, from some unexplained cause, and would only arrive at Allyghur this morning, I fear that there is little chance of his overtaking them; and have written to beg that he will move on Agra, with the intention of proceeding against the body now at Dholepore, provided he sees no chance of overtaking the mutineers within a moderate distance from Allyghur. The delay of two days at Boolundshuhur was unfortunate, but may have been unavoidable. Should Colonel Greathed move at once on Agra, I will dispatch a detachment from this garrison to occupy Allyghur, and establish communication with Meerut. The Delhi mutineers are stated to have 17 light guns, and about 5,000 foot, with a considerable number of horse, and many camp followers. The Dholepore force still talk of attacking Agra.

10. *October* 6.—In a letter of the 3rd, dated Koorjah, received last night, Colonel Greathed mentions that he was delayed two days at Boolundshuhur in making arrangements for the sick of his column, who were, I conclude, sent to Meerut; that his European Infantry (originally 800 strong), were reduced to 400; that Lieutenant Home, a promising officer of engineers, had lost his life by the too sudden explosion of a mine, whilst blowing up the fort of Malagurh; that he expected to be at Allyghur yesterday morning (the 5th instant), and finally that he hoped we would be able to reinforce him from this garrison. Feeling that a successful pursuit of the Delhi mutineers was utterly hopeless; that we were not in a position to reinforce Colonel Greathed's column, except for operations in the near vicinity of Agra, and that it would be wise policy (a policy concurred in by Mr. Reade, in whose sound good sense I place great reliance) to clear the country step by step, as our strength admitted, and to drive the mutineers into Rohilcund or Oude,

where the final struggles will in all probability have to be made; I directed the column to move on Agra. I have omitted previously to mention as a remarkable feature in this mutiny, that a Hindoo temple is said to have been plundered by the rebels at Bindrabun, and that Heera Sing prevented the plunder of another at Muttra. The reports of to-day represent the Dholepore mutineers to be in a disorganized state, and to be quarrelling amongst themselves, and a small body of about 200 horsemen are said to have left them with the intention of making for their homes viâ Muttra. We have very little information from below, but understand that the Madras troops at Jubbulpore successfully attacked the 52nd Native Infantry, killing about 200 of them. It is also reported that the 5th Irregular Cavalry have plundered a temple, in the neighbourhood of Bidzedghur, not far from the Soane, of about a lakh of jewellery. In the course of the day, intelligence was received that Colonel Greathed had occupied Allyghur after an action with a large body of rebellious Mahomedans, assisted by 500 of the Delhi mutineers; and that he had killed about 400, and taken 2 or 3 guns, with loss only of 3 or 4 men. Colonel Greathed also expressed his intention of pursuing the mutineers in the direction of Khasgunje, punishing Akrabad in the way, but admitted that his chance of overtaking them was very faint indeed. I again instructed him to move to Agra viâ Akrabad or Secundra Rao, informing him at the same time, that I could not occupy Allyghur with a detachment from this, till his column was in our vicinity.

11. *October* 7.—Intelligence received early this morning that Colonel Greathed had punished Akrabad, killing the leaders, Mungul Sing (or Khan) and Muthab Sing, with a great number of the rebels, but no direct communication has been received from him for the last two days. The movements of the Dholepore mutineers still uncertain; but apparently so threatening that I sent decided orders to Colonel Greathed to move on Agra, and if he could not do so rapidly, to detach 500 cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery, which would make us strong enough here to meet the Dholepore mutineers in the field. In a private letter from Nynee Tal, dated 22nd ultimo, it is stated that Jung Bahadoor was sending two Goorkha regiments of 1,500 recruits to Almorah; and that Major Ramsay, thus reinforced, would probably commence offensive operations in Rohilcund. From other quarters we learn that the Hindoos of Rohilcund, particularly in the neighbourhood of Bijnore, would rise in our favor on the appearance of anybody of our troops in that district.

12. *October* 8.—Communications received this morning from Mr. Campbell and Colonel Greathed, from which we learn that the moveable column was at Akrabad on the 6th, and would march on Agra on the 7th. We may therefore confidently expect to see his column, or the advanced detachment applied for here on the 9th or 10th; and I scarcely think that the Dholepore mutineers, even if serious in their intention of moving on Agra, can anticipate him now. Private letters from Cawnpore mention that the force at Lucknow lost 500 in killed and wounded, on the 25th ultimo.

13. *October* 9.—Letters received from the moveable column, from which it appears that a most unnecessary halt was made at Akrabad on the 7th, and that Colonel Greathed's column would in consequence only reach Hattrass to-day, thus exposing Agra once again to the chance of plunder, for a reconnoitring party sent out this morning by Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton to the Kharee River, about ten miles distant, was fired upon, and on its return reported that 300 of the mutineers and 3 guns had crossed; but it is believed that their heavy guns cannot readily be passed over in the course of the day, and in that case Colonel Greathed, who has been written to most imperatively, may probably arrive during the night, and be able to attack the enemy to-morrow.

14. *October* 10, 11, 12, *and* 13.—On the 11th, I had the honor to announce privately to your Lordship, the result of a brilliant and signal success on the 10th instant, over the Dholepore mutineers, by the combined moveable column and Agra garrison, from the latter of which a detachment will be dispatched at an early date to Allyghur, to restore order and open out the communications with Meerut and Delhi. Peace and order are being gradually restored in the Scharunpore, Moozuffernugger, Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Hurrianah, Rhotuck and Delhi districts, and a combined movement by Colonel Showers', and Colonel Van Cortland's, and Goolab Sing's troops is contemplated against the Jhujjur state, the fidelity of which is questionable. The troops in the districts noted above may be sufficient to restore order, but additional ones, and more particularly cavalry, are much wanted to re-establish the supremacy of the British rule in the Agra, Muttra and Allyghur districts. Popular feeling, particularly amongst the Hindoo population in the old trans-Gangetic districts, is represented to be strongly in our favor, and there is also apparently in some localities in these districts a re-action on the part of the Mahometans; and the impression is very prevalent, that, as soon as we can show ourselves in moderate force, there will not be much difficulty in settling these districts.

15. *October* 14.—The Gwalior mutineers are reported by the Maharajah to be prepared for a move on the 15th instant to Cawnpore viâ Jhansie, a movement much to be wished for, as it would render the seat of Government here pretty secure. The Dholepore mutineers have evidently broken up, some have been killed, and others seized by the Bhurtpore authorities, who have committed themselves in our favor by this step. Some have gone south-eastward, with the view of crossing the Jumna, in the vicinity of Etawah; some have been beaten back by the police and inhabitants of Muttra, and about 500 horse and 500 foot, without guns, are now reported to be close to Hattrass, on their way to Rohilcund or Oude. Little positive is known in respect to the main body of the Delhi mutineers; but it is reported that about 2,000 horsemen have crossed the Ganges into Rohilcund, and that the infantry have moved off to Futtyghur, or eastward on the Grand Trunk Road. Affairs in Rajpootana are not satisfactory. Brigadier Lawrence has sent an urgent appeal to Delhi for assistance, which, I regret to say, it is out of the power of the General commanding there to give.

16. *October* 15.—After mature considerations, and for reasons which will be communicated to your Lordship in a separate Memorandum, I have deemed it expedient that Colonel Greathed should move on Cawnpore viâ Mynpoorie, with instructions to drive away any body of mutineers or rebels he may meet, without any deviation from the direct road. A special Commissioner accompanies his force, to inquire into the conduct and loyalty of certain parties at Mynpoorie; but if Rao Bowanee Sing gives up 2,13,000 rupees, which he has promised all along to do, it may perhaps be accepted as a proof of his faithfulness, for there is little doubt that the rajah himself is in open rebellion. The treasure, if secured, will be escorted to Agra by 150 Sikh horse, whom I have instructed Colonel Greathed to put at the disposal of this Government. Endeavours will be made to dispatch from 2,000 to 3,000 camels and some hackeries for the use of the troops at Cawnpore, or where most wanted. A portion will accompany the column, and the remainder will be pushed on by forced marches to catch it up. Mr. Harington, member of the Legislative Council, will also accompany Colonel Greathed; for he is naturally most anxious to join his appointment at Calcutta. Colonel Greathed's column will be well in hand up to Mynpoorie, and can be re-called here, should the Gwalior mutineers change their minds and think of threatening Agra; and, to be prepared for every contingency, I have ordered the bridge of boats at Muttra to be re-made, to facilitate the passage of troops, in the event of any accident to ours here. I omitted to mention that Colonel Greathed yesterday received from Delhi a small reinforcement of about 230 European foot, 20 European artillerymen, and two 12-pounder guns; and that I have exchanged two small 5½-inch mortars, which he had with him, for two more of heavier calibre. The King of Delhi has been guaranteed his life, but is now under trial by a Military Commission, to ascertain the extent of his complicity in the rebellion. In conclusion, I am inclined to regard the aspect of affairs in a cheerful light; and but for the uncertainty regarding the movements of the Gwalior mutineers, I am induced to believe that peace and order would be quickly restored in most of the northerly districts of these Provinces.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Allahabad, October* 27, 1857.

AT Sherer's request, I forward the inclosed letters for the Governor-General. Colonel Hope Grant's column should be at Cawnpore to-day, it was urgently required. The Gwalior Contingent has moved, and will probably come to Cawnpore, or would have done so, at all events, if Colonel Grant had not made his appearance. The Contingent is a formidable body, unbroken as yet, well equipped, and numerous, with field-guns, and a second class siege-train. Koer Sing, with his body guard, the 40th Native Infantry, have left Banda, and are pointing towards Calpee. The rest of the Banda mutineers, viz. 7th 8th, 50th, and part of the 52nd Regiments Native Infantry, and 5th India Cavalry have their advanced guard at Chilla Tara Ghaut, half way between Banda and Futtehpore. None have yet crossed the Jumna, and the main body is still at Banda, I believe. This body and the Gwalior Contingent might make a formidable combination, if they had an intelligent head.

R

However, please God, we shall soon be in strength to meet these villains on something like equal terms.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Mr. Muir to Mr. Sherer.

Sir, *Agra, October* 17, 1857.

THANKS for yours of the 10th, your receipt of the 11th, also received.

We are delighted at the mention you make of two or three bodies of troops marching up between Allahabad and Cawnpore, you do not state their numbers. Remember our avidity for details.

Our column will give you abundance of Cavalry, so, with the blessing of God, you will, I trust, be quite independent and able to crush the Contingent. We have more correct intelligence to-day of the movements of the Contingent. It marched by Bejowlie, which, on a good map, you will find due East of Gwalior. The first division, consisting of three regiments (1st, 2nd, and 5th, with three batteries, 1st, 2nd, and 4th Company's Artillery) marched on the night of the 14th, or morning of 15th instant. The remainder would follow the next day. The cossid who brought the dispatch, saw two regiments and two batteries marching as he left. They have carried with them as much of their magazine as they could get conveyance for. I presume they have taken their siege train with them; if so, it will prevent them marching very rapidly.

After the first division had started, the remaining one began to burn down the lines and all the bungalows they could lay hands upon, everything that had been left was destroyed. The road through Bejowlie leads direct to Jaloun and Calpee. But what their destination is it would be hazardous decisively to say.

Your letter of to-day announces the attempt of the Nana to cross the Ganges, *en route* to Gwalior. I conclude that he was aware of the intended movement of the Contingent, and that his object is to join it on its march, not to go to Gwalior, where he would have met with a cold reception.

The Contingent may now be regarded as retained by the Nana. At the head of this force he may attack Cawnpore, or he may return to Bithoor, or he might try to recross the Ganges. It is of vital importance that the Contingent should not cross the Ganges, for they are richly stored with all sorts of ammunition, while the Delhi fugitives at least are very badly off for ammunition. To intercept the Contingent, seize their guns, and capture their magazine, is therefore an object of paramount weight. Brigadier Grant quite understands this. The 5th Regiment, it is believed, adheres to Scindia, and the two remaining Companies of the 6th, with the two Mehidpore guns. In place of the old 5th and 6th, two new corps of these numbers have been organized by the mutineers.

Every day gives fresh proofs of the returning loyalty of the people and the quietness of the country, the moment military parties are out of the way. With only a handful of soldiers at Allyghur, and the same at Boolundshuhur, the horse dâk now runs all the way from Meerut to this. Brigadier Grant left Meerut at 5 last evening, and reached this (above 130 miles) by 10 this forenoon. With Rohilcund yet unreclaimed, it is astonishing to find the Upper Doab so rapidly settling down.

At Areeng in the Muttra District, nine or ten sepoys have been captured by the police, aided by the villagers. They have several thousand rupees worth of gold and gold mohurs upon them. The money has been relinquished to the captors as an inducement to make similar captures.

This morning some fifteen of the fugitive Indore force, attacked and captured by the Bhurtpore Durbar, have been brought in, and are now under trial by a Military Court. The escort of Bhurtpore sowars which brought them in, takes back Captain Nixon to his post of political Agent at Bhurtpore. A satisfactory mark of the returning confidence of the country in us. The durbar applied for him.

The Dholepore durbar are also said to have captured some mutineers for us.

By the way, when I wrote yesterday I believed Gwalior to be nearer Cawnpore than I find it actually is. It is between 150 and 160 miles. So that after all, Grant's column, if not delayed at Mynpoorie, or by the Furuckabad troops, will anticipate its approach.

Williams, Commissioner of Meerut, writing on the 14th, says that the collections are coming in wonderfully. Already 1¼ lacs from Boolundshuhur. He expects to have cleared off the whole balances of May and June for the division (excepting Allyghur, of course, where Cocks is going on well also) before the first instalment of the autumn crop is due.

Williams mentions the surprising number of guns that are being recovered throughout the several districts. Altogether in the division there must, he says, have been 50 pieces of various sizes.

He adds, "the country is settling down, our Revenue and Police Officers are reinstated everywhere, and the Doab to the Allyghur District is all right."

Williams hears that Nynee Tal has again been threatened by Khan Bahadoor, who has sent 5,000 men and some guns. They have taken possession of Huldwanee and Bhunowree. Ramsay intends to leave them alone below, and only hopes that they will venture a little up the hills, as he would then be able to inflict a signal chastisement.

I have been talking with Hope Grant about the exile of all the inhabitants from Delhi. I have not quite made out what is the state of the argument against the return of the well-disposed. Besides the difficulty of guarding the city, he speaks of the impossibility of distinguishing the guilty from the innocent, requiring that all should be involved in punishment until they have proved (as I understand) their active loyalty in our behalf throughout the struggle. And again, he says that the inhabitants have yet to pay the ransom of the city, and seemed to imply that if this were arranged, permission to occupy might be obtained.

I am not satisfied that against the unoffending portion of the community, especially the middle classes of the Hindoos, a harsh, if not unjust procedure is being adopted, but I have not time to follow out the subject. I can understand the argument of military necessity, and I fancy that that is the true reason.

I have, &c.

W. MUIR.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

INTELLIGENCE confirmed of departure of Contingent from Gwalior on night of 14th or morning of 15th. First march Bejowlee on Calpee Road.

Greathed's column at Shekoabad to-day.

Brigadier Grant arrived here to-day and goes on to take command of column. Has been urged to proceed with speed.

Inclosure 5 in No. 8.

Mr. Muir to Mr. Sherer.

Sir, *October* 18, 1857.

I HAVE nothing very urgent to communicate to-day. The column is at Shekoabad. Nothing fresh from Gwalior.

A letter from Meerut mentions report of a rebellion against Nawab of Rampore and his being killed, but I do not believe it. I have a native letter from Budaon, dated 12th, which makes no mention of it, and the messenger says all was going on as before.

I have, &c.

W. MUIR.

Inclosure 6 in No. 8.

Mr. Muir to Mr. Sherer.

(Extracts.) *Agra, October* 19, 1857.

YESTERDAY news came in from Gwalior, dated 16th. Above half the Contingent force moved on the 15th. The second half was delayed by the desertion of 130 pairs of

bullocks provided for them, and could not march as intended on the 16th. Scindia, however, is anxious to be rid of them, and the carriage will not be long wanting.

Colonel Fraser still thinks it possible that when they hear of Grant's column having left, and that it will anticipate them in the advance on Cawnpore, they are not unlikely to return upon us here. I am inclined to regard that as highly improbable. They have apparently cast in their lot with the Nana, and the Nana's antecedents will rather keep him in your direction.

We have letters from Lahore, dated 10th October. Sir John Lawrence on that date says, "We are all well in the Punjaub, thank God, but Delhi did not fall a day too soon." I conclude from this that the Googaira rising is now passing off.

From Delhi, I have a letter from Saunders, dated October 13th. All quiet there. Brigadier Showers' force was at Jatoo Sana. Several of the Jhujjur sowars, whom they came across delivered up their arms without resistance. "We are gradually apprehending some of the chief offenders, the Nawab of Jhujjur and others being anxious now to testify their loyalty and affection for the British Government, by apprehending for us some of their not less guilty, but not so powerful, co-partners in rebellion."

The two Princes had been shot that morning by the banks of the Jumna.

Here we are all free. The only remnant of our Indore enemies is a body of some 400 or 500 sowars, and 200 sepoys, who have taken refuge at Futtehpore Sikri. They are described as not knowing whither to turn, having been repulsed from Bhurtpore, and they say they are resolved to die where they are. A force will go out to attack them, and Bhurtpore will be invited to assist, if not, to anticipate our attack, by themselves dislodging the refugees. Futtehpore Sicree, you know, is only twelve miles or so from Bhurtpore.

Nine of the mutineers, whom I mentioned in my letter of the 17th, as having been captured at Areeng, with quantities of gold on their persons, were brought in by the police to Muttra, and are now in the kotwalee there. Is not Muttra a marvellous instance of loyalty to us? Not a soldier of ours has it seen since the mutiny broke out, excepting the two companies of the 44th and 67th, which mutinied and went off to Delhi, yet whenever the actual pressure of mutineer forces has passed away, immediately our kotwalee has been re-occupied, and our Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Imdad Ally, again recognized as ruler of the submissive city. Much is, of course, due to the good feeling of the Jeth: but, even with all this, the absence of lawlessness and opposition to the Authorities appointed by our Government is very remarkable, when there were such opportunities for their display.

The country north of Muttra, in the confines of the Goorgaon District, is yet disturbed by the unruly Jats and Mewatties, who need chastisement, while we have not the means of chastising them.

Mrs. Drummond has gone with Grant's column, much against the advice of all here. Drummond speaks well of the crops, see quotation on the printed slip.

Our latest regarding Nynee Tal, is in a letter from H. S. Reid, from which I quote the following, it is dated Mussoorie, October 4th.

"I have just heard from Maxwell; they are besieged at Nynee Tal by 5,000 Pathans, but are all jolly. Ramsay has more men than arms; a supply went off from this some days back. A note in from Beckett, dated 9th (he ordinarily lives at Peoree) he writes that Ramsay has written to say that they are besieged by 5,000 men, and will go at them on a favorable opportunity. There is no alarm on their account." I do not think there is much cause of anxiety about Nynee Tal.

Major Eld, who is commanding at Allyghur, has caught a man of his old regiment, the 9th, who was left behind sick by the Delhi fugitives. He is getting much information out of him as to the manner in which the regiment went. Whether anything more general as to the causes of the mutiny is doubtful. A remarkable fact is, that the men on leave generally joined their regiments at Delhi, which were all greatly stronger than we calculated. Eld says, "Rampershaud, the man who commenced our mutiny and seized my horse on parade, I am happy to say, was shot in the leg by our grapeshot, and had his foot and ankle carried away by another, but was accompanying the mutineers on a tattoo." Eld wishes to spare the man whom he has apprehended; the regiment killed none of its officers.

Since commencing this letter, communications from Gwalior to the 17th, have been received. The 2nd Division on that day marched from Gwalior. They have taken with them the whole of the magazine and guns, excepting the station gun. "Their declared intention is still to go by the Indoorkee Road to Calpee. They may make, say the durbar, a few halts in Zillah Kuchwahagurh, one of Scindia's assigned districts." Grant will, I hope, get hold of all their magazines.

I fear the two cossids dispatched from this on the 9th, have been killed on the road; one of our return men says, he saw their heads lying on the road, and the wax cloth covering of the dispatches they were carrying. I think a duplicate of my letter went on the 10th, but not copies of my letters to Colonel Greathed, urging his speedy march this way, which I should have liked the Governor-General to have seen: it can't be helped now.

I think I have now given you all the news.

P.S. I have just received a letter from Saunders, dated 14th. He says the Sappers and Miners were to start the next day, viâ Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggur for Agra. This is the first we have heard of it.

He says they had not heard that day from Showers's camp, but that there was a native report that we "had taken a couple of guns belonging to the Daojane Nawab at Nahur, without resistance."

Inclosure 7 in No. 8.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, October* 1857.

FIRST Division of Gwalior Contingent left Gwalior on 15th, 2nd Division detained over 16th for carriage, but started on 16th. Route viâ Indoorkee and Calpee. Have taken siege guns and magazine with them.

All well here and to the North-West.

Inclosure 8 in No. 8.

Mr. Muir to Mr. Sherer.

Sir, *Agra, October* 20, 1857.

THERE is little of news to-day, everything here is quiet. Urgent orders are being issued to Grant to hurry on towards you, 2,600 camels accompany his force for use below. In another week we shall have collected 2,000 more, and say 500 carts. If you can send an escort, say to Mynpoorie or Etawah, we could undertake to convey them so far to meet you.

I have news from Delhi to the 15th. In sending on Greathed's column, we at the same time wrote to Delhi, that as we were still threatened by the Contingent, it was necessary that we should be reinforced here. General Penny, on this, parted with his Mugbee Sikhs, 500 strong, under the command of that admirable officer, Captain Taylor, to whom so much in the later operations against Delhi is due. They marched on the 16th, by way of Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggur and should be here in some five days. We shall then be able to re-occupy Muttra and Etawah. We have asked for some field artillery, if they can spare it from Meerut, and if we get that, we shall then be completely set up, so far as we can be without Cavalry. Saunders says that Showers' column was to be at Dadree on the 16th, where they were to be reinforced by a portion of Van Cortlandt's force and R. Lawrence's Cashmere Auxiliaries. "From Dadree they march on Jhujjur, and will then call on the Nawab to surrender himself a prisoner to the British Government, and our troops will then take charge of his fort and guns. Captain R. Lawrence is to remain in charge of the Jhujjur territory, which will be occupied by the Cashmere force, to enable Showers's force to march back towards Delhi.

"Our force in the city is inadequate to hold the defences of the place when occupied once more by its inhabitants, unless supported by a small force like Showers' column, marching within call."

The movement against Jhujjur and Dadree was directed by Sir J. Lawrence's orders, and was, no doubt, imperatively called for "to prevent these two independent (?) States which have, during the campaign, taken a prominent part against the British Government, becoming Alsatias for our disbanded mutineer troops."

Everything was quiet at Delhi and elsewhere to the north-west.

I have, &c.

W. MUIR.

P.S. A letter from Mussoorie, dated 16th (our post, you see, has reached nearly its normal rapidity again) states that the force which had attacked Huldwanee and Nynee Tal, had retreated. W. M.

Inclosure 9 in No 8.

Mr. Muir to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, October* 20, 1857.

Five hundred Mugbee Sappers and Miners left Delhi for Agra, by left bank of Jumna, under command of Captain Taylor, on the 16th instant, as a reinforcement for us.

The force that had a second time attacked Nynee Tal has retreated.

All quiet here and to the North-West.

Inclosure 10 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Allahabad, November* 3, 1857.

THE inclosures are forwarded from Sherer. A Madras column marched in this morning under command of Brigadier Carthew. There is no local news of importance.

I have, &c.
C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 11 in No. 8.

Mr. Muir to Mr. Sherer.

Sir, *Agra, October* 24, 1857.

THE Delhi post has just brought this letter, with a message for Captain Bruce to forward to Calcutta from General Penny. Please make it over to Captain Bruce.

In forwarding the above, Saunders gives the following explanation regarding the guarantee for the King's life. It was "certainly guaranteed to him by Captain Hodson, by permission of the General commanding. I was absent at poor Greathed's funeral, on the 20th September, when Hodson went to the General and asked his permission to endeavour to secure the King's person through Mirza Elahie Buksh, one of the family who had come to Hodson and promised to induce him to come in, if his personal security was promised to him. At that time it was not known where the King and his family were, and I very much doubt whether we should have succeeded in obtaining his person had it not been for the authority granted to Hodson to treat with Mirza Elahie Buksh, for the surrender of the King upon the guarantee of his life being secured to him.

"Hodson, after having got the permission, rode off to cantonments and met me leaving the funeral ground, where we had just interred poor Greathed. He called out to me as he passed, that General Wilson had given him authority to promise the King his life. I was not surprised at the General having done so, as poor Greathed told me a few hours before his death, that Mr. Colvin had authorized him to treat with the King, on the understanding that his life might or rather would be granted to him. I had not been able to look at a single document at that time, having only just assumed charge a few hours previously, during which we had all the excitement of attacking and taking possession of the palace and remainder of the city. And I moreover had been engaged in attending to the funeral arrangements, &c., of my predecessor. Mr. Greathed had never shown me the instructions which he had from time to time received from either Agra, Lahore, or Calcutta; and I was perfectly ignorant of the views of Government with the

exception of having heard Greathed once before say, that he had been empowered to offer the King's life."

I have copied this out in extenso, as it is important that it should be known to the Governor-General. I trust that, as proposed by Sir J. Lawrence, so much of the city wall will be spared, as will serve for a protection against the maranding attacks of the plundering population of the vicinity, without being allowed to retain any military aspect or character. Even the very summary line of walls and gates which have been run up here at Agra, have given confidence, and would I believe serve as a protection against predatory attacks. I believe that this is perfectly compatible with both the words and spirit of the Governor-General's order; as I conclude that on desiring the walls to be so far destroyed as to make them "useless for defences," military defences were intended, but I am travelling a little out of my line.

Saunders reports that Showers had taken possession of the Fort of Kanoud; and that our troops had cut up about 400 of the Nawab's people. With the fort we secured five lacks of rupees.

From Brigadier Lawrence's official report of the tragedy at Kota, it is satisfactory to learn that he believes the Maharajah to have been unconcerned in it, and "greatly grieved" by it, dreading that the unruly troops would proceed to plunder the city; he had closed the gates and called to his aid the thakoors with their rajpoot followers.

Greathed's news you will have from himself. I hope you will be able to maintain a runner dâk to Mynpoorie. If the Rao is able to hold his position there, we shall keep up the mail carts so far.

The Gwalior Contingent was supposed to be yesterday at Ameen, thirty-six miles on the Jaloun and Calpee road. The two divisions of the force were expected to unite there. They seem to be taking their time.

You will see from the printed slip, that I have ventured, upon native report, to announce a victory gained by your troops, as I suppose, over the Nana's followers on the 18th or 19th; we have not a syllable from you later than the 16th, excepting a receipt; your letter has probably been intercepted.

Cocks believes the Rhao Bhowany Sing of Mynpoorie to be innocent of rebellion against the Government, and to be "deserving of the kindest consideration from Government." I am glad he has found sufficient evidence for coming to so satisfactory a conclusion. It admitted of the only arrangement which, for a short time to come, seemed feasible to make, viz. to have the Rao as Nazim in charge of the station and district.

As soon as troops can be spared, General Outram will, I doubt not, send an expedition against Furrukabad, and then we shall have the Doab clear; but some troops will need to be left there, and a body of considerable strength should be posted somewhere between that and Meerut so long as Rohilcund maintains its present hostile attitude. Allyghur is probably the proper post: our communications with the up-country depend on its being free.

I have, &c.

W. MUIR.

P.S. Scindia's Vakeel, as stated in my message, arrived here yesterday, and is very friendly.

Inclosure 12 in No. 8.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *October* 24, 1857.

SHOWERS' Brigade took possession of Kanoud with five lachs, cutting up 400 of Nawab's troops on 20th instant probably.

Maharajah of Kota believed to be unconcerned with Major Burton's murder. Is raising his thakoors to check his troops. Gwalior Contingent advances towards Jaloun but slowly.

Scindia's vakeel has arrived here.

Inclosure 13 in No. 8.

Mr. Muir to Mr. Sherer.

Sir, *Agra, October 25, 1857.*

I HAVE not much to tell you to-day, no local news except that the Mugbees, under Captain Taylor, have arrived, and that our expedition against the small body of mutineers who still hold on at Futtehpore Sicree, starts on Tuesday the 27th.

Yours of the 20th, with message to hasten Grant's column just received. The Governor-General's wish has been anticipated, and I congratulate myself on having been one of the strong advocates of the policy which hurried the column towards Cawnpore. I doubt not Lucknow will very soon be free, and the enemy flying in all directions. In your letter of the 20th you do not allude to the progress of events broached in your note of the 18th. With the column, however, Havelock ought to be independent of Man Sing.

Reiterated reports are received at Allyghur, and upwards, of an immense gathering in the direction of Budaon, whence an armed force with guns is said to threaten Allyghur, and Boolundshuhur is also similarly menaced. It would be very sad, not only for the people, who would be again abandoned to the tyrants, if this occurred, but also for our communications, which now re-established on their old footing, would, in that case, be again closed.

The telegraph, too, which is advancing towards Allyghur, and will be steadily pushed forward, would also be again destroyed; wherefore I cease not to urge the claims of the Upper Doab, so soon as the first necessities of Lucknow have been met.

Nothing fresh from Rajpootana, what we have is good. Nixon, at Bhurtpore, "hears that several fugitives have been seized by the Jyepore authorities at Hurdown;" Dholepore is also sending in some; nothing new of the Contingent; by the last report half were at Ameen and half at Munowur.

Your letter of the 18th, inclosing Beadon's of the 13th, did not reach till this morning, the cossid having taken it out to Nixon at Bhurtpore.

Major Williams has come down from Meerut, and is appointed Superintendent of Police Battalions in the North-Western Provinces, an appointment, I hope, the Governor-General will approve. He is just the man for the post. Colonel Steel has also come.

I have, &c.
W. MUIR.

Inclosure 14 in No. 8.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

MUGBEES have arrived. An expedition to Futtehpore Sicree will start on 27th. Rumours of gathering north of Ganges to attack Allyghur or Boolundshuhur, otherwise all quiet to North-West. Nothing new from Rajpootana. Gwalior Contingent continues its course.

Inclosure 15 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *November 9, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will obtain, without delay, from the Civil Commissioner at Delhi, and submit with a full expression of your own views on the subject, a report of the proceedings which have taken place in the city of Delhi since its occupation by the army under Brigadier-General Wilson, and of the policy that has been pursued towards the city and its inhabitants.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 16 in No. 8.

Narrative of the Mutiny at Cawnpore.

IT is purposed in the following Narrative to give a complete but succinct account of the occurrences connected with the mutiny of the native regiments at Cawnpore, and the disastrous consequences that ensued to the European inhabitants of the station.

It will not be an object to account in any way for the origin of the mutiny, or to investigate the causes that prompted native troops, on whom every reliance had been placed, to raise so formidable a rebellion.

Neither will it be, perhaps, desirable to enter into a detailed account of cases of individual suffering, a record of which may be placed more appropriately in an Appendix to the Narrative, where also may be found the records of survivors and others from which the information now furnished is gathered.*

It is necessary, however, to describe the position of the rebel who, if he did not from the first foster the mutiny, soon placed himself at the head, and, by his intelligence and importance, gave a plan and system to the revolt.

Nana Dhoondoopunt was the adopted son of Bajee Rao, ex-Peishwa of Poonah, a pensioner of the British Government, who died in December, 1852.

The pension of the ex-Peishwa, amounting to eight lacs of rupees per annum, was not continued to the Nana, and this appears to have been his principal, if not sole grievance, though he invariably maintained friendly relations with the European residents, and indeed on many occasions treated them with apparently cordial hospitality. His residence was at Bithoor, situated ten miles west of Cawnpore, where he owned an estate left him by his patron, the ex-Peishwa. He was allowed a retinue of 200 Infantry and Cavalry, with three guns of small calibre, and these troops were, of course, entirely independent of European authority.

Cawnpore, the head quarters of a division of the army, is a large station, some five miles in length, situated on the right bank of the Ganges; and though it was formerly occupied by a strong force of Europeans, the number of these had lately been reduced.

At the time of the revolt the European force, including the reinforcements they received, consisted of:

Artillery, 1 Co. 59 men, and 6 guns.
Infantry, 60 men of Her Majesty's 84th.
70 men of Her Majesty's 32nd Invalids, and sick.
15 men of 1st Madras Fusiliers.

The native troops consisted of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, the 1st, 53rd, and 56th Regiments Infantry, and the Golundauze, or native gunners, attached to the battery.

General Sir Hugh Wheeler commanded the division, and a list of his staff and other officers will be found elsewhere.*

There were a large number of Europeans resident in cantonments, many of whom were individuals connected with the Civil, Railway, Canal, and other departments. There were also nearly the whole of the soldiers' wives of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, which was stationed at Lucknow. The whole number of the European population, therefore, in Cawnpore, men, women, and children, could not have amounted to less than 750 lives.

News of the outbreak at Meerut and Delhi reached Cawnpore on the 14th May, and though the mistrust prevailing more or less throughout the Bengal Presidency was felt at Cawnpore, and with more especial reference to the cavalry and the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, who had been cantoned together for years, and whose seditious feelings had been pretty openly expressed, no precautionary measures were adopted beyond that the artillery were moved up to the European barracks, and this movement was caused by a supposed incendiary fire which occurred in the lines of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry on the night of the 16th May. The ladies and merchants also about this time sought refuge in the barracks. A company of Her Majesty's 32nd arrived from Lucknow, and officers of all corps were ordered to sleep in the lines of their regiments. Further cause of alarm was given by rumours having being circulated in the city that objectionable cartridges were to be served out on the 23rd May, and that the artillery were to act against all who refused them. A good deal of excitement prevailed, and on the 24th May, the Queen's birthday, it was not considered advisable to fire the usual salute.

* Not received.

The Nana had offered to protect the treasury in case of an outbreak, and on the 26th May, at the request of the Collector, he brought two guns and 200 nujeebs (armed retainers), and placed them on guard over the treasury, which was also guarded by a company of the 53rd Native Infantry. The 2nd Regiment Oude Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Barbor, 20th Native Infantry, marched into cantonments, and furnished patrols together with a picquet of the 2nd Cavalry.

A few days after their arrival the Oude Irregulars were suspected, and were accordingly marched out towards Futtehghur, Captain Hayes, 62nd Native Infantry, Military Secretary to Sir H. Lawrence, Commissioner of Oude, and Captain Carey, 17th Native Infantry, accompanying them; and they were followed a day or two later by Lieutenant Ashe, with a half battery of Oude Horse Artillery. A few marches from the station the cavalry regiment mutinied, and succeeded in murdering all the officers who were with them. Some Sikhs, however, in the regiment returned towards Cawnpore, and met and brought back Lieutenant Ashe and the guns. General Wheeler dismissed the Sikhs, and commenced entrenching the barracks of the depôt of Her Majesty's 32nd, to which all the Europeans at the station were ordered to repair.

On the 2nd June the first reinforcement arrived, consisting of two companies of Her Majesty's 84th, and 15 men of the Madras Fusiliers. One company of the former, together with the company of Her Majesty's 32nd, which had arrived a few days before, were sent on to Lucknow.

On the 4th June provisions for a month had been stored, and one lac of rupees was removed within the entrenchment, but nine lacs still remained in the treasury, and no steps were taken to remove or secure the ammunition and stores which were lying in large quantities both in the ordnance and regimental magazines. It is necessary to mention this fact to show not only that full confidence was placed in the Nana, but that no very serious view was taken of matters in general. The officers of the 2nd Cavalry, and 1st and 56th Regiments Native Infantry, were ordered to discontinue sleeping in their lines.

The mutiny commenced on the morning of the 6th, at 2 A.M., when the 2nd Cavalry and 1st Regiment Native Infantry left their lines, without, however, molesting their officers, who, on the first alarm, had proceeded to their lines. The insurgents proceeded first to the treasury and the magazine, which were situated in the civil lines at the western end of the station. Of both of these buildings they obtained possession without opposition from the guards placed over them; they then entered the jail, set the prisoners at liberty, and burnt all the adjacent public offices and records. They then marched out to Kullianpore, the first halting-place on the road to Delhi, and there encamped, and were joined before noon of the same day by the 53rd and 56th Regiments Native Infantry.

Seizing the opportunity of the revolt, the Nana possessed himself of a great portion of the treasure, and, repairing to the rebel camp, persuaded them to return to Cawnpore, to destroy all the houses situated therein, annihilate the British officers and soldiers and every Christian resident, and then go on to Delhi or Lucknow, leaving a garrison behind to retain possession of the city and district of Cawnpore.

Acting on his advice, and placing themselves under his orders, the rebels returned to Cawnpore the same evening, and the Nana at once informed General Wheeler that he had returned to attack him.

Intimidating all natives of any standing or importance, plundering everything in his way, and murdering every European that fell into his hands, the Nana soon made good his word by bringing into position two of his own guns, and two heavy guns which he had procured from the magazine. The cannonade from these guns commenced about 10 A.M., on the morning of the 7th June.

It is necessary, in order to render evident the situation of the besieged, to give a short account of the unfortunate position that had been selected by General Wheeler, and of the inadequate means that had been taken to secure it.

The depôt of Her Majesty's 32nd, consisting of the sick, invalids, women, and children of the regiment, was located in two long barracks in an extensive plain at the eastern end of the station. These barracks were single-storied buildings, intended each for the accommodation of a company of 100 men. One of them was thatched, and both were surrounded by a flat-roofed arcade or verandah; the walls were of brick, 1½ inches thick; a well, and the usual out-offices, were attached to the buildings.

Around these barracks a trench was dug, and the earth thrown up on the outside, so as to form a parapet, which might have been five feet high, but not even bullet-proof at the crest. Open spaces were likewise left for the guns, which were thus entirely unprotected, and it may be imagined what slight cover an entrenchment of this kind

would furnish either for the barracks or for men in the trenches; and there was plenty of cover both for musketry and guns within a short distance of the barracks, of which the mutineers soon availed themselves.

To inclose the barracks, a parapet some feet in length was required, and it is supposed that scarcity of labour, and the stiffness of the soil, which at the close of the hot season was nearly as hard as rock, were the causes which prevented the construction of more solid defences.

The cannonade commenced from the four guns before mentioned, but the enemy's artillery was soon strengthened from the ordnance magazine, and in a few hours they brought a fire on the barracks on all sides from fourteen guns * and mortars placed in position.

At first the besieged replied briskly to the fire of the rebels, but without any signal success, for the guns in the entrenchment were field guns, and the enemy had not as yet advanced within 1,000 yards from the barracks. Their fire, also, had little or no effect, but on the second day of the siege they adopted more energetic measures; the Mahomedan flag was raised in the city, all true Mussulmans were directed to join, and those who demurred were threatened, insulted, or fined. The Nana's force was soon augmented by large numbers, and reinforced daily. Having at his command a magazine stored with every description of ammunition and ordnance, with his treasury full, and the city bazar in his hands, it is not to be wondered at that he soon rendered the situation of the Europeans next to hopeless. An incessant fire of musketry was poured into the entrenchment from the nearest buildings; guns of large calibre, drawing gradually closer and closer, sent their shot and shell without intermission against the brick walls of the barracks; carcases fired the thatched building in which numbers of sick and helpless women and wounded men were huddled together, many of whom were burnt alive; the hospital stores were lost or destroyed, and all were crowded now into one building. Without medicines, the sick and wounded died without relief; with the greater portion of their ammunition spent, the besieged were forced to slacken their fire, and their position was rendered hopeless and helpless in the extreme; and all this before the firing had lasted for half a week.

There was a nullah or ditch some distance in front of the entrenchment, from which the enemy pushed on a sap towards the barracks, and from this they poured in a near and deadly fire.

And on the west of the besieged an entirely new range of barracks had been in the course of construction, and behind the unfinished walls the rebels posted their matchlock men, who, however, were dislodged by sortie after sortie, and at length two of the barracks were held by picquets from the garrison. But the strength of the garrison was insufficient to prevent the rebels from placing their matchlocknen on other sides. Communication between the barracks became difficult, no one could move out of cover for one instant without drawing on himself the fire of twenty pieces; water was at first drawn under shelter of a parapet on the edge of the well, but the parapet was knocked down, and soon not a drop could be obtained save at the risk of almost certain destruction. The half destroyed walls of the barracks, or the temporary expedient of piling up tents and casks, was the precarious but only shelter that could be obtained; food could not be carried from post to post by day; and the dead were removed at night and thrown into an adjacent well without the decency of burial. Relief was expected on the 14th June, but day after day brought no succour; round shot and disease were doing their work, provisions ran short, and the misery endured by all can hardly be imagined.

Yet the besieged, in successful sallies, took and spiked the nearest guns, driving away the mutineers, and retiring to the trenches with little if any loss; but the guns were either repaired or replaced by others from the arsenal, and though the position in the barracks was quite untenable, the mutineers never mustered the courage to assault it.

Nor were the Europeans in the trenches the only sufferers. Besides several Europeans captured in the city, many of the natives suspected of aiding or serving the British force were put to death. A list was made of all the bankers, who were mulct of their wealth, and property of every description was plundered or wantonly destroyed.

Up to the 26th June the British force held their own; their loss in killed alone was upwards of a hundred, and the ladies and others were maddened by suffering. It can scarcely be wondered at, then, that when on that morning the Nana offered to treat, his proposition was listened to. It was worded as follows:—

"All soldiers and others unconnected with the acts of Lord Dalhousie, who will lay down their arms and give themselves up, shall be spared and sent to Allahabad."

* —— 24-pounders, —— 18-pounders, seven 9-pounders, two 6-pounders.

Captain Moore, commanding the detachment of Her Majesty's 32nd, who had from the first directed the energies of the besieged, and invariably led their sallies, seeing the reduced state of the besieged, and relying on the word of the Nana, obtained permission to sign the paper, and, contrary to the advice and remonstrances of many other officers, the treaty was agreed to.

Boats were immediately provided for the conveyance of the remains of the garrison to Allahabad, and to these boats they proceeded on the morning of the 27th June.

And now followed the most dastardly piece of treachery that has, perhaps, ever been enacted. Hardly had the party taken their places in the boats when, by previous arrangement, the boatmen set the thatched awnings of the boats on fire, and rushed to the bank, and a heavy fire of grape and musketry was opened on the Europeans. Out of thirty boats two only managed to start; one of these was shortly swamped by round shot, but its passengers were enabled to reach the leading boat. Of those on board the other twenty-eight boats some were killed, some drowned, and the rest brought back prisoners.

The surviving boat had fifty of the refugees on board, and proceeded down the river, followed by the rebels, who kept up an incessant fire from both banks. At the distance of six miles the boat grounded, and its passengers remained passive until night, when the darkness enabled them to shove her off, and they pursued their way without interruption till the boat grounded again at Mussupghur, eight miles lower down. Here again the rebels attacked the boat, killing many of the passengers, but they were driven off, and retired to Cawnpore, when the Nana immediately dispatched two complete regiments in pursuit. At night a violent storm, fortunately, freed the boat from the sandbank, but from ignorance of the channel the boat again grounded towards dawn, and when daylight came it showed the unhappy fugitives that their remorseless enemy had followed them up, and was on the bank. They had now reached Soorajpore, thirty miles from Cawnpore.

As it was found impracticable to move the boat, a party of fourteen landed to drive back their assailants, which they did most effectually, but proceeding too far inland the small band was surrounded, and in making their way back to the river lost all sight of the boat. They accordingly followed the bank for about a mile, when, being hotly pressed, they were forced to take refuge and breathing time in a small temple. At the door of the temple one of the party was killed, the remaining thirteen, after attempting a parley in vain, had recourse to their firelocks, and several of the enemy were soon killed or put *hors de combat*. The rebels then, fearing even to attack this small band of Englishmen, brought a gun to bear on the temple, but finding that it made no impression, they had recourse to heaping up firewood before the doorway. Unfortunately the temple was round, so that the party within could not prevent their pushing the wood round to the front. The fire, however, did not have the desired effect; some handsful of powder were therefore thrown upon it, and the smoke from this nearly suffocated the fugitives, who determined to sally and take to the river. On their charging out of the temple the enemy fled in all directions. Six of the party (it is supposed because they could not swim) ran into the crowd, and sold their lives as dearly as they could; the remaining seven threw themselves into the Ganges. Two of these were shot ere long; a third, resting himself by swimming on his back, unwittingly approached too close to the bank, and was cut up; and the other four swam six miles down the river, three of them being wounded, till at last the leader was hailed by two or three sepoys belonging to a friendly rajah, who eventually proved to be Maharajah Dig Bijah Sing, Rajah of Barswarrah in Oude. Exhausted by a three days' fast, and conceiving, from the freedom from pursuit that they had experienced on the last half mile of their flight that they were safe, the fugitives at once went to the rajah, who protected and fed them from the 29th June to 28th July, and ultimately provided for their escort to the camp of a detachment of Europeans proceeding from Allahabad to Cawnpore to join the force under the command of Brigadier-General Havelock.

Of those who were unfortunately captured from the boats many were killed at once, others, the wives and children of the European officers and soldiers, were placed as prisoners in a house in the cantonments of Cawnpore; some of these were released from their sufferings by death, others, reserved for a more horrible fate, were killed in batches as the news of each successive victory of the Allahabad avenging column reached Cawnpore.

When General Havelock's force reached Cawnpore, that morning his victory had sealed the fate of the last of the survivors. When the British force marched into cantonments the marks of butchery and bloodshed were still fresh; the floor of the house in which the prisoners were confined was foul with clotted blood and tangled

masses of hair; the well close by was filled with mangled corpses; and sadly and sorrowfully fell the reflection on every heart that they had arrived, alas! too late.

Out of 750 living souls in the strength and vigour of life one short month before, but four escaped to tell the tale of the mutiny at Cawnpore.

Inclosure 17 in No. 8.

Translation of the Diary of the Nunna Nawab, a native gentleman residing in Cawnpore, containing an account of the occurrences there from June 5 to July 2, 1857.

ON the morning of the 5th June last, say about 3 A.M., the 2nd Light Cavalry and the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry broke out into open rebellion and proceeded towards Nawabgunge, burning every bungalow that fell in their way. Just at about six o'clock they liberated the gaol prisoners, plundered the treasury, and afterwards set fire to the bungalows occupied by Messrs. Hillersdon and Mackillop, and the Dewany and Foujdary Courts. They then left Cawnpore, with the evident intention of joining the mutineers at Delhi, and halted at Kullianpore, taking what money they could of the Government treasury, amounting perhaps to some ten lacs of rupees, and leaving the rest to be plundered by the ryots. Nana availed himself of the opportunity, and sent, as the report goes, three or four hackery loads of money to his mansion at Bithoor. He then caused sentries of his own to be placed over the magazine, and repaired in person to the rebel sepoys at Kullianpore, and induced them by every means he could devise to come back the following day, and attack the Europeans in the entrenchments, having previously got four guns, two small ones from the ringleader Nana, and two 18-pounders from the Government magazine. On their way they intended to attack Auzim Ulee Khan's house, but the old gentleman came out in the most humiliating manner and bought their friendship by payment of some money, though here I ought to observe that it was against the will of their ringleader Nana. I could well see, with a telescope, from the top of my house, Nana, with his two brothers and other relatives, coming forward with all the pomp of a newly created king; the troopers, in groups of eights or tens, of the 2nd Light Cavalry, setting fire in the meanwhile to all the bungalows, and causing them to be plundered.

2. When they reached near Mirza Hajee's bungalow, some six or eight troopers were dispatched to take me to the Nana, but I not answering their first call, again a party of about 100 troopers was sent, and effecting their entrance by forcing open the backdoor, made me their prisoner. I, of course, mounted my horse with a few of my followers, and went to the Nana, surrounded by mutineer troopers, who threatened to take my life if I should decline compliance with their wishes.

3. I was first taken before Nana's younger brother, Bala Saheb, who ordered me to be disarmed, and my followers to be plundered of the silver and other valuable things they had with them. When I approached the ringleader Nana, I was commanded by his moonshee Jwalapershaud to dismount my horse, which he took for himself. There were at the time about 500 arms raised at me, but Nana dissuaded them from their purpose, and ordered me to be imprisoned, and placed on an elephant, as if any one is led through the streets in ignominious show, putting me in charge of two sentries. While thus confined, I received information from my men that they fired at my house six or seven guns, plundered it of all its property, amounting to ten lacs of rupees, and had my lady not saved herself by going up stairs of a room three storied by means of a wooden ladder and drawing the ladder up, they would have much illtreated her. I heard also from creditable authorities that in this spoil the city people and most of my own servants shared. The pretence made for forcing entrance into my house was that I had concealed eight or nine Europeans therein. I was so miserably plundered that there was not a particle of my property left, one of my servants actually obliged to prepare khitchree for my evening meal at his own expense.

4. On reaching near Mr. Jacobie's bungalow they began firing at the entrenchment from near the canal, butchering every European, East Indian, or native Christian who unfortunately fell with them. Now it was that I saw my two brothers, Nizam-ood-dowlah and Ameen-ood-dowlah, were violently taken to the field surrounded by troopers, who led them to the Nana.

5. Meanwhile it was reported that some Europeans had taken refuge in the Mogul's serai, and guns were fired at it, which hurted along an Udhar Sing (*sic*), a subadar of the 2nd Light Cavalry, who had been foremost in causing my house to be plundered, and two or three rebel sepoys. Some East Indians were seized from the serai and killed.

6. In the afternoon Nana took up his quarters at Mr. David Duncan's bungalow, firing being carried on by parties during the time without intermission. In the evening I obtained permission with great difficulty of the Nana to return home, but as I had no conveyance, I asked him to give me back my horse, instead of which I got a mere tattoo belonging to a servant of my brother. I was fortunate enough to fall in with a man who had my horse, and I induced the two troopers in whose charge I was, by flattery and promises of bribe, to get me back my horse. These two troopers kept guard over my house for a few days. Firing continued during the night. During the whole day and night of the 7th, guns continued to be fired at the entrenchments from two directions, viz., from the side of the Grand Trunk Road, and from that of Mr. David Duncan's bungalow, and butchering of the Europeans falling in the hands of the insurgents continued.

7. On the 8th July, rebellious Ishtihar published, Mahomedee Jhunda raised, and proclamations tom-tomed through the bazars, inviting all the Mahomedans to join in the insurrection; disobedience to be met with death. Uzeemoollah is said to have first proposed the raising of the Jhunda, and he induced the following leading men to join under the same, viz.,

[Names omitted in original.]

As I had not joined with the men of the Jhunda, two troopers were sent by the Nana to fetch me, saying that they have waited long for me, how it was that I did not join the Jhunda, it appears that I was not a Mahomedan but a Christian (an expression of contempt), I had better soon attend the Nana's Court, or they have orders to take my head to the Nana; so saying, they took me along with them before the Nana, where Teeka Sing, subadar major Bahadore of the 2nd Light Cavalry, heaped abuses on me, and threatened to have me tied to a tree and there mangled, as I appeared to be averse to the Jhunda. He caused me to be seated just close to their guns placed near the Saint John's Chapel, purposely to have me killed, as shots from the entrenchment were unceasingly fired at it, and I had very narrow escapes, shots passing over my head, sides, ears, &c.

8. While thus seated, I saw Buldeo Sing, zemindar of Mouzah Seesamow, coming with 200 armed men. By entreaties I prevailed on him to intercede for me with Teeka Sing, subadar. Partly at his intercession, but more likely at the present of a pair of bracelets, valued about 2,000 rupees, which my lady a little before this had made him over through my brother-in-law, I got my release in the evening, though not without the precaution of having been placed under guard of two sowars, Jumal-ood-deen, a trooper, and Shere Khan, a havildar. The first named was one of the most atrocious villains that I have ever seen. He would scarcely leave my side even for his own necessities. There were in the chapel some Company's sepoys, and about 30 or 40 sepoys of some native rajah firing at the entrenchment. One Mr. Maling, his son, with two or three East Indians more, as well as about 20 or 25 coolies suspected to have been employed in supplying victuals to the Europeans, were seized, and Mr. DeGama, a resident merchant, killed. Firing continued during the whole day and night.

9. The morning of the 9th brought me the tiding of the Nana's having feasted his eyes with the slaughter of the above prisoners. The poor men were first fired at and subsequently cut in pieces with swords. Five ladies were seized this day, three of whom were killed and two saved, one styling herself Mrs. Lowther and her sister. The Nana removed his quarters to the subadar's kootee with his treasure, amounting to 2,10,000 rupees. Some of the shops in the bazar plundered. Hoolass Sing, thannahdar of Sirsoul, who was kotwal of the city some years previously, was appointed kotwal, and it was rumoured that some sepoys were proposing to storm the entrenchment, but they did not dare make the attempt. Firing continued night and day as usual.

10. On the 10th, firing continued as usual, with occasional plundering of a few of the bazaar shops. Nothing more remarkable happened that came to my knowledge.

11. On the 11th, bazars ordered to be opened by tomtom, saying, "Khuluk Khoda ka, Moolk Padsha ka, Hookm Nana Saheb and Fouj Bahadoor ka, that whoever will not yield compliance to it shall subject himself to severe punishment." Quazee Wasseeoodeen ordered to supply rations to the mutineer sepoys, and accordingly he got shops established along the canal, and made the supply for about two days, but the shops being plundered, the shopkeepers gradually disappeared. It was on the night of this day, that some ten or fifteen Europeans came to the guns placed near the chapel (one of them being a 24-pounder, one 18-pounder, and the other a mortar), dismounted them from their wheels, set fire to the wheels, spiked them, and when beset by a great number of sepoys, returned to their entrenchment; about three of these were killed, one being an officer. Mines were ordered to be dug from the practice ground of the 2nd Light

Cavalry, and led to the entrenchment. Three boats full of Europeans, &c., men, women, and children, were coming down the river, whether from Furruckabad, Meerut, or elsewhere, I don't know, when one of them was fired at and drowned near the Oude side of the river, but ultimately the passengers were obliged to yield at discretion and brought before the Nana. Reports vary about the number imprisoned; some say they were 128, others 135, 20 or 25 females, and the rest males. The difference between the numbers of gentlemen and soldiers, &c., could not be discovered. These were all kept this day under severe confinement. Firing continued till 2 o'clock A.M. of the 12th.

12. The morning of the 12th sealed the fate of the wretched prisoners seized the day before. First they were ordered to be shot and then mangled with swords, and thrown into the river. Firing continued as usual.

13. On the 13th, two sowars were sent to take me before Teeka Sing. I was first led under their and of those two troopers charge who stood guard over me at my house, before him whom I saw was shaving himself sitting on a chair. He ordered me to sit on a piece of board, then commanded me to go to Nana, to whom I went, but could not get access. For sometime I remained standing. After a while, I saw Hoolas Sing, kotwal, who gave me a morah to sit on. I remained sitting in the heat of the sun for three hours, when Uzeemoollah, coming from Nana, said that the ringleader had no doubt called me, but he no longer requires me, and I had leave to return home under guard of the same two troopers who stood sentry over me. Firing continued as usual. I saw present in Nana's Court one of the sons of Uzeem Ulee Khan and other city people.

14. On the 14th, it was reported the zemindar of Bunthur in Oude brought three Europeans to Nana. He had alighted in some Mahajun's shop. I cannot say exactly when proclamation was made by Nana for the sepoys' attending his camp, one and all, on pain of severe penalty, as the entrenchment was to be stormed. An attempt was made indeed on the entrenchment by Nana himself, but Teeka Sing, subadar, counselling him to remain back on ground of all being spoiled at his fall, he came back, and the soldiers were now-a-days as cruel and inhuman as Chungeykhan Hulakoo, a notorious murderer.

15. On the 15th, some two or three troopers, with 11 or 12 sepoys, were killed of shots from the entrenchment. Uzeemoollah Khan issued ordinary orders in the Kotwalee, and openly used ill language towards the British. Firing continued as usual

16. On the 16th, it was reported that some twenty or twenty-five boats full of European soldiers were coming, on which Teeka Sing, subadar, with a troop of sowars, some infantry, and 2 guns, went to Jaujmow Ghaut to oppose their landing. Firing continued as usual. One regiment of Oude Local Infantry, surnamed "Ukhturee," came from Lucknow. Its soldiers said to Nana that they have killed three of their officers, which pleased him much.

17. On the 17th June an attempt to storming the entrenchment was made by order of Nana. The loss of the mutineers amounted to some 50 men in killed and wounded. Every sepoy had a good deal of money with him, amounting from 500 to 5,000 rupees. The report of the previous day was partly true, for eleven boats did really come, but they were loaded with magazine stores, four soldiers, and two non-commissioned officers. Two more Europeans of the Ganges Canal Department were observed stopping the canal at a place eight or ten miles distant hence. They said they were doing so at the command of their superior. Firing continued as usual. Many of the sepoys returned to their homes with the plunder. The zemindars pillaged them on the road, and killed those who offered resistance to them. The mutineers were preparing ral ka gola (a kind of cannon ball) in Mr. David Duncan's bungalow, when a spark of fire falling from their chelum blew up three men and wounded seven. Four or five petitions were received by the Nana from Oude from the following individuals, viz., Kusmut Ullee Chowdree, Munsul Ullee Chowdree, and two or three others, saying that they have taken possession of the part of the country they each lived; the native English troops were ripe for insurrection, and that everybody was anxiously waiting for his arrival to break out openly; that he shall have every assistance he needs. Three or four companies of a Sikh regiment arrived from the side of Allahabad. Two butchers hands cut off for slaughtering cows, which was unpopular among the Mahomedans. Firing guns on the entrenchment was hotter.

18. On the 18th, fifteen or thereabout of sepoys of an Oude Local Infantry, named Ukhturee, were killed by the Europeans in the entrenchment. A list of the wealthy Mahajuns drawn out; two of them called before the Nana, and Ishreepersaud menaced out of 75,000 rupees. One of the golundauzes found on the Ganges side a European girl of about five or six years, wounded on one of her arms and a thigh with sword or shots received on the 12th, still living, and taking pity on her, took her to Teeka Sing,

subadar, and asked his permission to adopt her as his own, he being issueless, but the subadar imprisoned him, saying that European children were not intended to be saved. A subadar of an irregular cavalry ordered for seizing all the Baboos (only the natives of Bengal) on a charge of serving as spies to the British in the entrenchment; some forty or fifty of them got hold of and kept imprisoned in the kotwalee; the rest escaped and concealed themselves. The next day they were liberated. Firing on the entrenchment as usual.

19. *June* 19.—One coolie observed collecting gun shots, with the intention of taking to the entrenchment. He was caught and asked why he took shots to it; he replied that he got money. His hands were ordered to be cut off. The principal Sudder Ameen called before the Nana. Two or three European soldiers fell in the engagement, and six or seven mutineer sepoys and four troopers, and one trooper wounded in the leg. An Irregular Cavalry came from Oude. A light seen during the night in the entrenchment, from which it was supposed that the Europeans had set fire to their baggage with the intention of balking the sepoys in their hopes of plunder. Firing as usual.

20. On the 20th, rumours for storming the entrenchment heard in the morning, but the time being pronounced inauspicious by the pundit Dabeedeen, the assault was not made. The troopers, jealous of the wealth Teeka Sing, subadar, had amassed, put him under arrest in his own tent, and a guard was placed to watch his movements. Firing on the entrenchment continued as usual.

21. On the 21st June an unsuccessful attack on the entrenchment was made, the mutineers were obliged to retreat with the loss of five or six sepoys and two or three troopers. It was also heard that two European soldiers fell in this attack. Two troops of the 7th Light Cavalry came here and sent to Bithoor with a company of native infantry for guarding it. Proclamation for exchanging all sorts of rupees at the rate of 64 pice per rupee tom-tomed in the bazar. Sheikh Panchoo and Huneef enlisted a good number of sowars with the intention of raising a regiment of cavalry each, under them. These carried on depredations, extorted money, and oppressed the people much; once, on plundering Nabobgunge, they were ordered to be confined. Firing continued as usual.

22. On the 22nd, one Oude Local Infantry, surnamed Nadree, came from Lucknow. Engagement as usual.

23. On the 23rd June one Irregular Cavalry arrived and encamped across the Ganges. It was ordered to remain there. Two or three spectators killed from shots from the entrenchment. Firing continued night and day incessantly and hotter than usual. The troopers who stood guard over me extorted from me 100 rupees.

24. On the 24th, another Cavalry came from Oude. Yaseen Khan, Moonshee of the 2nd Light Cavalry, proposed to be sent to the Emperor of Delhi. Firing as usual.

25. On the 25th, an attempt on the entrenchment made. A subadar of the 1st Native Infantry, Radhay Sing, whose star was pronounced then by pundit Dabeedeen to be very ominous, was first killed, and the mutineers all belonging to the 1st Native Infantry obliged to retreat with the loss of at least 25 men. Plundered property discovered in a man's house. His hands were ordered to be cut off. Proclamations tom-tomed through the bazar ordering the delivery of all the pillaged property people may have, non-compliance to be met with severe punishment. Contract for the sale of opium given; proclamation prohibiting illicit sale of the drug, and ordering the restoration of the plundered part of the same, published. Exchange rate of gold mohur raised in the market so much so, that those worth of 14 rupees were disposed at 19 or 20, and and those valued at 16 at 27 or 28 rupees. Firing continued as usual.

26. On the 26th, reports were prevalent that one regiment of cavalry and one troop of horse artillery were coming from Nowgong, and a party of twelve troopers, commanded by a native officer, was dispatched to lead them to the ringleader. Bombardment on the entrenchment continued till 3 P.M., after which proposals of peace offered through Mrs. Greenway, who took along with her Uzeemoollah and Jowlapersaud, ressaldar into the intrenchment. They returned thence with Colonel Ewart of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, accompanied by five European soldiers with their arms; the subject matter of their communion is unknown. It was rumoured that the mutineer sepoys offered peace on terms of the Europeans giving up their arms; the sun having set, the peace deferred till morning. Firing agreed to be discontinued by both parties; some twelve golundauzes, a non-commissioned officer of artillery, Uzeemoollah Khan, and Jwalapersaud, were taken into the entrenchment to bring up the guns and kept there for the night, under pretence of night having advanced too far. The terms of the

truce were observed on the part of Europeans, though the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry disregarded them. I had heard previously to this from a sepoy who came to the guard which was over me at about mid-day, and appeared to me by his manner and language to be disaffected with Nana, that they intended to beguile the Europeans out of their entrenchment, and then take them by surprise and kill them. I satisfied myself about the truth of the information, and tried to apprise the same to the Major-General of impending danger, but I am sorry I could not do so on any account. I imagine I would have succeeded in sending a man to the entrenchment with the news of the intended treachery, but the sepoys besieged it on all sides to the extent of a mile, and would not allow any body to pass through them. Besides, the two troopers who stood guard over me watched my movements.

27. On the 27th, peace concluded in the morning, and boats got ready for the conveyance of the Europeans to Allahabad. The British were proceeding towards the Ganges, having made over the guns, when the mutineers encircled them. The British General is said to have remarked that he was duped. Part of his party had embarked, part were on the bank of the river, some were on their way, when the mutineers attacked him. The 1st Regiment Native Infantry first fired, then the assault became general. The troopers rushed with their horses into the river to have their swords soaked in European blood. Three boats escaped notwithstanding about 150 gun-shots were fired at them; others were set fire to; nearly 125 Europeans captured alive, consisting of 12 or 15 males and the rest females, and confined in the subadar's kotee. They were kept one whole day and night starving. There were but few among them who were uninjured. Boats were sent in pursuit of the three boats which had escaped. Nana was highly pleased at the way in which he got possession of the entrenchment. He extolled much Uzeemollah Khan and Jwalapersaud ressaldar, saying that it was to their wisdom that so easy a conquest was owing. In consideration of this signal service, the last-named was appointed brigadier. The Europeans who were taken alive were shot at and killed before the Nana; a salute of twenty-one guns were given him for the victory.

28. On the 28th, an order issued for the troops to get ready for the inspection of the Nana at 5 P.M. I also went with the rest of the spectators to the spot and saw 2nd Light Cavalry with other irregular cavalries, standing towards north. 1st Native Infantry, with Artillery behind it, towards the east, and other native infantries and some militia which Nana had raised, towards the south. First the Brigadiar Jwalapersaud came with his body guard from behind the troops, and commenced reviewing, beginning with 2nd Light Cavalry, him followed Baleh Saheb, a younger brother of the Nana, who had a salute of 17 guns given him. After these had returned, Nana himself came, and a salute of 21 guns was fired, and inspected after the manner described above. He at the same time expressed to grant a lac of rupees to the mutineers, and applauded their courageous conduct, and returned to his tent; a salute of 21 guns was also given. As I was returning home, Row Saheb, (Nana's nephew,) preceded by about 50 Mahratta Sowars, and followed by nearly the same number of native troopers of 7th Light Cavalry, near the bridge of Ramnarain's Bazar. When I had reached home, I heard first a salute of 17 guns each, given to Row Saheb and Baba Bhut, then of 11 to Bala, after which 11 each to Jwala and Tanteeah.

29. Nothing remarkable happened on the 29th June.

30. June 30.—Three companies of the 1st Native Infantry which were on command duty at Banda, came up here bringing with them 1,50,000 rupees from Government treasury, Tanteeah Bukshee and Khirma, Khidmutgar of Newab, Alli Bahadoor of Banda, and an "urzee" from the nabob, the purport of which I could not learn. Five hundred hackeries ordered to be got ready by the kotwal for the conveyance of mutineers to Allahabad; the hackeries were collected by Kanye Chowdry and others. Baba Bhut was appointed superintendent; Nana rumoured to intend to go to Lucknow. Insurrection reported to have broken out in Lucknow. Ramloll, deputy-collector of Cawnpore, was engaged by order of Nana to collect the balance of revenues from zemindars.

31. July 1.—One of the sepoys, who had been in the entrenchment and was seized and confined on the 27th June, had a son in the 2nd Light Cavalry, who first went to Baba Bhut, and menacing to kill him in case of non-compliance with his request, he was referred to Nana, to whom he went and repeated his request in the same threatening manner. Nana immediately liberated both his father and his comrades. Some Europeans captured and killed. Golundauzes dissatisfied with the Nana at the attempt of causing their houses to be searched with the intention of discovering plundered property, and levelled their guns at him. Orders for search revoked.

32. 2nd July.—About 130 male and female Europeans who had escaped on board of boats on the 27th June captured at Futtehpore, and sent up. Males were ordered by Nana to be killed at 5 P.M., and ladies to be confined. Nana went to Bithoor about the same hour, it being pronounced ominous by Dabeedeen pundit, who had a present from him of 500 rupees and a horse. A salute of 21 guns fired at Nana's departure. It is said that one European lady was also killed. She stood amongst the males with her child, and was ordered to come out, but she said she would remain where her countrymen were. The child was asked of her, but she refused to give. This provoked the mutineers, and she got the fate she sought.

Inclosure 18 in No. 8.

Narrative of the Futtehghur Mutiny.

ON the 3rd of June, information was received at Futtehghur, that the troops at Shahjehanpore and Bareilly had mutinied, and that a body of the Oude mutineers, consisting of an infantry and cavalry corps, were marching into Futtehghur. This caused great anxiety, as the 10th were known to be mutinously disposed, for they had given out that as soon as another corps arrived they would rise and murder all the Europeans, only sparing their own officers. That night a consultation was held, and it was considered absolutely necessary to send off the ladies and children to Cawnpore, and as boats had been secured it was settled that a start should be made at once, as it had been before agreed that it was impossible to hold the fort, and it was at that time thought that the river was quite open. All was settled, when several gentlemen said that unless the Magistrate accompanied them they would not leave the station. He agreed to go. Accordingly the party started at 1 A.M., on the 4th, and got on very well that night. The next morning we were joined by four officers of the 10th, who reported that 10th had mutinied, seized the treasure, abused the Colonel, and fired on one or two of their officers, and that there was little chance of any of those who had remained behind having escaped. We accordingly proceeded on our way, and when opposite the village of Koosoomkhore were fired upon by the villagers, but only one of our party was slightly wounded. The next day we had not gone far when a report reached us that Oude troops were crossing at one of the ghauts a few miles below. The boats were anchored till information could be received from the man at the ferry; when he came up he said it was false, so a consultation was held to know what was best to be done, and as the party was very large it was agreed that it would be safer to divide. Hurdeo Buksh having offered Mr. Probyn protection, with any of his friends, it was settled to go to his fort. About 40 Europeans availed themselves of the protection offered. The remainder of the party proceeded to Cawnpore, as no intelligence of the mutiny there had reached us, and I may here anticipate the narrative by stating that the whole of the party, amounting to about 126 souls, who went down the river were foully murdered by the Nana Sahib at Cawnpore. Arriving within a few miles of Dhurrumpore (about 10 miles from Futtehghur,) we learnt that the Colonel had induced the 10th to return to their duty, that though they had the treasure in their possession, all was going on much as usual. Accordingly Mr. Probyn and two officers rode into Futtehghur to ascertain the state of affairs. After remaining two days, Mr. Probyn returned to Dhurrumpore, where he and his family, with Mr. Edwardes, Collector of Budaon, eventually remained under the protection of Hurdeo Buksh.

After remaining a few days, and being convinced that the Gurhee of Dhurrumpore was not a position which could afford any effectual protection against any armed force, it was determined to return to the station on the 13th of June, and we commenced sleeping at the Fort and returning to our duties each morning. Preparations were made to secure boats and have them ready for flight in case the regiment again mutinied.

Early on the morning of the 18th of June, we were suddenly roused by one of the officers (Lieutenant Swetenham), who informed us that the regiment was in open mutiny, and that the sepoys had broken the jail and released the prisoners. This event took us by surprise, for a couple of days previously, the 10th had handed to their commanding officer, Colonel Smith, a letter written by the Subadar of the 41st (who had come from Seetapore viâ Shahjehanpore, and were then a few miles distant across the river,) requesting the 10th to murder all their officers, as they had done theirs, seize the treasure, and join them. The subadar informed the Colonel that they had said in reply that they had served the Company Bahadoor too many years to turn traitors, and that they were

determined to abide faithful to their salt, and advised the 41st not to come in their way, as they would certainly oppose them. The sepoys had also assisted their officers in breaking up the bridge of boats, and sinking all other boats at the different ghauts, to prevent in every possible way the mutineers crossing to the Futtehghur side. All this, however was merely to serve as a blind, for no sooner did the 41st cross and enter the city walls, than a company of the 10th, and the artillerymen, with the two guns stationed on the parade, guarding the treasure, marched to the Nawab, placed him on the guddee and laid the colours at his feet, and fired a royal salute of 21 guns. From all accounts the Nawab declined to accept of their colours, but said if they brought him the treasure he would have no objection to receive them into his service. The sepoys, however, were not be done out of their money, so returned to the parade ground, saluted their colours, and shared the money among themselves. Up to this time a few had remained with us as a guard in the fort; these now took their departure quietly, but one or two returned now and again to fetch away their lotas and other articles they had left in the fort. The regiment then divided into two parties. The Purbees crossed over at once to Oude with intentions to make for their homes (accompanied by Captain Bignell). We afterwards learnt that this body had been plundered by the villagers, and Captain Bignell killed. Others went off by twos and threes to their homes, and those who remained were killed by the 41st, because they were not allowed to share in the public money. Thus this regiment was completely disorganized and destroyed.

It was now suggested by some to take to the boats, but the river was much too low, so that idea was abandoned, and it was resolved to hold the fort. Out of upwards of 110 Europeans, including women and children, there were but 33 able bodied men, and these proved our sole available force for defence. We then endeavoured to prepare against any attack. A 6-pounder, loaded with grape, was mounted over the gateway, and about 300 muskets stored in the fort were brought out, loaded, and placed ready for immediate use. While Mr. Thornhill was loading, one of the muskets accidentally went off and wounded him severely in the hand and arm, incapacitating him from further duty.

The godowns were next searched for ammunition for the guns and muskets, but only a few muster round shots and shells were found, together with six boxes of ball cartridge, and an equal quantity of blank; the latter we broke up for the guns, and a lot of nut-screws, hammer-heads, &c., were collected to serve as grape and round.

We then mustered and divided into three divisions, each under the orders of a military officer, and the whole under command of Colonel Smith, of the 10th.

Our first day passed very quietly, but we heard the 41st were encamped in Luckpara, a large tope, about a mile to the west of the fort, and were making preparations to attack us. At nightfall pickets were posted on each bastion, but the night passed without any attack. In the morning we mounted a 3-pounder, and by the evening a 9-pounder was brought into position. Provisions were also stored, and we busied ourselves in strengthening our position as much as possible; and by the time the 41st attacked, we had seven guns mounted, viz., a 3-pounder, 6-pounder, 9-pounder, 12-pounder. 18-pounder, and a 24-pounder, the last three being howitzers, and a small brass mortar.

On the evening of the 26th or 27th of June, a party of our coolies, who were employed in pulling down some walls close to the fort, were fired upon by the enemy, an alarm was immediately sounded, which brought every man to his post. A few shots were exchanged, but nothing particular occurred.

Next morning before daybreak, the mutineers opened upon us with their two guns, but it was too dark for them to aim with any certainty, so after a few rounds they stopped and recommenced firing at daybreak. The sepoys took up their position behind trees, bushes, and anything which afforded them cover, and kept up a heavy musketry fire, and gave us little or no chance for a shot at them. Their fire, heavy though it was, did us no harm. They maintained it till a little past noon, when most of them began to retire, and by the evening only some random shots were heard now and again. During the night we raised the breastworks with logs of wood, leaving space enough between each for a musket. Next morning the guns began to play again, but from a different direction still doing no harm, as the shots either passed over, or hit the bastions. The discharge of musketry was heavier this morning than on the preceding; several ladders were also seen being borne towards the fort, but their bearers were shot down by us as soon as they came within range.

For four days the enemy's guns and muskets played on in this manner, and several ineffectual attempts were made to escalade.

On the 5th day, a decided decrease of firing was observed. A company of the

riflemen had taken up their position on the tops of houses in the Hossainpore village, and kept up a deadly fire upon us. Captain Phillimore, Mr. Sutherland, and one or two of the servants, were thus wounded. Some of the riflemen had also taken up their positions in a small out-house, about 70 or 80 yards from the fort; they loopholed the walls, and kept up a harassing fire from therein, which rendered our guns perfectly useless, as we dared not lift our heads to fire. It was here my poor brother, whilst covering one of the gunners (Conductor Ahern) with his rifle, was mortally wounded by a ball in the head, which killed him a few hours after. Colonel Tucker was killed on the same spot a day after my brother was wounded, and they were buried together in one grave. On the following morning Mr. Ahern blew away, with a discharge of grape, some dozen men, who were constructing a breast-work for their riflemen on the wood-yard wall, which place they had reached by means of a covered way they had erected with jhow and sand-bags, under the protection of the fire of their riflemen.

They did not attempt the same again, but procured the assistance of some sappers and miners, and cut a hole through the wood-yard wall, and by this means got into the yard; there was a large store of fire-wood and straw in it, we allowed them to get in and work away, for they were unable to do us any harm, and when they had fairly worked for two days, we fired the wood and drove them out baffled. They commenced a mine, worked two nights, and early on the third morning sprung it; the explosion was awful; it shook the whole fort; we all thought it was over with us; but an examination proved that it had blown down only five or six yards of the wall, leaving the mine half standing. The bastion where I was posted happened to be the next to that where the explosion took place; I at once ran to the spot to see what mischief was done; seeing however several of our party engaged in moving a gun to the breach, I returned to my own post, and noticed from 100 to 150 Pathans and sepoys congregating below the breach, in order to attempt an escalade as soon as the dust and smoke cleared off. I at once sent notice to the others to get aid, and in the meantime, by pouring the fire of two double-barrels and eight muskets, all ready loaded, into them, and discharging them as they were re-loaded by a native, I managed to disperse them before any of my comrades came up to my aid. Somewhat later in the day a second assault was attempted, which was defeated by Mr. Fisher shooting the leader of the party, which caused his followers to fall back. We this day lost our best gunner Mr. Ahern, who was shot through the head while laying a gun.

The enemy had now brought a gun to bear upon the bungalow, containing the ladies and children; the shots generally passed over, but two or three struck the house. Another gun they got to bear against the gate, and contrived to break a hinge, and knocked several holes through it, but little harm was done, as we had piled up the archway with timber, which effectually stopped the shots. Two of our guns were soon after disabled. The enemy then commenced another mine close to the first. The determination thus shown by them, as also the loss of three of our best men, disheartened the garrison, already worn out by fatigue from watching. It was also certain that if the second mine was completed and fired, the enemy would attack us by both breaches, which we could not possibly defend. Our position became desperate. We began to look to the boats as our only mode of escape, the river having risen considerably by the rains. After due consideration it was determined to evacuate the fort. No time was lost in getting everything ready for a start. The ladies and children were divided into three parties. At midnight they were got safely into their respective boats. One of the party was then sent round to the pickets to call them in. At about 2 A.M. of the 4th of July we had all embarked. The guns in the fort had been spiked, and the little ammunition we had left destroyed. The order was given to let go; we started in very good order, but no sooner did we pass the fort walls than showers of bullets were sent after us, and a cry raised that the Feringhees were running away. The sepoys followed us about a mile, firing all along, but doing no harm, for we were a long way out of range.

We had not proceeded far when it was found that Colonel Goldie's boat was much too large and heavy for us to manage. It was accordingly determined to be abandoned; so all the ladies and children were taken on board Colonel Smith's boat. A little delay was thus caused, which the sepoys took advantage of to bring a gun to bear on the boats; the distance, however, was too great: every ball fell short. As soon as the ladies and children were all safely on board, we started and got down as far as Singheerampore, without accident, although fired upon by the villagers. Here we stopped a few minutes to repair the rudder of Colonel Smith's boat, and one out of the two boatmen we had was killed by a matchlock ball. The rudder repaired, we started again; Colonel

Smith's boat taking the lead. We had not gone beyond a few yards when our boat grounded on a soft muddy sand bank, the other passed on. All hands got into the water to push her, but notwithstanding all our efforts we could not manage to move her. We had not been in this unhappy position half an hour, when two large boats apparently empty were seen coming down the stream. They came within 20 yards of us, when we discovered they carried sepoys, who opened a heavy fire, killing and wounding several. Mr. Churcher, senior, was shot through the chest; Mr. Fisher, who was just behind me, was wounded in the thigh. Hearing him call out, I had scarcely time to turn round, when I felt a smart blow on my right shoulder, a bullet had grazed the skin and taken off a little of the flesh. Major Robertson was wounded in the face. The boats were now alongside of us, and some of the sepoys had already got into our boat. Major Robertson seeing no hope begged the ladies to come into the water rather than fall into their hands. While the ladies were throwing themselves into the water I jumped into the boat, took up a loaded musket, and going astern, shot a sepoy; I loaded again, but finding no cap was obliged to retreat, as the enemy were now coming in great numbers. Lieutenant and Mrs. FitzGerald were at this time sitting in a corner of the boat with their child. Lieutenant FitzGerald had a loaded musket with the bayonet fixed, in his hand. Mr. Churcher, senior, still lay weltering in his blood. The others had all got out of the boat into the water. Major and Mrs. Robertson with their child, and Miss Thompson, were standing close to each other beside the boat. Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Churcher, junior, were near them also. I, all this time, lost sight of Major Phillott, Ensign Eckford, and a few others. I supposed they were killed. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were about 20 yards from the boat, he was holding his child in his arms apparently lifeless; Mrs. Fisher could not stand against the current; her dress, which acted like a sail, knocked her down, when she was helped up by Mr. Fisher. I now resolved to make my escape, if possible, to the leading boat, which I knew could not have proceeded far, so at once I struck out into the stream. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher continued in a distressing position when I passed them, unable to render any assistance. I saw Mr. Fisher again alone floating on his back, but soon lost sight of him, as it was getting dark. I continued swimming for about an hour or more, when at some distance I saw the other boat. On reaching her I found everything in confusion. Mr. Rohan, the youngest Miss Goldie, and a child, and the only manjee who was on board, were killed. Lieutenant Swetenham, Dr. Maltby, and one or two others, were also wounded opposite Singheerampore by a heavy fire of grape from two guns planted on the heights by the sepoys who had followed us.

We repaired the rudder which had been damaged, and continued our voyage with heavy hearts all that night. Early the next morning a voice hailed us from the shore, which we recognized as Mr. Fisher's. He came on board, and informed us that his poor wife and child had been drowned in his arms. His wound was very painful, the ball having passed through the middle of the left thigh. We continued our voyage the whole of that day till we reached a village opposite Koosoomkhore, in the Oude territories. Here the villagers offered us assistance; we at first feared treachery, but, soon convinced that they were friends, accepted their kind offer and put to shore for the night. We were all hungry, and begged the villagers to bring us some food, which they soon did, giving us chapaties and buffaloe's milk, which refreshed us greatly.

My wound had now become very painful, and my naked back having been exposed to the sun and rain all day was smarting severely. The boat now, as I supposed, was anchored for the night. I determined to get some rest in the village, as I had none the two previous nights. I asked one of the thakoors if he could accommodate me with a charpoy for the night in his village, he at once took me with him, and gave me plenty to eat and a charpoy. By this time my back had become so very sore that I could find no ease in any position. At night a message came from Colonel Smith, saying the boat was going to leave. I was too weak, however, to pay any attention to it. A second and a third came, but I would not go; I had determined to stand my chance, happen what might. The boat then left. I heard nothing more of it for several days, till the manjee who took her down returned and gave out that Nana Sahib had fired upon them at Bithoor, and all on board were killed. I remained in the village for about a month, and subsequently joined Mr. Probyn, and came down with him to Cawnpore. Major Robertson and Mr. Churcher, junior, are said to be concealed in a village in Oude, near Futtehgurh.

The following is a list of Europeans who were in the fort:—

Colonel and Mrs. Smith, 10th Native Infantry; Colonel and Mrs. Goldie and 3 daughters, Military Auditor General; Colonel and Mrs. Tucker and 4 children, Clothing

Agency; Miss Tucker; Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and 2 children, Judge; Miss Nancy Lang, Maid Servant; Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Lowis and 2 children, Joint Magistrate; Dr. and Mrs. Heathcote and 2 children, 10th Native Infantry; Dr. and Mrs. Maltby, Civil Surgeon; Major and Mrs. Robertson and child. Gun Carriage Agency; Miss Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and child, Chaplain; Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, 3 daughters, and 1 boy, Merchant; Mr. and Mrs. Ions, a brother-in-law, and 4 children, Engineer, Gun Carriage Agency; Mr. and Mrs. Rohan and 9 children, Carpenter, Gun Carriage Agency; Mr. and Mrs. Roach and 2 children, Road Overseer; Mr. and Mrs. Ahern, Clothing Agency; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and family, Road Overseer; Serjeant Redman and family, 10th Native Infantry; Quartermaster Serjeant and family, 10th Native Infantry; Mr. Best and family, Bridge Darogah; Pensioner Basco and family; Major Munro, 10th Native Infantry; Captain Phillimore, 10th Native Infantry; Major Phillott, 10th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Simpson, 10th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Swetenham, 10th Native Infantry; Lieutenant and Mrs. FitzGerald and child, 10th Native Infantry; Ensign Henderson, 10th Native Infantry; Ensign Eckford, 10th Native Infantry; Captain Vibart, 2nd Cavalry; Mr. Jones and child, Mr. Jones, junior, Planters and Merchants; Mr. Donald, senior, Mr. Donald, junior, Planters; Mr. Churcher, senior, Mr. Churcher, junior, Merchants; Miss Start; Mr. James, Opium Department; Drummer Knowles and family, 10th Native Infantry; Mr. Wrixen, senior, Mr. Wrixen, junior, Band Boys, 10th Native Infantry.

The following is a list of the Europeans who left Futtehghur on the 4th of June, 1857:—

Mr. and Mrs. Monckton and child; Mr. and Mrs. Freeman; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone; Mr. and Mrs. McMullan; Mr. Alexander; Mr. and Mrs. Ives and daughter; Mr. and Miss Maclean; Mr. and Mrs. Guise; Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and 5 children; 2 Misses Ray; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and 9 children; Mr. and Mrs. Macklin and 8 children; Mr. and Mrs. Jujee and 4 children; Mr. and Mrs. R. Brierly and 1 child; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brierly and 2 children; 2 Miss Brierlys; Miss Finlay; Mr. Finlay and family; Mrs. Shepherds and family; Mr. and Mrs. Madden and family; Mr. and Mrs. Kew and family; Miss Kew; Mr. and Mrs. Catania; Mr. and Mrs. Sheels and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Caywood and 2 children; the head tailor and family, Clothing Agency, name unknown; Ensign Byrne, 10th Native Infantry; Mr. Bellington; the head blacksmith and family, Gun Carriage Agency, name unknown; Pensioner Faulkner and family; Mr. MacDonald and family.

Inclosure 19 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, October 2, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces to submit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, and for any orders that may be thought necessary, the inclosed reports of a serious aggression by rebels from Oude, in that part of the Allahabad district, which lies north and east of the Ganges, immediately to the north of the Grand Trunk Road.

2. His Lordship has been informed by previous reports, submitted in the weekly Narratives, that for several weeks past rebellious talookdars and zemindars of Oude have been gradually but continuously eating into this corner of the Allahabad District, annexing village after village to their own estates, driving away or destroying our Thannah police, establishing their own power, and threatening to close our communications on the grand trunk road. In order to do what could be done in the civil department for the protection of the road, the Lieutenant-Governor stationed Mr. Mayne, a good and experienced officer, at Gopeegunge, half way between Benares and Allahabad, as a joint magistrate, with full powers in all the neighbouring districts. He applied also for two guns, in the hope that with these Colonel Puhlwan Sing would not object to detach two Goorkha Regiments to Phoolpore, for the purpose of recovering and securing the whole country in that direction, lying between the Grand Trunk Road and the Oude frontier, it being manifest that the only way of securing the road is to hold the country along side of it. But no guns are yet available; and in the meantime the whole of the Goorkhas in Jounpore and Azimghur have had their hands

full, both parties being at this moment engaged in dispersing rebels and destroying their strongholds in these two districts, close to the Oude Frontier. The Lieutenant-Governor however, hopes in a few days that one or two regiments of Goorkhas may be spared to assist in the protection of the country which is now threatened.

3. The right wing of the Madras Regiment of Native Infantry, now at Mirzapore, could hardly, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, with safety be moved to this side of the Ganges, until it is known that the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry have passed through on their way to Banda, and that the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion have either been destroyed or have passed onwards. The garrison of Benares is unable to spare a man; and thus the only hope of help for the security of the road lay in Allahabad.

4. On receiving Mr. Mayne's report of the 24th of September, which was inclosed with Mr. Chester's letter of the 28th September, received on the 30th of September, the Lieutenant-Governor after communicating by telegraph with Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, commanding at Allahabad, addressed to the Governor-General the annexed telegraphic massage, dated the 30th September, to which he yesterday had the honor of receiving the reply, of which a copy is also annexed. As Captain Peel left Benares with about 100 men on the "Coel" yesterday morning, and should arrive at Allahabad to-morrow evening, and as the "Mirzapore" and flat with a second detachment of sailors has also passed upwards, the orders which his Lordship was so good as to announce in the last message, more than meet all that the Lieutenant-Governor was led to think requisite by Mr. Mayne's report.

5. But a report of yesterday's date, from the Commissioner of Allahabad has been this day received, which, with its accompaniment also now submitted, induces the Lieutenant-Governor to believe that the aggression now threatened from the south-western corner of Oude is more serious than the incursions of matchlock-men and rabble, by which, in the first instance, our villages had been overrun. A nazim, sent from Lucknow, has entered the northern pergunnah of the part of the Allahabad District above described, who is said to have 8000 men and several guns with him. Of these men, half may be disregarded as being said to consist of untrained men, but half are said to consist of trained men, of whom about 2000 are sepoy mutineers. Two Regiments of Oude Infantry, and one Regiment of Oude Cavalry, are reported to be with this force.

6. This appointment of nazims has been systematic. The first was that of Mahomed Hossain, who was sent to Goruckpore. His easy success was followed by the appointment, since the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival, of a nazim of Azimghur and Jounpore; but the Goorkha troops having meanwhile commenced active operations on the northern borders of those districts, this person has as yet acted only through his naib, who remains some way within the Province of Oude. The third, is the Nazim of Allahabad, who is the only one of the three who has as yet been reported to have been supplied by the pretender's Government with regular troops. Translations of orders circulated by these rebel leaders in Juanpore and Allahabad are appended.

7. It is as yet unknown what effect, in the way of pressure upon these districts, the dispersal of the mutineers at Lucknow, and the flight of the ex-king's sons to Fyzabad may have. The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet been able to ascertain what are generally the feelings and designs of the mutineers in Oude, as individuals, in consequence of these mutineers having been, until now, collected at the capital. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the presence of our Brigade at Lucknow will tend to drive such mutineers as will not be content to return quietly to their homes, into these districts, either as members of disorganized predatory bands, or in a more solid form, as parts of organized and disciplined regiments, such as are with the rebel Nazim of Allahabad.

8. At present there is little available force here, excepting the Goorkhas, who are doing admirable service in securing the two frontier districts of Azimghur and Jounpore. But in case of an invasion by disciplined troops in strength, the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that the Goorkhas must either be supported or fall back. In a week from this time European troops will begin to arrive daily, and in about three weeks from this time a considerable force will probably have arrived in this quarter.* As General

* 2000 European Infantry by bullock-train, 3 companies of Artillery, Madras Brigade by Grand Trunk Road, consisting of Wing of Her Majesty's 53rd, 1 Madras Regiment of Native Infantry, a Battery; Colonel Buckley's column by Grand Trunk Road, consisting of—300 of Her Majesty's 53rd, 2 Guns, Madras Horse Artillery; 250 sabres of Military Train, a Company of Madras Sappers, 2 Guns, and 200 men of Her Majesty's 10th, Wing of Madras Native Infantry from Dinapore, Head-quarter's Wing of Madras Native Infantry now at Mirzapore, Garrison now here, 2,500 Goorkhas, with 4 guns.

Outram, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, in whose divisions these districts are, may be expected to remain at Lucknow, in consequence of the determination which the Lieutenant-Governor understands has been come to of holding Lucknow with the troops now there, it occurs to him that it may be a fit subject for consideration, whether the recovery of Goruckpore, and the defence of the districts from Goruckpore to Allahabad inclusive, on the north of the Ganges, might not be intrusted to some one officer of rank, to whom the important task of massing or distributing, according to the varying circumstances of the moment, the troops above referred to, on their arrival, might be intrusted.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 20 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Allahabad, to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Allahabad, September* 28, 1857.

HEREWITH I have the honor to submit for the consideration and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter with inclosure from the Joint Magistrate at Gopeegunge, dated 24th instant, reporting on the disturbed state of the Pergunnahs of Zillah Allahabad, north and east of the Ganges.

2. Mr. Mayne considers that he will be better posted at Sydabad than at Gopeegunge, in the vicinity of which place the country is comparatively quiet, and a glance at the inclosed sketch will show that his opinion is worthy of consideration. Sydabad is within easy distance of the important point Phoolpore, and of the very disaffected and troublesome Mouzahs Kootwa and Kunchur.

3. The sanction of Government is further solicited to the entertainment of 20 sowars at 18 rupees, and a duffadar at 25 rupees per mensem.

I have, &c.
C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 21 in No. 8.

The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir, *September* 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, the present disturbed state of the Pergunnahs of the Allahabad district, north of the Ganges, and beg at the same time urgently to represent the imminent danger, unless I am very speedily assisted with a competent force of infantry and guns, of the road communication between this and Jhoosee being cut off, and the whole of these Pergunnahs becoming temporarily occupied by the talookdars of Oude and our rebel ex-zemindars.

2. The two parties appear to have dissolved for the time all internal strife and dissension, and to have united for the one common object of driving out and destroying the British Government. Their proceedings are by no means hurried, but are conducted in the most systematic manner; they summon the zemindars of village after village by letter, and exact from them submission and tribute; if the zemindars refuse to come, their estate is visited by a party of matchlock-men, and the sound of their matchlocks heard in the village, is considered a proof of possession; a few men are left in the village to maintain possession: and should any oppose these invaders, they are murdered, their houses burnt, and their property plundered; their united forces are daily increasing, and they daily advance in the occupation of the country. They collect revenue, destroy crops, appoint their own police, and are making arrangements for an Abkarree settlement. Our best friends and well-wishers in self defence are obliged to submit to them; to crown the whole, an agent from Lucknow, by name Mahindee Hossein Khan, has been appointed Nazim of Allahabad, and is on his way to join his appointment, Aga Ujeem Ally Khan, his naib, having already assumed the reins of Government at Makkam Chowrah, Pergunnah Nawabgunge. Our own police have been driven in, and are now stationed on the Trunk Road watching events.

3. In order to trace the course of events which has led to this state of things, I must refer you to Mr. Court's letter dated the 18th August, and especially to paragraphs 13, 14, and 15, which represent matters as they stood at the date of his report. Plundering had ceased to a great extent, the police worked in apprehension of criminals and investigation of crime, and the June kist was collected without any difficulty in most portions of the Pergunnahs, the exception being in those villages where the ex-zemindars had forcibly taken repossession; and even in some of those villages, so far had the prestige of our power returned, the auction purchasers had quietly resumed possession. In a few villages the ex-zemindars remained collected in open defiance, but only for the purpose of retaining possession, and they had ceased to attempt the subversion of Government beyond the limits of their estates.

4. Mr. Court had barely written the above report, when the rebellion again spread through these Pergunnahs, but in a different and far more serious form. When General Havelock retreated across the Ganges, the Oude talookdars, who had been watching events, crossed the frontier, determined to take possession of those Pergunnahs of Allahabad, over which they formerly ruled. It is said that this was done by direction from Lucknow, and that the Allahabad Pergunnahs north of the Ganges were allotted to each talookdar, and that the Oude territory, including the northern districts of Benares and these Pergunnahs have been divided into chucklas, and chuckladars appointed. In June and July it was ousted zemindars *versus* auction purchasers; we now have Oude and ousted zemindars *versus* the British Government.

5. The Oude talookdars opposed to us in these Pergunnahs are:—

(1.) Rai Pirtipal Sing, Runder Sing, Doudpore; Runjeet Sing, Elaquadar of Goorwa; Kalka Bux, Sitta Bux.

This party, assisted by Bane Bahadoor Sing of Nusrutpore, first crossed and took possession of Mirzapore, Chowharee, Moutiwa, and many villages in the north of Pergunnahs Secundra and Soraon, and levied tribute; they murdered Bijaee Sing, zemindar of Bajeepore; they have since pushed their possession still farther into the Soraon and Nawabgunge and Secundra Pergunnahs, and commit much plunder and outrage.

(2.) Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing of Purtabghur, commonly called the Rajah of Kolheya; Golab Sing, Ajeet Sing, Surubdeen, of Deolee and Terowl; Sultanat Bahadoor of Baispore.

These men claim to be descendants from Hurbun Rajah, who formerly ruled over Pergunnahs Secundra and Jhoosee. They crossed the frontier on the plea of assisting the British Government against Pirtepal Sing, &c., of Pergunnah Doudpore, and have since gradually taken possession of a very large portion of these Pergunnahs. Our ousted zemindars have joined them in great numbers. These two parties, Rai Pirtepal Sing and Bijee Bahadoor, nearly came to blows in disputing their right to the Pergunnahs, but they have since joined issue to fight the common enemy.

(3.) Issroy Bux, &c., Baboo Chutterpall Sing, of Summapore.

These men crossed the Allahabad frontier in the west corner of Pergunnah Nawabgunge, with 6 guns and a number of men, and extended their encroachment as far as Nawabgunge.

Our rebel zemindars belong to the talookas and villages noted below:—

Pergunnahs Soraon and Nawabgunge.	Pergunnahs Secundra and Jhoosee.	Pergunnahs Meh and Kewai.
	Nusrutpore	
	Ooprowputtee	Busna burreetha.
	Jamagee Bera	Jelalpore.
	Bilna Bireetha	Beebeepore.
Abdoolpore	Dhoby	Chandapoora.
Khursun	Tardhee	Satnee.
Sugrome and other villages	Kunehur	Seeab Deeb.
	Helaputtee	Purtunpore, &c.
	Dookree	
	Kootwa, &c.	

7. These men, both of Oude and Allahabad, I suppose with a view to delude us, all try to get authority from Allahabad, and complain one against the other. Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing and Golab Sing, both wrote, saying they had come to afford us assistance and are willing to stay or retire as we wish. Mr. Court wrote, requesting they would

leave the district, inasmuch as their acts are opposed to their professions; and, further requested, that if certain acts of rebellion and opposition to the British Government have been committed by their people without their orders, they will prove their loyalty by giving them up for trial. No answers have been received. Bance Bahadoor Sing, of Nusrutpore, Pergunnah Secundra, also wrote in a similar strain, complaining of the exaction and oppression of the Oude Rajahs and of Manickchand of Phoolpore, and of his intention to oppose them and restore order. Manickchand, as you well know, is a large auction purchaser, a bunya of Phoolpore, and in every sense of the word a well-wisher to Government. There cannot be a doubt of either the acts or intentions of the Oude Rajahs and ousted zemindars. It is clear as the noonday sun that they are all one, and play into each other's hands, their object being to obtain possession of these Pergunnahs, and subvert the British Government. This is daily proved by their acts of oppression and cruelty, and the forcible occupation of villages as lords of the soil.

8. The present position of the rebels, as nearly as can be ascertained from Pergunnah reports and spies, is as follows:

(1.) In Pergunnahs Soraon and Nawabgunge, Chutterpall Sing and Ishree Sing, talookdars of Shummispore (Oude) with a large force and 5 guns, assisted by the zemindars of Singrove, hold a position between Putna and Shummapore, Pergunnah Nawabgunge, and are extending their encroachments eastward.

(2.) At Nawabgunge our Police have been turned out, and Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing holds the town with some 500 or 600 men, and 2 guns.

(3.) Mirzapore Chowhurree and Mow and the neighbourhood, were first overrun by Kalka Bux and Sitta Bux, headed by Runder Sing.

(4.) They were succeeded by Golab Sing, of Deolee, and his party, who, assisted by Bance Bahadoor, of Nusrutpore, have extended their ravages to Soraon, and are now with 500 men and 3 guns located in Mouzah Puchdeorah. A battle is said to be expected between Golab Sing of Deolee and Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men, for the possession of Nawabgunge; but I think the report is merely one of the numerous similar *ruses de guerre*.

(5.) A party of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor's men occupy Ismailgunge and Pundura, Pergunnah Soraon, and threaten Jhoosee. In Pergunnahs Secundra and Jhoosee we have:—

(*a*) Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing with 1,500 men at Phoolpore, and he has about 500 men elsewhere. He and Bance Bahadoor Sing of Nusrutpore, and Golab Sing of Deolee, hold all the north part of Pergunnah Secundra, and he has appointed a cutwal at Phoolpore, and issued Abkaree contract. Baboo Bulburddur Sing of Sujokee with men and guns, is said to be coming to his aid.

(*b*) In Nusrutpore, Bance Bahadoor Sing, zemindar of Taloopora Puttee Gora and Jana Gubheera, has entrenched himself with guns; the place is said to be surrounded with jungle and difficult of access. He is casting more guns. He is attended by Rai Pirtepal Sing, Runder Sing, and Runjeet Sing, elakadars of Oude, and by some of the ousted zemindars of Kootwa, and other villages.

(*c*) Helaputtee and Kunchur, in Pergunnah Jhoosee, are strongly held by Fuqueer Bux, Ruham Allee, &c., the ousted zemindars, assisted by Bance Bahadoor Sing, of Nusrutpore. They threaten Lallgunge, Jhoosee, Hunnoomangunge and Sydabad, and they are waiting for guns, which they have demanded from Hunnooman Sing Kulakunkur. In Pergunnahs Meh and Kewai, the Beebeepore, Busna Bareta, Jelalpore, and other zemindars, have formed the faction of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing of Pertabghur, and Bance Bahadoor Sing of Nusrutpore, have taken possession of many villages, collected tribute and rent, plundered far and wide and daily extend their possessions, but they are not yet in very great force; in Meh and Kewai, Mouza Othran is threatened. The Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing has about 70 men at Mouza Chandoopore, 25 Jelalpore, and few in other villages; when required, a force moves from Phoolpore to attack a village and returns. The ousted zemindars of Busna Bareta are in force in their own villages, and also those of Bebeepore; the latter have guns. The zemindar of Seeahdee, Surubdown Sing, is a thorough knave. He is, I believe, allied with all the rebels in these Pergunnahs and gives them information, and the aid of his influence, whilst he himself keeps quiet and gets certificates of good character from the officer commanding at Sydabad, by furnishing him with supplies. In Kewai the zemindars of Pertaimpore and the neighbourhood are all rebels, but are not at present actually opposed to us. In all the Pergunnahs there are, I suppose, some 5,000 or 6,000 men (mere rabble) with guns. The only cavalry I have heard of, are 60 of some Irregular Cavalry corps, who passed up last night, and were seen at Berahpore, one mile east of Hundeea, and were travelling northward, as if towards Phoolpore. I have sent people to see where they go to.

9. I have thus stated the case as far as I have been able to ascertain it up to the latest date of report. I will not vouch for the correctness of details of names of the Oude Rajahs, but my information, for the greater part of which I am indebted to Mr. Court, may I believe be taken generally to give a correct view of what is going on.

10. Until we have a force capable of contending with parties so numerous and scattered, I can do little or nothing to stop the advance of the rebels. The zemindars well inclined to us, sadly complain of the want of assistance from Government, and our apparent indifference to their fate. I would suggest that a party of 2 guns and 200 European and 200 Madras, Sikhs or Goorkhas, advance up the Trunk Road to Sydabad, and thence turn off towards Phoolpore, taking Jelalpore, Busna, Bareta, &c., on the road. At the same time, a party of 200 Goorkhas should be sent from Joumpore by the direct road through Badshapore to Phoolpore, punishing Beebeepore *en route*. The rebels will thus be surrounded, and Phoolpore cleared in no time. Our force might then meet at Phoolpore, and march and reduce Nusrutpore, then drive the rebels out of Mirzapore, Chowharree, and the north of Secundra and Soraon; and then dividing 200 men, march and destroy Kunehur and Helaputtee, while the main body proceed viâ Soenow and Nuwabgunge and clear those Pergunnahs, taking the rebels in the rear, whilst the detachment at Kunehur, in the north west corner of Jhoosee, will prevent their escape down the Grand Trunk Road. I have given the sketch of procedure to show how easily it can be done, but of course we must be in a great measure guided by the circumstances of the time. I should say a fortnight would suffice to clear the Pergunnah.

11. In conclusion, I beg to represent for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, the great distance I am now placed at Gopeegunge, away from the scene of action. A few hours' delay in gaining information may cause much inconvenience and trouble, and I am of opinion that for the present my post should be at Sydabad, where a detachment of 60 Sikhs is stationed. I shall require nothing more than concurrent jurisdiction in the Mirzapore Pergunnahs, where everything is quiet and the people well disposed, and where Mr. Elliott may well be left in charge under the proper Magistrate of the District. All the work which requires my attention is west and north of Sydabad. Hereafter, when the rebels have been driven out, the presence of a civil officer at Phoolpore, with a detachment of 200 men, will be very necessary. Phoolpore is a centrical spot from which he can command the troublesome villages of the Pergunnahs, and effectually hunt down and destroy those who are now in arms against us.

12. I also ask sanction to raise 20 sowars and a duffadar; sowars to receive 18 rupees per month, and the duffadar 25 rupees per month. They will be very useful in assisting to keep up the communication and in reconnoitring. If they do good service, they can be hereafter embodied in the District Police Sowars of this or any other districts. I shall have great difficulty in getting them, but I think I can get a few.

I have, &c.

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 22 in No. 8.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *September* 30, 12 P.M.

A DETAILED report was received to-day from Mr. Mayne, the able Magistrate appointed to Gopeegunge, of the state of the country between the Trunk Road and Oude; the result in short is that from near Gopeegunge to Allahabad, the whole country is in the hands of various large parties of Oude talookdars and zemindars, each having several guns, who are systematically acquiring, without much violence, village after village. These parties already possess the country as far south as the neighbourhood of the road, which they threaten immediately to cross and occupy. Some mutineers from Oude are beginning to join them. On receipt of this report, I immediately telegraphed Colonel O'Brien to ask the state of his garrison. I know that he is positively forbidden to send a man out of it for any purpose. I have got his answer. He has 459 effective Europeans, and 131 Sikhs. Captain Peel, with about 300 men, start for Allahabad by steamer to-morrow morning, and should arrive in three days.

I have now just received from Colonel O'Brien a message, dated at 9-10 P.M., to-night, saying that a person calling himself the nazim of Allahabad, has seized Papamow,

a village about five miles off on the east side of the Ganges, and with a very large number of men and some guns, threatens to interrupt our communications. Papamow is to Allahabad what Howrah is to Fort William.

There can be no doubt that the telegraph wire will be immediately cut, and the dâk and other communications immediately stopped, unless the country north of the Trunk Road is immediately recovered and secured. Two weak Sikh posts of fifty men each, at Gopeegunge and Sydabad may hold their own, but cannot protect at other points a road running through enemy's country. But if 2 guns and 150 Europeans are added to the 100 Sikhs, this force, with 50 of Mathieson's sowars, and 200 of Catania's levy, whom I dispatched to Mr. Mayne to-day, will be able to drive off and punish the Oude men, and to recover the country north of the road, whilst the remnant of the 50th who have came in from Nagode, holds the post of Gopeegunge in the rear.

The Goorkhas are at this moment fighting on the Oude border, both in Azimghur and Jounpore.

It is for your Lordship to elect between leaving Allahabad with about 300 effective Europeans and 150 Sikhs, and sacrificing our telegraph, and dâk, and bullock train communication. I believe Allahabad with such a garrison to be safe, with a force at Futtehpore to the north, and another on the Trunk Road to the east, and the sailors close at hand, and I strongly recommend saving the road. It would be a great inconvenience and disgrace at this moment to have our communications stopped almost under the guns of Allahabad. An immediate decision is necessary.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 23 in No. 8.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, October* 1, 1857, 6 30 P.M.

IN the complete uncertainty in which we are left as to events in Oudé, Allahabad must not be weakened before the first detachment of the Naval Brigade arrives there. But orders will go to Colonel O'Brien immediately to prepare 2 guns and to leave 300 men ready to march against the rebels, as soon as Captain Peel arrives. Colonel O'Brien will take command of the force, leaving Captain Peel in charge of fort.

Inclosure 24 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Allahabad, October* 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, for the consideration and orders of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter in original from the Magistrate at Allahabad, of 29th instant, relating to the aspect of affairs in the Pergunnahs of this district north and east of the Ganges.

2. I do not concur with Mr. Court in the views expressed in his 12th paragraph, but would deprecate any retrograde movement from Futtehpore. It is chiefly owing to the severe punishment inflicted by Major Eyre on the rebels at Koondun Puttee, and the timely occupation at Futtehpore, that our communication with the station and Cawnpore has continued uninterrupted. If the force at Futtehpore is weakened its safety might be compromised, and attack invited both from Oude and Banda.

3. At the same time, I am conscious of our weakness here, and would gladly see the arrival of reinforcements.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 25 in No. 8.

The Magistrate to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir, *Allahabad, September* 29, 1857.

THE only occurrence of the last two days' report, is such as to require especial notice.

2. A nazim sent from Lucknow has entered Pergunnah Nawabgunge, under the title of nazim of Allahabad, his name I understand to be Mehdee Husun. He is accompanied by one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and 8 guns, and a son of Shangram Sing, in command of another infantry regiment, is at Jheehangeerabad, about 8 miles in his rear. The zemindars of the Pergunnah are in his train, and the total force with him is estimated at 8,000 men, of whom half are trained men.

3. The band is to a certain extent disciplined, one-fourth of the trained men are said to be sepoys of the Oude irregular, and the Company's regular army. The nazim holds court, and exercises the other prerogatives of vice-regency.

4. The Meewatees of Sumdabad and the other suburbs of Allahabad, and many other of the followers of Leeakut Alee, are in his service, and affairs of the transgangetic Pengunnahs have assumed a serious aspect.

5. Mr. Mayne applied for assistance to clear the Grand Trunk Road: this was refused on the grounds 1st, the want of men, 2ndly, the definite orders to the Colonel commanding not to detach men from the fort.

6. The steamer "Jumna" was on further representation sent up to Paphamow, where she now is. I went in her for some distance up the river to see that boats were not plying.

7. A detachment of Sikhs has since been located at Ghoosee.

8. In yesterday's orders I observed an order detaching about 80 men more to Futtehpore. This was after Mr. Mayne's application for assistance had been refused, and the occupation of Jhoosee declared impossible. I thought it my duty to object officially, and the detachment has been detained until the arrival of an expected reinforcement of 60 men.

9. The rebel, and now organized force, is getting daily increase of strength. I have learnt from many sowars, that the occupation of Jhoosee Pergunnah, including Jhoosee itself, is aimed at by the rebels, and I am certain it will be exceedingly difficult, if possible, to dislodge them, with the force in the garrison.

10. Our communications between this and Benares are imperilled by a strong force and if lost will be exceedingly detrimental.

11. Our communications at Futtehpore have been uninterrupted for nearly four months, though no troops have been stationed there until within the last ten days.

12. The force there now numbers between 300 and 400 men, which is far more than sufficient to maintain an unthreatened position, ample by its presence alone, to restore Government for a considerable distance around. The garrison force here is kept at as low a figure as possible for its own defence, and at a figure that renders the detachment of a man for the protection of the neighbourhood impossible, and I would urge upon Government the necessity of being prepared here for such movements as will at all events place our dâk communications and the security of the outposts at Sydabad and Gopeegunge, beyond risk, before detaching more men to Futtehpore.

13. To enable Government to decide upon this point, I have in this letter reported on the state of the district beyond the Ganges.

I have, &c.

M. H. COURT.

Inclosure 26 in No. 8.

Banee Mahdo Sing to Thakoor Rustum Sah Sing, Talookdar of Dera.

(Translation.) *Dated* 26 *or* 28.

HIS MAJESTY directs me, by means of a force he has sent, to settle the districts of Jounpore and Azimghur, and to instruct the rajahs and talookdars of these parts to

lestroy the troops of the English. With my guns and men, and the assistance of the rajahs of these parts, I will start for and settle Azimghur in one week.

I write to you that if well inclined you may come and help me with your guns and men.

Inclosure 27 in No. 8.

Memorandum.

AN order to the civil authorities (native) of the seven Pergunnahs, Nawabgunge, Sewram, Secundra, Jhûsi, Mundeea, &c., &c., &c., in the zillah of Allahabad, to the effect that Fuzil Azeem of Salone has been appointed nazim to arrange three districts. The writer then states that he has been appointed to remain with and execute the orders of the nazim, the civil authorities above alluded to are ordered to assist with their forces in rooting out the English, and in any matter of difficulty to refer to the nazim.

29th of Mohurrum, or about 20th of September, 1857.

Inclosure 28 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, to Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, October* 26, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to forward for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the annexed copies of letters received from the Commissioner of Saugor, relative to the mutiny and rebellion at Orai, and the loss of the Jaloun District.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 29 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Saugor to Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Jubbulpore, October* 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose copies of letters connected with the mutiny and rebellion in Orai, and of the loss of the Jaloun District.

2. Lieutenant Browne, the Deputy Commissioner, is ill at Agra, and, I believe, about to proceed to England on medical certificate.

3. His assistant, Lieutenant Lamb, who safely reached Agra with him, was, I regret to say, wounded in action at Agra, and died of his wounds on the 24th August.

4. Messrs. Passanah and Griffiths, and Moonshee Sheopershad, referred to in the correspondence, were Deputy Collectors in Jaloun, and are now at Cawnpore.

5. Mr. Hemming was the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in medical charge of Orai, and Mr. Double was the Deputy Commissioner's Head Clerk. Both were murdered.

6. The superior officers whom I have lost during the insurrection are as follows:

(1.) Captain A. Skene, of the 68th Bengal Native Infantry, Superintendent of the Bundelcund portion of my division, comprising the Districts of Jaloun, Jhansi, and Chundeyree.

(2.) Captain F. D. Gordon, 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, of Jhansi.

(3.) Lieut. J. H. Lamb, Bengal Artillery, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Jaloun.

(4.) Mr. T. Andrews, Principal Sudder Ameen of Jhansi and Jaloun.

(5.) Mr. R. Andrews, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Jhansi.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 30 in No. 8.

Moonshee Sheopershaud to the Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun.

Sir, *Cawnpore, August* 26, 1857.

I WAS very glad to receive your kind letter dated the 10th instant. You were the only officer who knew me, and not having heard anything of you since you left Orai, I was very sorry. Nothing could exceed the joy I had when I received your letter. May God grant you a long life.

One day after your departure from Jaloun, the Jageerdar of Goorsarai took possession of Jaloun, and then went to Orai, where he was joined by the mutinous troops of Jhansi; Mr. Passanah was obliged to fly, but being pursued, was caught, his property taken, and he, after all, converted into a Mussulman and spared; the same was the case with Mr. Griffiths; they are both now I hear at Jaloun.

The umlas and tehseeldars ran away, and a few who were caught were beaten, and disgraced; the treasurer and the tehseeldar of Orai were also plundered. Neeaz Alee, the Deputy Collector of Mote, was also with the mutineers; I cannot say whether he has joined them, or was under arrest; under your instructions I had kept my post till the danger pressed very hard. On the night of the 18th June, when I heard that the Jageerdar and the mutinous troops would arrive early in the morning, I was obliged to leave Calpee, leaving all my property, which I am sorry to say has all been plundered: my tables, chairs, almyrahs, and all English furniture were broken to pieces, my buggy and Palkee Garre taken away, my valuable library, which you had seen, was destroyed; in fact nothing was left beyond a suit of clothes with which I escaped. The chief, the sepoys, the town people, and my own police, plundered me and did all the mischief they could; the rebels had offered a reward of 500 rupees for my apprehension, but God the Great saved me. Jaloun, Orai, and Calpee are now in possession of the Jageerdar; I have heard nothing of Oomurduraz Alee, or of Lieutenant Tomkinson; Mr. Double, I am given to understand, was murdered. The two officers of the 56th who were with the detachment that mutinied at Calpee, were I hear spared by the sepoys, when they reached Chucheree, and told to go were they liked, and I was told that they proceeded to Humeerpore, which place they reached safely. Your bungalow I am told was burnt, and all the property it contained was plundered, but I hear that after the sepoys left Orai, the jageerdar recovered most of your property, which was plundered by the town people, and he must have brought it to his own use. No letters can reach Orai or Calpee, a strict search is made at the ghauts. I had sent a man to Orai to learn all particulars, but he could not find any one of the umlas, as all had left Orai. Gopaul Sing, the road jemadar, I hear was not plundered, and the tehseeldar of Orai only lost a little of his property.

I have sent a man to Orai to learn all particulars, and will inform you everything as soon as the man returns. I was very sorry to hear that you were ill, but hope you will recover soon. I have been reduced to a most miserable condition, I am without pay since May last.

I had sent a letter to you at Agra, but not knowing its fate, I addressed a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, who, it appears, at your recommendation, sent me a letter, directing me to proceed to Cawnpore, and report myself to the officer commanding, and be of use to him until I may be able to return to Calpee. I showed the letter to Major-Generals Neill and Havelock; they received me well, and told me to go to Mr. Sherer, of the Civil Service. Mr. Sherer said, I do not know you; why did you write to the Lieutenant-Governor, and not to me, and why did you not come sooner: some of the Deputy Collectors have not behaved well. I said, justice demands that those who have misbehaved should be punished only, and not all. I was once a great man, but having been plundered of all my property, have been reduced to this miserable condition; and I explained to him everything, and even showed him your letter, but still he said he will write to Mr. Colvin that my conduct was improper. I cannot understand why he felt offended with me. You know how I exerted hard in maintaining peace and suppressing insurrection, and when the Lieutenant-Governor was kind enough to write about me, Mr. Sherer got angry with me, because he was not acquainted with me, and because a superior authority had written for me. If I had misbehaved in any way, or served any of the native rebels, or did anything wrong, I would have been guilty, but when I am free from all such faults, I cannot understand how I can be blamed. I am, however, sitting quietly here.

There is even no work at present, as the martial law is at present in force. It will, I fear, take more than a month before the district comes under proper management, so I shall sit quietly here until Orai is restored, and you return.

I see in the papers that a British force has moved from Kamptee, and will soon be at Jhansi and Jaloun; as soon as the British possession is restored, I hope you will immediately come to Orai.

Trusting this will find you well, and you will kindly reply to this.

I have, &c.

MOONSHEE SHEOPERSHAUD.

Inclosure 31 in No. 8.

Statement of Mukhun Cooman and Bissasu Luchmun, servants of Lieutenant Browne, who left Orai on or about September 1.

THREE or four days after you left Orai, the mutineers from Jhansi arrived. They first of all released the prisoners from the jail, and then told every one to loot. All bungalows were burned. Dr. Hemming was trying to escape in native clothes, but stopped to drink at a well near the cutcherry. A sepoy of the 12th Native Infantry saw and killed him. Mr. Passanah's sister was killed the same day. Mr. Passanah and Mr. Griffiths escaped to Jaloun. Gopal Sing, the road jemadar, whom you left in charge of your property, buried twenty-three boxes of yours in the garden and tent house, and planted vegetables over the spot; others he put down the well. Nothing would ever have been discovered by the plunderers, had not your orderly chuprassees and the house-guard pointed out to the place where the boxes were hidden. They were all dug up and looted; cows and sheep, and as much of your property as they could find. Mr. Double escaped as far as a village about two coss from Orai; the zemindars caught him and brought him back, and he and his family were killed by the Jhansi troops; great search was made for Gopal Sing, to kill him for hiding your boxes, but he hid himself. They plundered his house of everything. He has never left Orai, and has now sent us over to you for orders, as he says he will not leave until you tell him. The Jhansi troops remained one day only. After about 7 or 8 days, the Nowgong Force came, but they only plundered a few of the umlah and the treasurer. A few days after they left, the company of the 53rd, who had gone to Gwalior with treasure, came back to Jaloun, where they were entertained for two days by Tantiah, the Goorsarai Chief; some one told them that Mr. Passanah and Mr. Griffiths were concealed in a village near, and a party went out to search for them. They found them, and carried them into Orai, where after making them pay a heavy ransom, they let them go. These gentlemen are now at Soorkee, near Orai. They once tried to go to Cawnpore, but returned from Calpee. Some of the tehseeldars and umlahs ran away. The rest have taken service with the Goorsarai Chief, and are at Jaloun with him, where he holds cutcherry. All your orderly chuprassees, and all the sowars, entered his service. He allows no one to send or receive letters from any where. He is collecting the revenue and sending off bullock loads of rupees to Goorsarai. He has about 3,000 men. The tuhseeldar of Orai (a Mahomedan) remained at Orai for about a month, and then went to his home in the Lullutpore district, carrying off with him those three or four boxes which you entrusted to his care. The Jhansi troops did not plunder him at all. There is a regular dâk laid by the Goorsarai man from Bithoor to Jaloun. Some say the Nana's brother died of his wounds. Three officers escaped from Cawnpore and came by Calpee, but at a village about 1½ coss or so (between Orai and Calpee) the villagers killed them at a well. All the chuprassees went out and saw the bodies. The Ghoorsarai Chief holds Calpee and collects the revenue. He has chowkees and thannahs there. Gopal Sing is the only man who has remained faithful to the Government, all the rest have either deserted or gone over to the Chief.

N.B.—The deponents are old and trusty servants of mine, and their story I believe to be quite true.

Agra, September 9, 1857.

G. BROWNE.

Inclosure 32 in No. 8.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Fort Agra, September* 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report the death on the 24th ultimo, of Lieutenant J. H. Lamb, Officiating Extra-Assistant Commissioner, from wounds received in action on the 5th July.

I have, &c.
G. BROWNE.

Inclosure 33 in No. 8.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Agra Fort, September* 11, 1857.

THE Government being desirous to ascertain the names of the ringleaders and chiefs of the rebels, I have the honor to bring to your notice that Kala Khan, rissaldar of the 14th Irregular Cavalry, was, if not the instigator, one of the most active in the dreadful events at Jhansi.

2. I would suggest that a reward of such amount as may be considered fitting, be offered for his apprehension. The regiment was raised at Delhi, and most of the men and officers being residents of that city, or of the vicinity, it will be an easy matter to bring them to justice.

3. Intimately connected with this rissaldar in the Jhansi affair was, I have every reason to know, the tehseeldar of Jhansi, Ahmud Hossein (late Moonshee in the Agency Office).

I have, &c.
G. BROWNE.

Inclosure 34 in No. 8.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Agra Fort, September* 21, 1857.

AS the dâk communication is again to some extent open, I take the opportunity to lay before you a detail of the various occurrences at Orai, and of the causes which obliged me to quit my post; I have already reported everything direct to the Government, North-Western Provinces, as it occurred.

2. Towards the latter end of May, the troops at Cawnpore began to display an uneasy feeling, and danger appeared to threaten. The loyalty of the 2nd Cavalry and of the 61st Regiment Native Infantry, was more than suspected, as both corps had evinced a bad disposition.

3. The troops at Orai, at this time, consisted of two companies of the 53rd Native Infantry, under Captain Alexander, and their conduct had been most satisfactory, although at the same time we all knew that they would shape their future course in accordance with the line of conduct taken by the head-quarters at Cawnpore.

4. About the end of May, I received a letter from the officer commanding at Cawnpore, intimating that the usual relief of the Orai detachment would take place in a few days; and on 2nd June, two companies of the 56th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Raikes and Ensign Browne, left Cawnpore for Orai. At the same time, a private letter came from an officer there, warning us not to trust the men with the treasury, if it could possibly be avoided. A short time previously I had received instructions from the accountant to remit to Gwalior, before the rains, all the money I could spare, and I had merely been waiting for the relief of the detachment to dispatch 5 lacs.

5. When I heard that the men of the 56th Native Infantry were coming to Orai, I at once wrote to the officer commanding at Cawnpore, to remonstrate against troops being sent out to guard a large treasury, of whose fidelity the gravest doubts were entertained, but receiving no reply to my letter, I determined to send off every rupee I could spare to Gwalior at once, under a company of the 53rd Native Infantry, who had remained loyal, and conducted themselves well.

6. On the 4th June, Lieutenant Tomkinson, of that regiment, marched with a company, in charge of 5¼ lacs towards Gwalior. The guard did not disappoint my opinion of their loyalty, for they escorted the treasure until met by a guard from Gwalior, to whose care it was made over. The officer in command having heard (through us at Orai), of the outbreak at Cawnpore, wished to proceed to Gwalior with his men, but was not allowed to do so by the authorities there. He consequently retraced his steps, as his men became mutinous, and demanded to be marched to Cawnpore. Lieutenant Tomkinson eventually left his men, and it is feared, endeavoured to reach Gwalior for safety, not being aware of the mutiny there. His fate is unknown.

7. Having, as I trusted, placed the bulk of my treasure in safety by sending it to Gwalior, I did not feel so uneasy regarding the arrival of the 56th men. On the 6th June, however, the news of a partial mutiny among the Jhansi troops reached us, and there was every reason to believe that they would march onwards to Orai. The two companies of the 56th were then at Attah, within one march of us. I had a consultation with Captain Alexander, and as we both agreed that the arrival of two companies of untrustworthy men would only tend to complicate our increasing difficulties, I at once took upon myself to direct Lieutenant Raikes to retrace his steps to Calpee, cross the river that same evening, and rejoin his regiment at Cawnpore, in due course. These orders he complied with, but when in the afternoon of the following day I received a report from the Deputy Collector at Calpee of the mutiny at Cawnpore, an express was sent to Lieutenant Raikes, to tell him of it, and to beg him to return with his brother officer to Orai for safety, or to take such other steps as would ensure it. We have since heard that both these officers escaped from their men (who mutinied at Calpee), and reached Futtehpore in safety.

8. I should here mention, that as soon as the first outbreak at Lucknow took place (at the end of May), I wrote to Major Hennessy, commanding at Etawah, to ask him whether, in the event of my being placed in difficulties, he could send me over assistance. He, in reply, told me, that if I required troops, I was to send direct to Captain Cosserat, who was in command of two companies of the Grenadier Regiment, Scindia's Contingent, at Orvah, in the Etawah District.

9. Such being the case, I immediately sent an express to Captain Cosserat, begging him to push on to Orai with all possible speed, with a view to our proceeding by forced marches to Jhansi, where I earnestly trusted only a small portion of the troops had risen. At the same time, I wrote to the Sumptur Rajah to send me in all his guns, some infantry, and cavalry, to go with me to the relief of Jhansi.

10. Captain Cosserat answered my call with great dispatch, and by making long forced marches he reached Orai on the morning of the 7th June. His men were rather knocked up by the heat and fatigue, and he decided to halt one day and march the next night with me for Jhansi. The Sumptur Rajah's troops arrived on the following day, and consisted of 1 small field gun, about 150 infantry, and 60 or 70 horse.

11. The whole of the Cawnpore forces having, as we believed, risen in mutiny, we felt ourselves in a difficult position with regard to Captain Alexander's Company of the 53rd Native Infantry. The men professed loyalty, but it was not to be expected that they would remain faithful if the head-quarters of their corps had broken out. As the two companies of the Gwalior regiment were to move towards Jhansi, it was felt desirable to march the 53rd men out of Orai, and as Calpee began to give trouble, and the native Deputy-Collector had become needlessly alarmed, Captain Alexander offered to take his men out there to quiet the place, and eventually with the intention of adopting such steps as might appear requisite, from the temper of his men, to ensure his own and Mrs. Alexander's safety.

12. He accordingly left Orai on the night of the 8th for Calpee. A portion of his men mutinied at my gate, but they did not offer to harm their officers or to plunder the station and treasury. They reached Calpee on the following morning, and then threatened their native officers. Eventually they got some money from Captain Alexander, and marched for Cawnpore. Captain and Mrs. Alexander remained at Calpee until the 13th June, during which time they endeavoured to get a boat to drop down the Jumna to Allahabad, but I regret to say that the Deputy-Collector (Sheopershaud) instead of affording any assistance to them, shut himself up in his house. The thannadar, Bussunt Rai, I think with the duffadar of the fort guard and the whole of the police there, mutinied on the 12th, and threatened the lives of the Europeans. After considerable difficulty, Captain and Mrs. Alexander managed to escape from Calpee, and by means of a dâk of bullock carts, &c., rejoined Captain Cosserat's party on the Etawah road on the 15th June. I would here remark that Captain Alexander speaks in very high terms of the assistance he received when crossing the district to

overtake Captain Cosserat from the then tehseeldar and thanadar of Jaloun (I do not remember their names), and from William Wartie (sic.), the thannah jemadar. The conduct of the police there was also civil and attentive.

13. To revert to Captain Cosserat's movements on the afternoon of the 8th June, he started for Jhansi with his own and the Sumptur troops, leaving me to follow him at night, as I had various arrangements to make. That night news reached me from the Treasurer at Jhansi, and the Deputy-Collector at Mote, of the fearful occurrence that had taken place there. As the advance of our small force could do no good against the large number of men of the infantry and cavalry, and of the Ranee's own people, Lieutenant Lamb, the Assistant Commissioner, sent off an express to Captain Cosserat, at my request, to let him know what had happened, and to request him to return to Orai, to enable me to hold my position there. My requisition overtook him at Koonch. But he had also just received orders from his commanding officer at Etawah; telling him on no account to remain at Orai, but to hasten back to Etawah, and to bring with him all the Europeans and others, who might desire to secure their safety. Captain Cosserat further added, that he should be at Jaloun, *en route* to Etawah, on the 10th June, and begged us all to join him there.

14. Later on the day that I received this letter from Captain Cosserat (9th June), I also heard from the Deputy-Collector of Mote that the Jhansi mutineers, headed by Kala Khan, rissildar, 14th Irregular Cavalry, would be at that place in a day or two on their way to Orai, and that they had issued orders for supplies to be in readiness.

15. There being no longer any hope of my being able to hold my post, I determined to accompany Captain Cosserat as far as he went on the Gwalior Road, and then leaving him to strike off for Gwalior, and either obtain troops from thence, with which I could return to Orai, or obtain definite orders from Agra as to my course.

16. All the Christians in Orai were made acquainted with my intentions, and told to seek their safety, either by accompanying us, or by such other means as they might prefer, and on the morning of the 10th June, I and Lieutenant Lamb quitted Orai and joined Captain Cosserat's detachment at Jaloun. I may here mention that the Jhansi troops arrived at Orai on the 14th, and after plundering and destroying everything, they passed on to Calpee. Dr. Henning and Mr. Passanah's mother were murdered by them.

17. It will be necessary here to explain that on receiving news of Jhansi mutiny, I wrote to the Goorsarai Chief, who holds high testimonials from various civil and military officers, to come over to Orai with some good men to strengthen my hands in holding the district. He did so, and met me at Jaloun on the 10th, with some 500 or 600 men, cavalry and infantry. I had an interview with him, and explained to him that I hoped to get troops from Gwalior in a few days, with which I could retain my post, but that in the meantime I wanted him to assist my officials with his men in keeping order. I at the same time told him that a strong party should be sent to Calpee, another to Orai, Koonch, &c. The chief professed the utmost readiness to assist the Government, and said that he had always been a loyal subject and would continue so. All he asked for was a letter from me, addressed to him, authorizing him to aid my officials. I sent for a Mohurir and dictated a letter addressed to the Chief, requesting him to assist my officials in keeping the district quiet, but on no account to interfere with them, or to act on his own responsibility, or independently. He promised perfect acquiescence in my wishes, and we parted, I hoping that I had secured the district from disorganization.

18. The following day, however, I received a report from the tehseeldar of Jaloun, to the effect that the Chief had turned all my officials, police, &c., out of the Jaloun Fort, and had occupied it with his own men, and declared himself the Governor of the district. The tehseeldar also sent me a copy of the letter that I had signed on the preceding day addressed to the Chief. The letter was to the effect that I had made over and relinquished the entire management of the Jaloun District to him, and that he was to be considered the ruler. I need hardly explain that the Mohurir must have been bribed by the Chief to falsify my dictation, and to address the letter in a style which might hereafter allow him a loophole to escape from any allegation of being a rebel. Captain Cosserat's orders to hasten on to Etawah were so very distinct that he could not return to Jaloun to coerce the Chief, and I could only write very strongly to the latter to point out to him again that he was only called in to assist my officials in maintaining order and tranquillity. He made no reply to this, and has since, I understand, proclaimed himself Sovereign of that portion of the country. I look upon him as in every respect a rebel and a traitor.

19. The party of the Europeans with Captain Cosserat consisted of Captain and Mrs. Alexander, Lieutenant Lamb, myself, the equestrian company belonging to Monsieur

Jourdon, whom we had casually met with, and Mr. McKay of the Customs Department, On the evening of the 17th June, Captain and Mrs. Alexander, Lieutenant Lamb, and I, parted from Captain Cosserat at Bhind, we intending to go to Gwalior, and he to Etawah. We had proceeded three or four miles on our road, when a horseman galloped after us with a verbal message from the Soobah to return to Bhind at once. Not well understanding what this meant, we at first hesitated, but eventually went back, and heard from the Soobah that the troops had risen at Gwalior, murdered some of the officers, and that the rest had fled to Agra. Most fortunately for us, my servant had remained behind at Bhind to get a bullock cart, and he happened accidentally to hear the Soobah and his people discussing the contents of a letter from Gwalior, detailing the progress of the mutiny. He begged the Soobah to send and recall us at once. To this man's interference alone, I believe, we are indebted for our lives; for, from the insolent demeanour of the Soobah on our return to Bhind, I have no doubt he would have allowed us to proceed on our road to certain death at Gwalior.

20. Our only remaining course appeared to be to endeavour to overtake Captain Cosserat and go to Etawah. We accordingly took the Etawah road and reached Burporia, about nine miles short of the station, on the morning of the 18th, and found that Captain Cosserat had left. In the course of an hour or so, news reached us of the mutiny of the Grenadier Regiment, Scindias Contingent, and of the desertion of Etawah by all the Europeans. As our safety depended on immediate departure from Burporia, we started again at 3 P.M. for Agra, distant about seventy miles, and reached it in safety on the evening of the 20th June, having overtaken on the road all the Etawah fugitives. The country was so disturbed that we marched for security during the day time from Etawah to Agra, and being without tents or beds, the fatigue and exposure were very great.

21. In the preceding paragraphs I have endeavoured to give you an exact account of all that occurred at Orai, from the beginning of June until I left it. All that I have omitted to state is the mutiny of the whole of the Customs Department Chuprassees, as soon as they heard of what had happened at Jhansi. They threatened their officers' lives, and burnt down the customs lodge, chowkees, &c. My police followed their example and became insolent, and insubordinate to their officers. The collection of revenue entirely ceased, and I had no means of coercing the recusant landlords.

23. From the various causes combined, the control of affairs entirely passed out of my hands, save in name; and with a large force of murderous rebels advancing upon us, I thought myself justified in abandoning my post, and seeking my own safety by trying to reach another station, whence I might obtain succour. The Government are, I believe, satisfied that I did not quit my charge until absolutely obliged to do so, and I trust you will also feel that I could not have acted otherwise than as I did.

22. This report has already extended to so great a length, that I will only mention how much I am indebted to Captain Alexander for his cordial assistance and co-operation in every respect, and to Lieutenant Lamb for his valuable and ready exertions at a time when I was, from domestic afflictions, unable to attend to business. He has since died of wounds received in action, and in him Government has lost an officer of high promise.

I have, &c.
G. BROWNE.

Inclosure 35 in No. 8.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp Benares, September* 12, 1857.

MR. TUCKER, the Commissioner of the Benares Division, having been directed by the Government of India, in your letter dated 27th July last, to consider how the services of Hingun Lall, who was mainly instrumental in saving the lives of several of the civil officers of the Jounpore District, might best be acknowledged, has submitted the annexed letter to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, which I am directed to transmit to you that it may be laid before the Government of India for orders.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considering that Hingun Lall is a tehseeldar, retired from the employment of the Government after long service, conceives that a jagheer of about the value of 1,200 rupees a-year, and limited to his own life, would be a more suitable and more valued reward than that which is now recommended by the Commissioner.

3. Such a jagheer, it would appear, was at first proposed by the Collector of Jounpore, and if the Government of India approves of the grant, the Collector of that district will be consulted as to the possibility of finding some village or villages suitable for the purpose. Should the gift of the jagheer not be approved, the Lieutenant-Governor would support the recommendation made by the Commissioner, that Hingun Lall should receive a monthly pension of 100 rupees, with the honorary title of Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

4. The conduct of Hingun Lall, as described by Mr. Fane and Mr. Tucker, has been of such marked loyalty, that a liberal and honorable reward would, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be a measure no less politic than just.

5. The Commissioner has been called upon to report what reward he would propose for Rampurgas Sing, whose good conduct has been already reported to the Government of India.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 36 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Benares to Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, September* 4, 1857.

WITH reference to paragraph six of your letter of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to annex extracts of some of the notices of Lallah Hingun Loll, late tehseeldar of the Dehra Dhoon.

2. Hingun Loll saved the lives of Mr. Fane and his party. He has great influence in Kurakut, and among the Rugbuns zemindars of Dobee; and was the principal agent in conciliating them, and restoring order in the Pergunnah.

3. As the Deputy Collector had been murdered, and there was no European authority in Jounpore, I considered it advisable to give Hingun Loll the style and title of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, in order that he might have more weight, and be more useful in his own part of the country, which he has since kept perfectly quiet. Indeed, on occasion of the disturbances caused by the Rajkoomar servants of Shew Gholam Doolee, he proposed to muster the Rugbunses of Dobee, and march against them, but I was averse to pit tribe against tribe, and declined the proposal.

4. Hingun Loll is too old now to be an efficient deputy under the Sudder Board of Revenue. My object was, to reward him for special good conduct, and to make use of, whilst I increased, his great local influence as a very respectable old gentleman. His brave and faithful conduct to Mr. Fane and party, and his usefulness in the Dobee affair, fully entitle him to an allowance of 100 rupees a month from Government, with the honorary title of Deputy Magistrate and Collector; leaving him to reside in Kurakut, and giving the district officer power to make use of his services in that locality. This brevet rank and personal allowance should not interfere with the appointment of a young and efficient European Deputy Magistrate and Collector to Jounpore, in the place of Mr. Threipland, murdered.

I have, &c.

H. TUCKER.

Inclosure 37 in No. 8.

Extract from the Magistrate of Jounpore's Report, dated June 30, 1857.

14. RAMPERGAS SING, one of the zemindars of Kurakut, and Hingun Loll, an old tehseeldar in the Deyra Dhoon, who had returned to his home at Kurakut only a fortnight, after an absence of twenty-five years, strongly advised us not to proceed further. The latter took us into his house, and sheltered, fed, and protected us with the assistance of Rampergas Sing for two days. During the 6th of June, several parties from the neighbouring villages plundered the town of Kurakut; some making an effort to enter the house in which we were, with the intention either of killing or insulting us, but owing to the firmness of the two above-mentioned persons, and the guards posted by them at the door, we remained in safety.

15. On the 6th and 7th, incessant vigilance was necessary, and I cannot speak too highly of the exertions made and fatigue undergone by Hingun Loll, who is an old

man, of about fifty-five years of age, and suffering acutely from a very painful disease. He sheltered, protected, and fed our party of thirty (including several children and ladies) for two days, and promised to escort us into Benares, should no party come to our rescue from that place, for the whole neighbourhood was now up, and the roads not safe for natives or Europeans.

16. On the morning of the 8th, some European soldiers and a considerable number of volunteers, headed by Mr. Lind, Magistrate of Benares, came to Kurakut, and escorted us in safety to Benares. I fear I have entered into what may be considered unnecessary details, but my object in doing so is to bring to the notice of Government, with a view of obtaining for Hingun Loll of Kurakut, some reward for the great service rendered by him to our party. I would solicit that a small jagheer be granted to him, and a reward and khillut be given to Rampergass Sing, who also exerted himself for our protection.

Inclosure 38 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Benares to Mr. Fane, late Magistrate of Jounpore.

Sir, *Benares, July* 30, 1857.

WITH reference to the accompanying paragraph, 6 of Government order, dated 27th July, 1857, I shall feel obliged by your informing me what can best be done for Rampergas Sing.

2. You are aware, that Hingun Loll has been made Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kurakut; and that his nephew Sheoumber Loll has been promoted to the tehseeldaree of that Pergunnah, to assist his aged and infirm uncle.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 39 in No. 8.

Extract of Government Order, No. 1,125, *July* 27, 1857.

YOU are further requested to report how the services rendered by Hingun Loll and Rampergas Sing of Kurakut, to the European District Officers of Jounpore, can be most appropriately acknowledged by the Government.

Inclosure 40 in No. 8.

The Collector of Jounpore to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Benares, July* 11, 1857.

AS comparative tranquillity has been restored in the Pergunnah of Kurakut, I beg to suggest that a tehseeldar be appointed in the place of Goolzar Alee, the late incumbent of that office, with whose conduct I am much dissatisfied, and which I described in my first diary.

I have the honor to request that if Mr. Saint George Tucker, the Collector of Mirzapore, does not object, you will sanction the appointment of Sheoumber Lall, at present in charge of the estates of the Rajah of Bejeepore, as tehseeldar of Kurakut, and obtain Mr. Tucker's approval to the appointment of Rameshur Dyal, in charge of the Stone Mehal, in the place of Sheoumber Lall.

I have been induced to apply for these appointments, in order that some return may be made to Hingun Lall, whose relatives the above-mentioned individuals are, for the good service performed by him during my stay at Kurakut, and also since my departure.

I have, &c.

H. FANE.

Inclosure 41 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Collector of Jounpore.

Sir, *Benares, July* 13, 1857.

IN reply to your letter, dated the 11th instant, I have the honor to inform you, that I have appointed Hingun Lall, late tehseeldar in the Punjaub, who so nobly defended your party, and who has since managed Kurakut so well, to be Deputy-Collector of Jounpore, on 250 rupees a month, residing at Kurakut, till further notice, and assisting the tehseeldar to do his duties.

2. I have requested the Collector of Mirzapore to allow Sheoumber Lall to proceed to Kurakut, as officiating tehseeldar; and should Rameshur Dyal be fit, to permit him to act for Sheoumber Lall, as I am anxious in every way to show my strong sense of Hingun Lall's brave and good conduct.

I have, &c.
H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 42 in No. 8.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *October* 2, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th ultimo, with inclosures, relative to the proposal to bestow a reward on Hingun Lall, for his exertions in saving the lives of the European officers of Jounpore.

2. In compliance with the recommendation contained in your letter, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant to Hingun Lall a pension of 100 rupees a month, with the honorary title of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector for life. He leaves it to the local Government to commute the pension hereafter to a life jagheer, if this should be preferred by Hingun Lall, but as a life jagheer to a man of his advanced age and impaired constitution would be of very little value, his Lordship in Council thinks that it should be extended to a second life on easy terms, with subsequent right of settlement, supposing such a jagheer to be available.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 43 in No 8.

Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co. to the Collector of Mirzapore.

Sir, *Mirzapore, September* 17, 1857.

WE have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, forwarding extract of a letter from the Government, Central Provinces, to the address of the Commissioner of Benares.

With respect to the subject thereof, we are quite unable as yet to give any detailed statement, but shall be happy to furnish it when Mr. Burke, the late manager of the mines, reaches this station, which we trust he may do shortly.

We can at present only state that his report to us was, that all the workshops, tools, implements, &c., of every description were destroyed, and 20,000 maunds of coal which were in store, ready to be sent here the first favorable weather, were burnt, and that he himself has lost everything and was a perfect beggar. When we hear from him, or see him, you shall have further particulars.

We have, &c.
HAMILTON, BROWN & Co.

Inclosure 44 in No. 8.

The Collector of Mirzapore to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Mirzapore, October* 28, 1857.

WITH reference to your demi-official letters dated the 25th and 27th, I hav the honor of reporting, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, my reasons fo believing that a small military force is required at Mirzapore for the purpose of pro viding for the security of life and property.

The officer commanding the station is of opinion that the entrenchment which ha five guns mounted in it, and nearly 1,000 rounds of gun ammunition and a considerabl amount of treasure inside it, ought not to be left undefended by regular troops. Cap tain Catania's levy cannot possibly know anything about the management of artillery.

The police cannot be depended on for fighting. Were the jail to be broken ope (and I doubt whether the jail guard would oppose successfully an external attack the convicts, assisted by many other bad characters, would render life and property her insecure. The most desperate prisoners whom I sent away to Chunar have bee returned.

Permit me to invite your attention to my official diaries in June last. Deprived o the support of the detachment of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, it is necessary now as it was then, to send away the greater portion of the treasure, though it is muc required for the payment of carts in course of manufacture, and for the purchase o bullocks, &c. There are few diseases of the Hindoo mind more infectious than the lov of plundering when it can be practised with impunity.

I have, &c.

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

P.S.—I may not leave this place. Not even the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor would justify me in taking such a course. My departure would be the signa for plundering the most important commercial city in these provinces.

Inclosure 45 in No. 8.

The Collector of Mirzapore to the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Mirzapore, October* 29, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I beg to state that amongst othe reasons for my thinking that there should be some other protection for this district, i this, that Mirzapore is one of the very few stations at which a Bengal regiment i now extant.

Without wishing to cast any direct reflection on this particular regiment, my general reasons for thinking the presence of any Bengal regiment a cause of apprehension are, under present circumstances, sufficiently obvious.

I have, &c.

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

Inclosure 46 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 9, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of letters received from the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore, recording the names of several individuals who have rendered assistance to the authorities during the recent disturbances in those districts.

2. His Honor feels assured that his Lordship in Council will derive much satisfaction from a perusal of the testimony borne to the loyal and useful services of those who are brought to notice by the Commissioners.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 47 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Patna, September* 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to bring to the notice of Government the names of several individuals who have deserved well of the State on account of their conduct during the recent disturbances in this Province.

1. Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed of Sasseram. The Shah has been in such constant communication with Government since the commencement of the disturbances in the Arra district, that the Lieutenant-Governor must be well aware of the valuable services which he has rendered, and still continues to render, to the State. He has done everything in his power to facilitate the march of troops along the Trunk Road. He has himself resisted Koer Sing; has induced the villagers and townspeople to resist him; has, since the departure of Koer Sing, exerted himself strenuously to restore order around Sasseram; and has kept us regularly informed of the movements of the rebels in that quarter. He has incurred considerable expense in entertaining fighting men, messengers, &c., upwards of 500 rupees I have understood, and some of his villages have been burnt by Koer Sing in revenge for his opposition. The Shah's services have been testified to by the officers of the Arrah and Gya districts, by my predecessors and by the officers commanding troops *en route* for the North-West. I would recommend that the honorary title of Huzrut be bestowed upon the Shah; that he receive one or more of the confiscated villages in his neighbourhood of the clear annual value of 1,000 rupees, and that the Government engage to keep up the well known Hummaum at Sasseram for the benefit of travellers, the expense of which will probably be 50 rupees a month. An allowance was formerly granted by the State for the maintenance of this Hummaum, and the Lieutenant-Governor is aware that this is an object which the Shah has always had much at heart.

2. Kazee Ramzan Ali, Chupra. This gentleman has rendered a very important service to the State. When the station of Chupra was abandoned by the officials, he took the management of affairs into his own hands, kept the nujeeb guard and the people quiet, held cutchery regularly, and on the return of the residents handed over the Station and District to them intact and in good order. Had it not been for his exertions, the same scenes would have followed the abandonment of the station of Chupra as were exhibited on a similar occasion at Gya. The Government buildings and records would have been destroyed, and the prisoners let loose to devastate and disorganize the country. Ramzan Ali was formerly Serishtadar in the Opium Agency. He subsequently left his appointment in order to become an indigo planter, but has not, I believe, been successful. His ambition now is to become a Deputy Magistrate. He is a man of energy and decision, and will make an excellent officer. I recommend him for the appointment, which should be given to him specially as a reward for his services, accompanied by a complimentary letter from the Lieutenant-Governor. He has the misfortune to be a relative of Ali Kurreem, but this ought not, it appears to me, to affect our estimate of his own merits.

3. Mahomud Wajed, Moonsiff of Sewan. When Sewan was deserted by the European officers on the approach of the Irregular Cavalry from Segowlee, this native officer remained at his post, obtained the assistance of a few men from the Hutwah Rajah, and did his best with these to prevent the bad characters of the district from breaking out. Since that time until Mr. Lynch's return, he has performed the entire duties of the Sub-Division, and has forwarded to me from day to day most clear and intelligent reports of the state of affairs both in his own district and in Goruckpore. He is a first grade Moonsiff. I would promote him to a Principal Sudder Ameenship on the first vacancy, the intermediate grade of Sudder Ameen being, I believe, on the point of abolition.

4. Baboo Nundeeput Mahtoe, a wealthy Mohajun at Mozufferpore, exerted himself most conspicuously when the sowars mutinied after the departure of the authorities to induce the nujeebs to remain faithful, paid them a sum of money from his own pocket,

and used his influence with the townspeople to keep them true to the Government. He has since rendered every assistance in his power both to the Collector and the Magistrate, furnishing the former with funds to a very large amount, and aiding the latter to maintain the peace of the district. I consider Baboo Nundeeput to be deserving of an honorary title, and I would present him at the same time with a handsome watch, bearing a suitable inscription.

5. Hydur Buksh, the Nazir of the Foujdary Court at Mozufferpore, is very strongly recommended to notice both by the Judge and the Magistrate. He rallied the town police and opposed the sowars effectually, preventing them from plundering the town. He is also said to have distinguished himself on former occasions. He has already been recommended by the Magistrate for a sword, of the value of 200 rupees. I would add to this a purse of 500 rupees.

6. Moheshloll, the Jail Darogah at Mozufferpore, has already been recommended by the Magistrate for a sword of the value of 200 rupees, in consideration of his services in maintaining order in the jail during the absence of the civilians from the station.

7. Mr. Latour does not consider that Mahomud Tokee Khan, or the two gentlemen whose urzees were forwarded with your letters of the 15th and 20th August, have done anything to call for special notice. The good spirit which Mohamud Tokee showed, had however no doubt an excellent effect on his co-religionists. He co-operated very heartily with the Authorities after their return, and seconded Baboo Nundeeput's efforts to keep the people quiet. I think therefore that it would be advisable to present him with a letter of thanks from the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied with a trinket of some sort by way of acknowledgment of his loyalty.

8. At Sewan, Mr. Lynch reports, that he and Mr. McDonell were indebted for their lives to the timely intimation of the approach of the sowars, given them by the Burrowly thannadar, Luchmun Suhoye. It is true that in giving this notice, the thannadar did no more than his duty, but it was a duty well performed, and which had valuable results. The thannadar is already a first grade Darogah, and is an officer of twenty years' service. I would present him with a sword, value 200 rupees, with a suitable inscription.

9. Enayut Hosein, Darogah in the same district, also rendered Mr. Lynch most valuable assistance, and was afterwards wounded in quelling a riot at a place called Punjwar. He is a second grade Darogah. I would promote him to the first grade.

10. Shah Khyrat Hossein and his brother Shah Ahmud Hossein, members of an old Mahomedan family, which suffered much under the operation of the resumption laws, showed great kindness and attention to Mr. Lynch and Mr. McDonell on the occasion of their flight from Sewan, and protected both their property and themselves from villagers and neighbouring zemindars, who wished to plunder them. Presents of watches or trinkets, accompanied by a handsome letter of thanks, ought, I think, to be bestowed on these gentlemen.

11. The Moonsiff of Jehanabad in Patna, Mahomud Fureed-ood-deen, exerted himself very creditably when the Rajpoot villagers in that neighbourhood broke out, and made common cause with Koer Sing. Mr. Lindsay speaks highly of his conduct, and mentions that he received great assistance from him. He is a first grade Moonsiff, of good character, and may be noted for early promotion.

12. The zemindars, who have evinced their loyalty to the State, are not included in this enumeration, as a separate report regarding the conduct of the zemindars in each district has been called for from the Magistrates, and has not yet been furnished.

13. There are also several parties in Nowadah, who have recently done excellent service to the State, but I have only their own reports before me at present, and await a report from the Magistrate of Gya on the subject of the proceedings in Nowadah, which I have called for.

I have, &c.
E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 48 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Patna, October* 21, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th instant, calling for a report on the services rendered by Cazee Ramzan Ali, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from the

Magistrate of Sarun, of the 9th instant. I take this opportunity also of forwarding copy of a letter from the Judge of Sarun on the same subject, which appears to have been overlooked, and to solicit sanction to the reward of 500 rupees, paid by the Judge to the nujeebs.

2. My opinion of Cazee Ramzan Ali's services has already been recorded in my letter of the 18th September last.

I have, &c.
E. A. SAMUELLS.

Inclosure 49 in No. 8.

The Magistrate of Sarun to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir, *Chupra, October* 9, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated 24th August, calling for a report as to the services rendered by Cazee Ramzan Ali at Chupra, I have the honor to state that I have made particular inquiries regarding the way in which he conducted himself whilst in charge of this district, and the almost universal opinion is that he rendered great service to Government.

From the very commencement of the disturbances, he appeared willing to assist, and several times he has given me valuable information regarding the return of deserters, &c., and on the day that I received intelligence of the mutiny at Dinapore, and of the murders at Segowlee, he came into Chupra and asked if he could be of any assistance, offering to sleep at my bungalow, so as to be ready to assist me at a moment's warning. From the day on which he received authority from the Commissioner to take charge of the district, he showed great energy and discretion. His arrangements appear to have been judicious, and calculated to preserve the peace of the district. Immediately on hearing of Major Eyre's successes at Arrah, he proclaimed the news by beat of drum throughout the district, thus encouraging the well-disposed, and intimidating the evil-minded. I certainly consider that he has done very good service, and deserves the special thanks of Government.

I have, &c.
W. T. McDONELL.

Inclosure 50 in No. 8.

The Officiating Judge of Sarun to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir, *Chupra, August* 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state for your information, that all the European officials, including Mr. Lynch, the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, returned to the station yesterday, and resumed their duties.

Peace and good order prevail in the town of Chupra, and the state of the district generally will be reported to you by the Magistrate when correctly ascertained by him.

The Native officials, the Vakeels, and all the respectable inhabitants of the place, speak in terms of gratitude and the highest praise of the courage, zeal, activity, and vigilance displayed by Kazee Ramzan Ali, who, with your approval, took upon himself the responsibility of acting as Magistrate, in the absence of the regular constituted Authorities. To him and the native officials, who remained at their posts, is chiefly due the credit of having preserved order with some exceptions during a fortnight of great alarm and anxiety; and I beg to suggest that the same may be made known to the Government, in order that should it see fit a letter of thanks may be addressed to the Kazee, which I have reason to think he would prize more highly than any other acknowledgment.

I also beg to state that, in consequence of the very favorable reports made to me by Kazee Ramzan Ali, and confirmed by the respectable inhabitants of this place, of the good conduct and prompt obedience to all orders shown by the nujeeb guard, I have taken upon myself to disburse amongst them a sum of 500 rupees, as an acknowledgment on the part of Government of their loyalty and steady discharge of their duties during a very trying time. I beg you will do me the favor to obtain the sanction of Government for the disbursement of the above sum, and I shall further feel obliged by your bringing to the

notice of Major Nation the good services rendered by Sheikh Bhultun Naib, Toomundar, and Jawahir Awusthee, of the nujeeb guard, as especially reported to me by Kazee Ramzan Ali.

I have, &c.
G. L. MARTIN.

Inclosure 51 in No. 8.

The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Bhaugulpore, October 21, 1857.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 31st August last, I have the honor to report as follows:

1. Rajah Joymungul Sing has rendered material assistance to the Authorities. He placed spies on the track of the sowars, and kept Messrs. Tucker, Vincent, and myself informed of their movements by means of mounted men. He sent 150 armed men, and a few sowars, to aid the Principal Sudder Ameen of Monghyr in keeping Sheikpoorah quiet. He has sent out 100 men, half of them armed with muskets, to endeavour to intercept the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry at a pass on the road, which it was supposed they would take on their way to the North-West. He has always afforded great aid to the military officers at Deoghur, who frequently would have had no meat to eat but for him.

2. Mohindernarain Sing of Giddhour has also behaved very well, by communicating information, and placing 50 armed men at the disposal of the Principal Sudder Ameen above mentioned. He has also presented an elephant to Government.

3. Fida Ali Khan, the principal zemindar in Sheikhpoorah, and holding large estates in Behar, has behaved very well in supplying information of the movements of the mutineers. Mr. Tucker considers him really faithful to Government.

4. Others have behaved well on the small scale for which opportunity has been afforded to them. A list of those who have lent elephants free of cost will be hereafter forwarded.

5. Mahomed Rafeek, the principal Sudder Ameen of Monghyr, went out most willingly to Sheikpoorah with only a few ticca burkundauzes at first, and it is probable that his presence there prevented the inroad of evil-disposed persons from the adjoining pergunnahs of Behar.

I have, &c.
G. U. YULE.

Inclosure 52 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

November 18, 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th instant, and of its inclosed communications from the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore, recording the names of the several native gentlemen named below, who have rendered assistance to the authorities during the recent disturbances in those districts:—

Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed; Cazee Rumzan Ali; Moulavee Mahomed Wagid; Babu Nundiput Mahto; Hyder Buksh Nazir; Mohes Lal Darogah; Mahomed Takee Khan; Luchmun Sahay Darogah; Enayut Hosein Darogah; Shah Khyrat Hosein; Shah Ahmed Hosein; Mahomed Fureeduddeen; Jyemungul Sing; Mohendernarain Sing; Fida Ali Khan; Mahomed Rafeek.

2. In reply I am directed to state, that the Governor-General in Council has received this detailed information with the greatest satisfaction, and will forward it to the Honorable Court by the earliest opportunity. His Lordship in Council considers that the rewards proposed by Mr. Samuells are well deserved, and that no time should be lost in conferring or announcing them.

3. The thanks of the Government of India have already been conveyed to Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 53 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *November* 12, 1857.

AS it is understood that the "Jumna" cannot be effectively employed as a gun-boat on the Gogra at this season, and as she is much required for the ordinary service of the river between Calcutta and Allahabad, I am directed to request that her commander may be desired to bring her down to Calcutta, leaving Lieutenant Batt, I. N., and the officers and men of the Indian Navy under his command, for such service in the neighbourhood of Dinapore as may be found for them.

2. Lieutenant Batt will determine whether it is advisable to keep his boats with him, or to send them down in tow of the steamer; and whether any of the guns on board had better remain with him or be sent back to Calcutta.

3. Now that Captain Sotheby's Brigade has been sent to Chupra, Lieutenant Batt's party may probably be employed with advantage in garrisoning the fort at Buxar.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 54 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 7, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 21st ultimo, calling for the immediate submission of the return of arms, &c., sold in Calcutta, Monghyr, and other places subordinate to this Government, required by your letter of the 25th July last.

2. In reply I am directed to forward the statement in question, drawn up in the prescribed form. This statement exhibits only the sale of arms in Calcutta and Monghyr, the returns from the Twenty-four Pergunnahs and Howrah having been submitted blank.

3. The Officiating Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs has reported that, from a strict inquiry made by the police, it appears that there are no places in the suburbs where sales of arms of any kind are effected, and there are only five shops for cleaning arms of all sorts.

4. In Howrah, also, there are no shops where arms are sold, and only one in which they are repaired. This shop was found to contain some 25 or 30 guns, swords, &c., for the most part unserviceable. The Magistrate reports that, should he discover any concealment of, or secret dealing in, arms, he will not fail to report to Government.

5. In compliance with the request for an explanation of the cause of delay in the submission of the statement now transmitted, I am directed to state that, on receipt of your letter, the officers named on the margin* were written to, to supply the requisite information, but it was not untill the 2nd instant, and after his attention had been again called to the subject, that the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta sent in his reply, in which the following reasons were given, for his apparently tardy compliance with the requisition addressed to him.

(2.) "This statement, which I now beg to forward, the returns for which I have done my utmost to procure correctly, I have hitherto hesitated to submit, because it does not, I am afraid, approximate even the actual number of arms sold.

(3.) "The difficulties I have had to encounter in procuring these returns have been great. With regard to imported arms, after procuring from the Custom-house the names of importers, I found that they had, in many cases, sold portions of an importation to various dealers, by whom they had again been sub-divided, and so on, till it was impossible to discover to whom the arms imported had been sold for actual use.

(4.) "One firm, which deals extensively in arms, informed me that it would take three months to examine their books and give a correct account. They were in the habit of putting up muskets, &c., to sale by auction to try the market, then withdraw them, and continue this till the price was sufficiently high.

* The Magistrates of Monghyr, of Howrah, of 24-Pergunnahs, and the Commissioner of Police.

(5.) "The small native dealers, I found, kept no books at all, and their accounts were of such a strange description that I could make nothing out of them.

(6.) "I have, therefore, been obliged to take for granted the statements of the various dealers in arms from which to frame the accompanying statement, which must consequently be most incorrect.

(7.) "I may add that, in endeavouring to make up a proper return, every gunmaker's shop in Calcutta has been visited over and over again by the police, and that a variety of facts regarding the importation and sale of arms have been procured, one of which was that, during the three months in question, not nearly so many arms were sold as in the last quarter of 1856.

(8.) "I take this opportunity of stating that not a single musket, or other firearm, has been sold by any small native dealer during the last three months without my special permission being given in each case."

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 55 in No. 8.

STATEMENT of Arms sold during the Months of May, June, and July, 1857.

IN CALCUTTA.

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.												
Muskets	A.380	B.194	574	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matchlocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rifles	76	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fowling Pieces	176	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pistols	476	C.317	793	..	F.	..	..	G.	..
Swords	D.168	179	349	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pikes, &c.	E.800	29	829	..	..	..	..	..	..

REMARKS.

A.—Of these 210 were "returned stores from the Crimea."

B. and C.—These, for the most part, are made from condemned barrels or locks, sold from the Arsenal of Fort William.

D.—Of these 42 are "returned stores from the Crimea."

E.—These were sold by Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., to a native dealer, who paid for them, but has not removed them, having no sale for them; 800 others were found in the hands of another native dealer, who purchased them from the Arsenal, and these have been sent into Fort William.

F. and G.—This information cannot be furnished. The European dealers say that a very small proportion was sold to natives.

IN MONGHYR.

Muskets	..	5	5	3	..	2	2	..	..
Matchlocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rifles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fowling Pieces	..	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	..
Pistols	..	10	10	2	..	8	..	..	..
Swords	1	12	13	3	1	9	9	..	..
Pikes, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Inclosure 56 in No. 8.

The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 20, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 27th August, 1857, I have honor to submit copies of reports from the Postmaster-General of Bengal, and the Superintendent of the mail establishment, regarding Mr. Money's representation of the bullock train arrangements. Mr. Money's complaint appears to be even more unreasonable than I imagined; it appears that he had thirty-nine carts with him; the bullock train establishment at each stage at the time he passed, consisting of twenty-eight pairs only, and yet Mr. Money complains of their being an insufficient number of bullocks.

I have, &c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 57 in No. 8.

The Officiating Post Master General of Bengal to the Director General of the Post Office.

Sir, *Camp Burhee, October* 10, 1857.

WITH reference to your docket of 27th of August last, I have the honor to submit copy of a report of 29th ultimo, furnished by Mr. W. Bennett, Superintendent Government Waggon Train, relative to the remark made by Mr. A. Money, Collector and Magistrate of Gya.

Mr. Money has, in a most uncalled for and unjust manner, endeavoured to show in his report the want of proper supervision and establishment in the Bullock Train Department under my control. Mr. Money was perfectly well aware when he was coming down the road with the treasure, and in fact when he was himself at the time a fugitive, that all the civil and postal authorities on the line had left their stations for Raneegunge, the move having been occasioned partly by a panic which seized the authorities at Gya, and hence the establishment was in a great measure disorganized, but still I have reason to believe that the full supply of bullocks were to be found at the different stages, and that Mr. Money obtained their services.

Mr. Money knowing therefore the cause of Mr. Bennett being absent from Burhee, I think he should have hesitated in submitting the report that he did. The establishment is now in full work, and I would wish Mr. Money now to come and inspect the line, and then report what he thinks of the supervision. That the bullocks in some portion of the road are small and weak, I am aware, but it cannot be avoided, as you know, but, strange to say, the very cattle Mr. Money has been pleased to condemn, are now conveying up daily troops to Benares, and I am happy to add that up to date every officer commanding the detachments has personally informed me that the arrangements and transport are good, and that they have no cause of complaint against the establishment.

I have, &c.

C. K. DOVE.

Inclosure 58 in No. 8.

Mr. Bennett to the Officiating Post Master General of Bengal.

Sir, *Burhee, September* 29, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 3rd instant, requesting me to submit a full report in the statement made by Mr. Money, Collector of Gya, regarding the bullock train line between Buggodhur and Raneegunge, with the reasons of only sixteen pairs of bullocks at Churkoonda and Burrakur, and other matters in his statement.

I beg to observe that Mr. Money in his statements does not state the number of waggons and carts he had with him, which omission I now beg to inform you, that he leaves Buggodhur with thirteen waggons and one cart; on arriving at Doomry,

where the assistant-overseer, Sangut Bux, was present, he takes twenty-three carts which the Sikh battalion was proceeding up with, met him at Doomry, he issues purwannahs to the Magistrates to have twenty-three pairs of bullocks at each stage, which he procures at Doomry, at Neemeah Ghaut none being procurable, he takes Government Bullock two stages each, excepting a few pairs, there was none procurable.

To show you that it was not Government bullocks, ticcadars which were not present, the ticcadar of Gopalgunge was put under a guard of Sikhs for not being able to procure the owner of bullocks, which were impressed by the police, until he reached the next stage Cheer Koonda, that will show you the ticcadars were present at the stage. The assistant overseer, Mudden Mohun Loll, was present, seeing how the ticcadar was served, he stated, when asked who he was, when remonstrating that the impress bullocks were brought by the police and not the ticcadars, he stated he was a merchant, and he was ordered to go about his business.

With reference to Cheer Koonda, Mr. Money left the 13 waggons and 2 carts to the Sikhs to proceed to the west, and he took 22 carts and 17 hackeries towards Raneegunge with treasure, 28 pairs of Government bullocks, besides which 16 pairs impressed, for which this department is blamed, for being miserable and small, which I cannot be made accountable for by any reasoning, as they were not procured by this department.

As to the bullocks being of small size, and better could be procurable, where such good feeding was procurable, had it been the case, how was it that the Magistrate found such difficulty to procure bullocks upon a higher rate of pay than allowed to the bullock train bullocks, and Government was obliged to send gun bullocks, and the Magistrate of Howrah paid thirty-five rupees per pair for two stages of bullocks, whereas twelve rupees were only allowed for the bullock train bullocks, this will, I hope, be a sufficient reply regarding this point.

With regard to drivers, they being junglee, no class of workmen are procurable in the jungles, and they get three rupees per man, and the least threat will scare them and make them run away. As for the carts going over the embankments, the gun bullocks had their regular drivers; they went over much oftener than the bullock train drivers, there being no parapets on difficult parts of the roads, which are required.

No mussals or oil is allowed, therefore none was ready. Oil is three seers kanchee per rupee, it is not to be expected that ticcadars will provide it out of the twelve rupees allowed by Government.

As for the Mohafezs, I ordered up the greater part on the road to Burhee, to protect the Government property, post-office and work-shop, therefore the paucity on the road. You will see by the Chillans that Saluck Sing accompanied from Doomree to Neemeah Ghaut, and was relieved at every stage, all above were at Burhee.

As to the Superintendent being at Raneegunge, which appears to have given umbrage to Mr. Money, I left Burhee when the Principal Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebaugh and Deputy Magistrate of Burhee did, and not before. I arrived at Burhee from Sherghotty on my tour of inspection the night previous to my leaving with the above officials, and opened my office at Buggodhur, bringing away cash and accounts belonging to Government with me, leaving my own property behind, and thence to Raneegunge when they left.

Mr. Money must be well aware that when I took the Sikhs up to Gya to bring away the detachment of the 64th, I did not remain at Raneegunge, although it is requisite that I should visit it once a month, and sometimes oftener, as occasions may require; had Mr. Money sent me a requisition, I would have proceeded up on receipt, but as I was not aware of his coming down until he reached the Barrakur, I did not go.

If the cattle complained of was so bad, the Director-General of the Post Office in India, who is the best judge, and who was continually travelling up and down the line, when troops were being dispatched, and would immediately have taken notice of it, and from my long experience of the Bengal line, I can confidently say that no European bullock train establishment will be able to compete with Government one, although in some cases paid better.

I have, &c.

W. BENNETT,

Superintendent to the Government Waggon Train, Burhee Division.

Inclosure 59 in No. 8.

The Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post Office.

Sir, *November* 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 27th August and the 28th October, reporting on the complaint of Mr. H. Money, regarding the state in which he found the bullock train, on his march down the Grand Trunk Road from Gya, in August last, and to state that the Governor-General in Council considers your explanation on the subject to be quite satisfactory.

I have, &c.
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 60 in No. 8.

The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 29, 1857.

AS a large number of country carts, 3000 I believe, have been built or bought at Benares for the use of the troops, I have the honor to request that the Governor-General in Council may be pleased to order 200 of the best and strongest to be made over to the Post Master of Benares, to be used for the conveyance of stores and followers, to economise the limited number of waggons which at present are available.

2. I am happy to be able to report that, up to this date, I have no reason to believe that there has been any serious interruption to the conveyance of troops from Benares to Cawnpore, though the limited resources of the establishment were tried to their utmost by the double dispatches which the state of the country rendered necessary. If the country carts now applied for are granted, there will be no difficulty whatever in conveying to Cawnpore 105 men a-day, as they arrive at Benares; but it will be necessary that there should be the same regularity in regard to hours of departure and halt as is observed in Bengal.

3. In the course of a short time I hope to be able to report that the bullock train can convey 200 men a-day from Benares to Cawnpore. Should the Governor-General in Council grant the request made in this letter, I shall be obliged by the necessary orders being sent by telegraph, that there may be no delay in sending the carts to their destinations; 25 are intended for use in Bengal.

I have, &c.
H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 61 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.

Sir *November* 11, 1857.

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Director-General of the Post Office of India, and to request that if there be no objection on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor, the necessary orders may be issued for making over to the Post Master of Benares 200 of the newly-built carts for the purpose mentioned by Mr. Riddell.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

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* We are now prepared with the help of the carts applied for to convey 235 men daily from Benares to Jhoosee and from Lohunda to Cawnpore.—H. B. R. (November 9.)

Inclosure 62 in No. 8.

Lieutenant A. C. McNeill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp Russellcondah, September* 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state that I have this day received a report from th Thasildar of Boad, dated the 14th instant, informing me that Rajindra Khonro, Samo Khonro, and twelve other individuals who were in confinement at Hazarebaugh, have made their appearance in the Boad Hills.

2. Mr. Cockburn, the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, has (the Thasildar states) offered a reward for the capture of these persons, and the Thasildar is using his best endeavours to find out where they are at present concealed.

3. Persons sent to Sumbhulpore and Jorasinghy of the Patna Zemindary, to ascertain the state of affairs in those parts, have not as yet returned. Any information of importance which they may communicate will be immediately reported.

I have, &c.

A. C. McNEILL,
Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa.

Inclosure 63 in No. 8.

The Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Cape of Good Hope, August* 25, 1857.

AS the "Madras" will leave Simon's Bay to-morrow, for the purpose of embarking the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry at Algoa Bay, his Excellency feels it due to Captain Jenkins, Indian Navy, who was charged with dispatches to his Excellency from the Governor of Bombay, and to Mr. Kennelly, Indian Navy, who accompanied him, to record, and request that you will inform his Excellency the Governor-General that nothing could surpass the zeal and energy with which both these officers have executed their mission, and that their exertions in forwarding the dispatch of the troops in the embarkation of which they have been concerned, are deserving of his highest thanks and praise.

2. The information and suggestions afforded by Captain Jenkins on the occasions of the frequent interviews which his Excellency has had with him have been most valuable, and his Excellency desires to acknowledge the service which Captain Jenkins has rendered in forwarding, by every means within his power, his Excellency's efforts to meet the wishes and requirements of the Government of India.

I have, &c.

RAWSON W. RAWSON.

Inclosure 64 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Jenkins, Indian Navy.

Sir, *October* 7, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acquaint you that your services are no longer required in Calcutta by the Supreme Government, and that you are therefore at liberty to return in the "Madras" to Bombay, calling at Madras for any instructions the Government there may have to give you.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 65 in No. 8.

Messrs. Jack & Co. to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Mauritius, October* 14, 1857.

WHEN the Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Madras" left this on 12th September, Captain G. Jenkins, I. N., requested us to correspond both with the Calcutta and Bombay Government, keeping you advised of the quantity of coal received and delivered for steamers proceeding to India with troops. We were then expecting that Her Majesty's steam-ship "Megœra" would soon after follow the "Madras," with the remaining portion of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment Light Infantry, from the Cape. But a month has elapsed, and by the last accounts from Cape Town she was lying in Simon's Bay, "destination uncertain." The Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Candia," from Southampton, 15th August, arrived here on the 10th instant, with a large number of officers, returning to India. We have supplied her with 385 tons (French) of coals (as the Peninsular and Oriental Company have no depôt here), leaving the settlement to be made in India against the cargo of the "Sarah Scott," bound to Aden.

We think it doubtful whether the East India Company will have any further demand for the coals remaining, or if they have, we could replace them in this market, if forewarned.

We have, &c.
JACK & Co.
Agents for the Honorable East India Company.

Coals Received.	Tons.	Coals Delivered.	Tons.
Remaining at the Depôt per account, dated the 12th September, 1857 ..	34	To Peninsular and Oriental Steamer "Candia"	385
Landed from the "Sarah Scott"	170	Remaining at the Depôt	271
Ditto "Vesta"	160		
Ditto "Cassiopea"	292		
	656		656
Remaining at the Depôt	271		
To be landed from "Cassiopea" ..	8		
	279		

E. & O. E.

Port Louis Mauritius,
October 14, 1857.

JACK & Co.
Agents, Honorable East India Company.

Inclosure 66 in No. 8.

The Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Colombo, October* 9, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I am directed by the Governor to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, extract of a letter addressed to the Master Attendant at Galle, and to acquaint you that the Government Agent for the Southern Province at Galle has been instructed to give Captain Llewlyn every assistance in his power for the speedy supply of fuel to the steamers employed in conveying troops to Calcutta and Madras, as also to meet any demands made by that officer for money.

I have, &c.
C. J. MacCARTHY.

Inclosure 67 in No. 8.

Extract of Letter to the Master Attendant at Galle.

I AM directed to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a letter and of its inclosure, from the Secretary to the Government of India, notifying the appointment, as a temporary arrangement, of Captain W. T. Llewlyn to be Agent at Point de Galle on the part of that Government, for the purpose of providing for the speedy supply of fuel to the steamers employed in conveying troops to Calcutta and Madras, and to request that you will give him every assistance in your power in the performance of his duties.

As the Governor foresees considerable difficulty in finding a proper place for a separate depot of coals, all the best ground being occupied by the sheds of the established companies, I am to request that you will state whether some portion of the sheds occupied by the Peninsular and Oriental Company might not be set apart for this purpose.

His Excellency remarks that the boats will be another difficulty, unless additional numbers can be attracted by higher wages.

Inclosure 68 in No. 8.

The Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.

Sir, *November* 6, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th ultimo, and to request that you will convey to his Excellency the Governor, the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for the orders that have been issued for affording Captain Llewlyn every assistance in the discharge of his duty.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 69 in No. 8.

Mr. Drummond to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *November* 4, 1857.

ON behalf of Mrs. Ward, wife of Corporal Ward, late of the Artillery, but now belonging to the Invalid Battalion at Chunar, I have the honor to submit the following statement for the indulgent consideration of the Governor-General in Council.

Corporal Ward having proceeded in the beginning of June to the defence of Allahabad, where he continued to serve till recently, was obliged to send his wife down from that station with the first refugees to Calcutta, where she has since remained, supporting herself by going out to service. A few days ago she received a letter from a female friend at Chunar, informing her that her husband was dangerously ill, and sadly needed her attendance, and that he sent the most pressing entreaties that she would join him without delay. This she is greatly distressed at not being able to do, existing orders prohibiting the return of females to the North-Western Provinces; but she believes that, as the circumstances are peculiar and emergent, and cannot be drawn into a precedent, even if the restriction be not, as is anticipated, shortly removed, her case may perhaps be taken into the indulgent consideration of the Governor-General in Council as a special one, and that orders may be issued, sanctioning her return to Chunar, to attend to her duties as a wife.

I have, &c.
E. DRUMMOND.

An early reply is solicited, as the only opportunity of immediate return is on the 6th instant.

Inclosure 70 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Mr. E. Drummond.

Sir, *November* 6, 1857.

IN reply to your letter, dated the 4th instant, I am directed to state that under the circumstances represented by you, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to permit Mrs. Ward, wife of Corporal Ward, late of the Artillery, to proceed to Chunar.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 71 in No. 8.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B. to the Governor-General of India.

My Lord, *Malta, September* 30, 1857.

I HAVE the pleasure to transmit herewith to your lordship a Treasury Bill (1st and 2nd of Exchange) for the sum of £208 13*s.* 3*d.* being the amount of a subscription raised within the last few days by the officers and soldiers of this garrison, for the purpose of being added to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the recent mutinies in India.

The bill is made payable to your lordship, and I beg to apologize for thus troubling you.

I have, &c.

J. L. PENNEFATHER.

Inclosure 72 in No. 8.

The Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Committee of the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the present disturbances.

Gentlemen, *November* 9, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council desires me to forward to your Committee the accompanying copy of a communication, dated September 30, received by his lordship from Lieutenant-General Pennefather, Malta, together with the draft for £208 13*s.* 3*d.* therein referred to, duly endorsed.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 73 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Pennefather.

Sir, *November* 9, 1857.

BY direction of the Governor-General of India in Council, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to his lordship dated the 30th September, forwarding a Treasury Bill for £208 13*s.* 3*d.*, being the amount of a subscription raised by the officers and soldiers of the garrison at Malta, towards the relief of the sufferers by the recent mutinies in India.

2. In conveying the thanks of the Government of India for this assistance, and for the sympathy of which it is a token, I am directed to inform you that the Bill has been made over to the Calcutta Committee, by whom the funds contributed for this purpose in India are administered.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON

Inclosure 74 in No. 8.

The Mayor of Liverpool to the Governor-General of India.

My Lord, *Town Hall, Liverpool, September* 25, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to transmit the Company's draft for 38,400 rupees, with the request that your lordship will be good enough to place it at the disposal of the Executive Committee, which is, no doubt, actively engaged in relieving the grievous distress of the many unhappy sufferers in the recent most fearful mutiny.

It is gratifying to add that the sincere sympathy of this town has been so far expressed by a present subscription of £11,000, but it occurs to the Managing Committee that it will be expedient to reserve some portion for cases of distress which may reach this country, without any other provision being made for their relief.

With the earnest prayer that your next dispatches may be more favorable.

I have, &c.

F. SHAND.

Inclosure 75 in No. 8.

The officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Committee of the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the present disturbances.

Gentlemen, *November* 2, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council desires me to forward to your Committee the accompanying copy of a communication received by his lordship from the Mayor of Liverpool, together with the draft for Company's rupees 38,400, therein referred to duly endorsed.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 76 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Mayor of Liverpool.

Sir, *November* 9, 1857.

BY direction of the Governor-General of India in Council, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to his lordship, dated the 25th September, forwarding a draft for 38,400 rupees, to be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the recent mutinies in India.

2. In conveying the thanks of the Government of India to the town of Liverpool, for this assistance and for the sympathy of which it is a token, I am directed to state that the draft has been made over to the Calcutta Committee, by whom the funds contributed in India for the same purpose are administered.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 77 in No. 8.

The Mayor of Liverpool to the Governor-General of India.

My Lord, *Liverpool, Town Hall, October* 9, 1857.

I ANNEX a duplicate of my last letter, enclosing a draft for £4,000. I am now authorized to permit the Treasurer of the Calcutta Relief Committee to draw further, if necessary, for £5,000 on the Royal Bank here.

The Managing Committee fully concur in the opinion expressed by the London Central Committee, that their funds should be applied to the temporary relief of the sufferers.

I have, &c.
F. SHAND.

Inclosure 78 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Committee of the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the present disturbances.

Gentlemen, *November* 14, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council has the pleasure to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, and its annexure, from the Mayor of Liverpool, giving authority to your Committee to draw for a further sum of £5,000 upon the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

2. The second copy of the draft for 38,400 rupees (the original of which was forwarded to you with Mr. Chapman's letter, dated the 2nd instant), is herewith sent.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 79 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Mayor of Liverpool.

Sir, *November* 14, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to his Lordship, dated the 9th October last, and to acquaint you that a copy of it, and of its annexure, has been communicated to the Committee of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the present disturbances.

2. The second copy of the draft for 38,000 rupees has been also made over to the Committee.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 80 in No. 8.

The Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General of India.

My Lord, *Mansion House, London, August* 26, 1857.

I HAVE the pleasure to announce to your Excellency that an influential public meeting was held yesterday at the Mansion House, for the purpose of expressing our sincere and heartfelt sympathy with our fellow countrymen now suffering so severely from the calamitous events in India. A Committee has been formed for the purpose of raising funds to be placed at your Excellency's disposal, for the immediate relief of the most urgent cases of distress; and I have now the great satisfaction of stating that a sum of 20,000 rupees, as a first instalment, is payable to your Excellency's order at the Agra Bank in Calcutta. The Committee will feel greatly obliged by your Excellency's giving such directions as you may deem advisable for the distribution of the funds now sent; and they look with confidence to being able to remit continuous instalments by the ensuing mails.

I have, &c.
THOMAS Q. FINNIS.

Inclosure 81 in No. 8.

The Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General of India.

My Lord, *Mansion House, London, September 9, 1857.*

BY the last Marseilles mail, I had the honor to address your Lordship, and to forward the sum of 20,000 rupees, being the early first fruits of a meeting at the Mansion House, on behalf of the sufferers by the late mutiny in India.

By this opportunity, I am enabled under instructions of the committee appointed at the meeting of the 25th ultimo, to announce that a further sum of 80,000 rupees is remitted by this mail to wait your Lordship's order at the Agra Bank at Calcutta.

We trust your Lordship will pardon the trouble we are giving your Lordship to dispose of it through the local committees at Calcutta, Lahore, Bombay, and Madras, or through such other sources as may seem best to your Lordship, in order to apply it to the immediate relief of the sufferers by the late unhappy mutiny of the Bengal Native Army.

Your Lordship will please to observe that the object of the fund raised under the auspices of the committee is more immediately for the relief of those families and individuals who will not be entitled to be compensated by the Indian Government. If however any authority should be forwarded to your Lordship to administer full relief at the charge of the Government, it may be a subject for the further consideration of your Lordship and the Committee, how far the fund or some portion of it may be made available for the benefit of families or individuals residing in India or elsewhere, whose means of subsistence may have been impaired or annihilated by the disastrous events.

We shall esteem it a great kindness on the part of your Lordship, if you will be pleased to apprise the Committee here assembled, through me, how, in your Lordship's opinion, the proceeds of the funds now collecting, can in future be best applied to the benevolent object in view.

Your Lordship will be gratified to learn, that His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and the brave officers and men of the Guard Imperial, have most munificently contributed in favor of the officers and soldiers, so cruelly afflicted in India. I may also add, that subscriptions are daily reaching the Committee from all quarters in England.

I take the liberty to forward a list of subscriptions up to this date.

I have, &c.

THOMAS Q. FINNIS.

P.S.—Since the above was written, I have had the honor to receive from Her Majesty the sum of 1,000*l.*, from the Prince Consort 300*l.*, from the Duchess of Kent 100*l.*, and as your Lordship will perceive of 100*l.* from the Duke of Cambridge, which latter is announced in the printed list.

Inclosure 82 in No. 8.

The Governor-General of India to the Lord Mayor of London

My Lord, *October 22, 1857.*

YOUR Lordship's dispatch of the 26th August last, acquainted me that a public meeting was held at the Mansion House, on the 25th August, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with those who are suffering from the recent calamitous events in India, that a Committee had been formed for the purpose of raising funds to be placed at my disposal for the immediate relief of the most urgent cases of distress, and that 20,000 rupees had been remitted as a first instalment, to be distributed as might be deemed advisable.

Your Lordship's subsequent communication, dated the 9th ultimo, announces a further remittance of 80,000 rupees, and points out that the object of the fund raised by the Committee being more immediately for the relief of those who are not entitled to compensation from the Government, it may be a question for further consideration how far, in the event of the Government being authorized to administer full relief, the

money may be made available for the benefit of those whose means of subsistence may have been impaired or annihilated.

Your Lordship also informs me of the gracious munificence with which the Queen, the Prince Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, have contributed towards this benevolent object, of the friendly and prompt generosity of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and the Imperial Guard, and of the liberality with which all classes of our own countrymen have come forward with aid for the occasion.

Finally, your Lordship inquires how, in my opinion, the proceeds of the fund now being collected in England can in future best be applied to the purpose in view.

I have first to express, my Lord, on behalf of the Government of India, of the whole European community in this country, and especially of those who have been sufferers by the sanguinary outrages and rapine by which a large part of Hindostan has been and is still unhappily afflicted, our grateful appreciation of the earnest, active, and wide-spread sympathy which your letter records; and I pray your Lordship to convey the offer of our sincerest thanks to those in whose name you write.

Your Lordship is aware that soon after the first outbreak of mutiny, in May last, and when the disastrous consequences which it could not fail to bring upon individuals became manifest, a Committee was formed in Calcutta for the purpose of raising subscriptions to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers, and of distributing the funds thus raised in the most effective manner. The amount subscribed in India up to this date is rupees 2,54,580 : 13 : 0, the amount expended rupees 91,834 : 13 : 0, and the amount remaining unexpended in the hands of the Committee is rupees 1,62,746.

The objects to which the expenditure of the Sub-Committee is at present directed are the following:—

(1.) Board and lodging on arrival in Calcutta for refugees who are without homes, or friends to receive them.

(2.) Clothing for refugees.

(3.) Monthly allowances for the support of families who are not boarded and lodged by the Sub-Committee.

(4.) Loans to sufferers to provide furniture, clothing, &c.

(5.) Free grants to sufferers for the same purpose.

(6.) Passage and diet-money on board river steamers to all who have not been provided with the same by the Government.

(7.) Loans to officers and others to pay for the passage of their families to England.

(8.) Free passage to England for the widows and families of officers and other sufferers, including travelling expenses to Bombay and Calcutta.

(9.) Education of the children of sufferers.

This fund has been raised independently of the Government, and is distributed by a Sub-Committee according to certain rules which have been laid down, subject to the approval of a General Committee of subscribers at Calcutta. The mode in which the distribution is made is shown in the printed reports of the proceedings of the General Committee held on the 5th August and 3rd September last, copies of which have already been sent to England; and the measures of the Sub-Committee, so far as they are known to the Government, have been guided by liberality and good judgment, and have given general satisfaction.

The Committee applied to the Government for a grant of money in aid of the objects of the fund, but this was declined for the reasons set forth in the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 21st idem, of which a copy is appended. The assistance given by the Government has been hitherto confined to the grant of a free passage by the inland steamers to all women and children proceeding from the interior to Calcutta.

The spirit of resistance, violence and bloodshed, though gradually yielding to the means which have been taken for its suppression, and especially to the bravery and endurance of our British troops, is not yet subdued; nor is the extent of the privation and suffering which it has already inflicted in distant parts of the country cut off from communication with Calcutta, fully known to the Government: it is therefore impossible to say how large may be the field over which, eventually, it will be necessary to distribute the funds which your lordship may transmit. At present no better course can be taken than that which the Sub-Committee have adopted in dealing with the funds at their disposal for the benefit of those who are within their reach. This course, therefore, the Government of India will pursue in the first employment of the money received through your lordship, extending their operations to the distant parts of the Presidency in which assistance is required, but which are not easily accessible to the Sub-Committee in Calcutta. In this view Sir John Lawrence, K.C.B., the Chief Commissioner of the

Punjab has been desired to form a separate Committee at Lahore (where subscriptions have already been raised) for the purpose of affording relief to those who have suffered loss in the Punjab, and the more northerly parts of the Upper Provinces, including the Hill stations at Simla, Mussoorie, and Nynee Tal. A sum of 25,000 rupees has been placed at Sir John Lawrence's disposal, for immediate purposes, and more shall be remitted when required. Hereafter, when the full consequences of the rebellion have shown themselves, I shall be in a better position to inform your lordship as to the purposes to which the liberality of our countrymen at home can best be turned. In the mean time the money which has been remitted will remain in the Agra Bank, at the credit of the Government bearing interest at the same rate as is allowed by the bank on the deposits of the Committee.

I have, &c.
CANNING.

Inclosure 83 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Sir, *October* 23, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward for your information copy of a correspondence with the Lord Mayor of London regarding the funds which have been raised in England for the relief of those who have suffered from the present disturbances in India.

2. I am directed to request that you will form a Committee at Lahore for the purpose of affording relief, on the principles adopted by the Calcutta Committee, to the sufferers residing in the Punjab and in the Delhi, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions of the North-Western Provinces, including the Hill stations of Simla, Mussoorie, and Nynee Tal. You are authorized to place at the disposal of the Committee a sum of 25,000 rupees for present purposes, out of the funds which have been subscribed in Great Britain and remitted to India. More will be forthcoming if required by the Committee.

3. The Committee should furnish a brief abstract of their proceedings every month, and an account of moneys received and expended, for the information of the Committee in England.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 84 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Committee of the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the present disturbances.

Gentlemen, *October* 23, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to append for your information copy of a correspondence with the Lord Mayor of London regarding the funds which have been raised in England for the same objects as those which you are so zealously engaged in carrying out.

2. His Lordship in Council has requested the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab to appoint a Committee at Lahore, for the purpose of affording relief on the principles adopted by the Calcutta Sub-Committee, to those who have suffered from the disturbances in the Punjab, and in the Delhi, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions of the North-Western Provinces, including the Hill stations of Simla, Mussoorie, and Nynee Tal. A sum of 25,000 rupees has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner out of the funds subscribed in England.

3. It is possible that there may be some within the sphere of the Lahore Committee's operations who may afterwards come to Calcutta and legitimately seek relief from you. In these cases you will, no doubt, take measures to ascertain what assistance has already been granted, and regulate your proceedings accordingly; but the arrangement now made will preclude the necessity of your attending to any applications sent to you from persons residing within the limits above described.

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money may be made available for the benefit of those whose means of subsistence may have been impaired or annihilated.

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I have, &c.
CANNING.

Inclosure 83 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Sir, *October* 23, 1857.

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2. I am directed to request that you will form a Committee at Lahore for the purpose of affording relief, on the principles adopted by the Calcutta Committee, to the sufferers residing in the Punjab and in the Delhi, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions of the North-Western Provinces, including the Hill stations of Simla, Mussoorie, and Nynee Tal. You are authorized to place at the disposal of the Committee a sum of 25,000 rupees for present purposes, out of the funds which have been subscribed in Great Britain and remitted to India. More will be forthcoming if required by the Committee.

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C. BEADON.

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The Secretary to the Government of India to the Committee of the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the present disturbances.

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3. It is possible that there may be some within the sphere of the Lahore Committee's operations who may afterwards come to Calcutta and legitimately seek relief from you. In these cases you will, no doubt, take measures to ascertain what assistance has already been granted, and regulate your proceedings accordingly; but the arrangement now made will preclude the necessity of your attending to any applications sent to you from persons residing within the limits above described.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 85 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Agra and United Service Bank.

Sir, *October* 23, 1857.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying extracts from letters addressed by the Lord Mayor, to the Governor-General of India, on the 26th August and 9th September last, relative to the funds which have been raised in England for the relief of the sufferers from the recent disturbances.

2. I am also directed to request that you will inform the Government whether the sum of 1,00,000 rupees has been received at the Bank on this account, and what instructions you have for its disposal.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 86 in No. 8.

The Officiating Secretary to the Agra and United Service Bank Agency to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 26, 1857.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 23rd October, accompanied by extracts from letters from the Lord Mayor of London, to the Governor-General of India.

In reply, I have the honor to state, that a sum of 20,000 Company's rupees, received from the general manager of the Bank in London, by a letter of credit which matured on the 23rd instant, was on that date placed at the credit of an account, in the name of Lord Viscount Canning, on account of the sufferers from the Indian mutinies, and is now available to his Lordship's order.

A further sum of 80,000 Company's rupees has also been received by a letter of credit whichwill mature on the 7th proximo, at which date the above-named sum of 80,000 Company's rupees, will be passed to credit of the account above-named, and will also be available to his Lordship's order.

I have, &c.
M. BALFOUR.

Inclosure 87 in No. 8.

The Lord Mayor of London to the Governor-General of India.

My Lord, *Mansion House, September* 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Secretary of the Calcutta Relief Fund. I have adopted this course rather than that of writing directly to your Lordship, from a desire to spare you unnecessary trouble.

I have, &c.
(On behalf of the Committee),
THOMAS Q. FINNIS.

Inclosure 88 in No. 8.

Resolutions.

AT a Meeting of the Committee held on the 26th of September, 1857, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. The object of this Committee is to relieve, as far as may be practicable and necessary, the distress caused by the mutinies in India.

2. In so doing, care should be taken not to supersede the assistance which ought to be given by the Government, by the established Widows' and Orphans' Funds, or by the relations of the sufferers; but to supplement it to the extent to which it falls short of a just measure of relief.

3. Compensation for losses, as such, will in no case be given.

4. Subject to the preceding conditions, the efforts of the Committee will be specially directed :—

First.—To enable the sufferers to live with frugality in their respective states of life until other means of subsistence are available.

Second.—To provide for the maintenance and education of children in cases in which it has been interrupted or prevented by casualties arising out of the mutiny, and in which it cannot be provided for from other sources.

Third.—To assist the sufferers to come to this country or to go to India, when the circumstances render it proper that they should do so, and the means of paying for their passage cannot be obtained from any other source.

Fourth.—To afford reasonable aid, by loan or otherwise, to officers and others who have lost their equipments, furniture, or other property, by the necessity of sudden flight from their stations, or the destruction of their dwellings, when, without such aid, they would be involved in pecuniary embarrassments.

5. That relief according to these principles be given, without distinction of religion or nationality, to every person of whatever rank, who has a just claim upon the sympathy and assistance of the British people.

Inclosure 89 in No. 8.

The Lord Mayor of London to the Secretary of the Calcutta Relief Committee.

Sir, *Mansion House, September 26, 1857.*

I HAVE the pleasure to acknowledge your letter addressed to Sir George Pollock and others, which has been handed to me by Major Macgregor, laid by me before the Relief Committee, and printed for wide distribution. I now inclose to you a copy of a dispatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the Government of India, and with reference to it, I would beg to suggest that your Committee should avail themselves of the Government aid to the utmost; and that the funds at their disposal should be reserved for the relief of cases which do not fall within the scope of that dispatch.

The fund which we are collecting and administering, already amounts to about £90,000, and will no doubt eventually reach a much larger sum. The principles which will guide us in the distribution of it will appear from the resolutions which have this day been passed by the General Committe, and of which I inclose a copy. We should however be much obliged by any suggestions you may offer as to the mode in which the funds both at your disposal and at ours may be best applied.

I have the pleasure to inform you that this Committee have authorized you to draw upon them, should you find it necessary, to the further extent of £10,000. We are of opinion, however, that for the present the only object you should contemplate, is the temporary relief of sufferers. All consideration of relief of a more full and permanent character, should be postponed until the amount of the Relief Fund, and the extent of the claims which will be made upon it, are ascertained.

I have, &c.

(On behalf of the Committee),

THOMAS Q. FINNIS.

Inclosure 90 in No. 8.

Statement on behalf of the Relief Sub-Committee to the Governor-General, Tuesday, November 3, 1857.

THE Sub-Committee have solicited this interview, in order to submit for your Lordship's consideration the position and prospects of the relief fund.

Hitherto the Sub-Committee have conducted their operations under considerable

difficulty, arising from ignorance alike of the extent of the probable claims on the fund, and of the amount of aid likely to be received. They have therefore merely dealt with the cases that have arisen, in such a manner as to meet, as far as possible, all known existing need; but they have not been able to arrange any plan for affording permanent relief. In some of the cases that have come before them, they have simply provided a home and clothing; in others, travelling expenses and some present loan, grant, or monthly allowance to meet present wants; and in others, a contribution towards needful accoutrements that have to be obtained without delay, or the expenses of passage home, which the disturbance have rendered necessary. But in a large number of these cases, a loss has been sustained which the assistance of the Sub-Committee has very partially and inadequately repaired, and, putting aside the question of compensation, as far beyond their sphere, the Sub-Committee feel that the time is approaching when much more extensive relief will be required.

The cases for instance are very numerous in which persons of all classes have been driven away from their homes, without the opportunity of saving any portion of their property, and have soon heard of the loss of all of it. As the country again becomes settled, these persons (to the number of many hundreds) will resume their residence at their former stations; but houses must be built, furniture and all other necessaries provided, and this must be done by many who in consequence of wounds or sickness, have of late been on reduced allowances, and who all the time have been under the same necessity as before, of providing for the education of their children at home. It will be quite impossible for most of the sufferers under these and similar circumstances, to resume their residence and occupations in their former stations, or to commence life again elsewhere, without some substantial and liberal aid.

Pursuing this part of the case into details, many most affecting illustrations might be given, and the various consequences, immediate or remote, of the disturbances, might be traced in all directions, as affecting most severely and in a most distressing manner, a large majority of all the residents in Northern India; and the Sub-Committee fear that if the common apprehension of a scarcity of food in the North-West be realized, the high prices of provisions will augment the difficulties.

In this view of the case, the Sub-Committee are compelled to contemplate much larger operations than they have hitherto conducted; and large as the liberality of the British public may be, and warmly as other nations may sympathize in the effort to afford relief, the Sub-Committee believe that they will still be unable to meet the whole of the necessities that have arisen, in a satisfactory or adequate manner.

A statement of the funds made up to the 31st October, shows the receipts in Calcutta, including the remittances from Madras, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Burmah, to have

		RUPEES.	A.	P.
been—		2,57,414	0	9
The expenditure	„	1,07,733	11	9
And the balance	„	1,49,680	4	6

The whole of the expenditure has not occurred in Calcutta. Fugitives have reached other stations where the assistance of the fund has met them; and sufferers to a large extent have continued to reside in Agra, and other places, where now, at length, the Committee's aid is beginning to reach them from the restoration of communications. The Sub-Committee have agents and friends acting on their behalf at Dum Dum, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Chunar, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Simlah, Mussooree and Almorah; they have sent relief to fugitives who have arrived at Serampore, Kishnagur, Mirzapore, Kussowlie, Hossengabad and Sehore; and they have placed themselves in communication with the Bombay Committee, in reference to some who are reaching that city. The Bombay Committee also (as the Calcutta Committee was informed in September) addressed the Lieutenant-Governor at Agra, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, the Resident at Indore, the Commissioner at Nagpore, Mr. I. C. Wilson, Judge of Moradabad in Rohilcund, and others, placing sums of money at their disposal for the immediate relief at their discretion of urgent cases. The Lahore Committee was also early in operation. This extension of local assistance, the Sub-Committee hope will soon be practicable on a much larger scale; and having already availed themselves of the permission of your lordship to remit money to their agents through the local treasuries payable out of the first available funds, they design to continue doing so in all directions where their aid is required.

The opening of the communications will also enable the Sub-Committee to act in ready concert with the Committees at Bombay and Lahore.

The districts and stations from which sufferers have already been relieved in Calcutta, are as follows: Allahabad, Azimghur, Bareilly, Banda, Benares, Behar, and Chota Nagpore, Cawnpore, Futteyghur, Futtehpore, Goruckpore, Hossengabad, Juanpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Mirzapore, Nagode, Oude, Simlah; and the number thus assisted, has been 590, exclusively of those received into the houses of the Committee.

The work of the Sub-Committee in Calcutta has been of a special character. Here they have had to receive fugitives from various parts of the country; to provide them homes for longer or shorter periods; to supply many of them with clothes; and in numerous cases outfit and passage money to England. It has been necessary to furnish and keep up several houses of refuge; to make monthly allowances to some who resided elsewhere; and to place the children of some of the families at school. The number of persons in the houses of the Sub-Committee, or provided for in lodgings or otherwise, has varied very considerably, but it may be stated to have averaged about 200 for the last three months.

In this part of their work, the Sub-Committee feel themselves called on to acknowledge the very valuable services of the Ladies' Committee, and the attention and kindness of several Medical Officers in the city.

It is probable that as travelling becomes safe and practicable, a very large and continuous addition will be made to the number of fugitives, especially from Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, the Hill Stations, and Saugor, and other parts of Central India.

It was in anticipation of the heavy burdens likely to fall on the fund, that the General Committee on the 3rd August, resolved to apply to the Supreme Government for a grant of money equal to the amount that should be collected in India, and to address Sir George Pollock and other gentlemen in London, with a view to the formation of a Committee and the collection of funds at home.

Your lordship in Council returned an unfavorable reply to the application then made; but in London the wish of the Committee was found to have been anticipated by a public meeting and liberal subscriptions.

That movement in London originated in a suggestion from a member of this Committee (Mr. James Stuart) and was carried on mainly at the outset by the energy of the Honorary Secretary of the London Committee, Colonel Henderson, in conjunction with the Lord Mayor. Immediately after its commencement, Colonel Henderson in addressing Mr. Stuart, announced that £2,000 had been remitted to Calcutta apparently from the wording of his letter for the Relief Committee. By the following mail (that of the 10th August) another remittance of £8,000 was sent, and both sums having been transmitted to your lordship, a communication was forwarded to the Relief Committee from the Secretary to Government in the Home Department, forwarding a copy of the correspondence of your lordship with the Lord Mayor, and intimating that the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab had been requested to appoint a Committee at Lahore, for the purpose of affording relief on the principles adopted by this Sub-Committee to those who have suffered from the disturbances in the Punjab, and in the Delhi, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions, including the Hill stations of Simlah, Mussoorie and Nynee Tal. The residue of the money, the Lord Mayor was informed would remain for the present in the Agra Bank.

Since the receipt of this communication, a letter has been received by the Committee from the Lord Mayor, dated London, the 26th September, acknowledging the receipt of communications from the Calcutta Committee by the mail of the 8th August, inclosing a copy of a dispatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, stating that the fund in England already amounted to nearly £90,000, and authorizing the Secretary of the Calcutta Committee if it is found necessary, to draw on the London Committee "to the further extent of £10,000," implying as the Sub-Committee understand, that the chief part of the former remittance was designed for the Calcutta Committee.

The Sub-Committee have also received from your lordship a copy of a letter from the Mayor of Liverpool, inclosing the first remittance of £4,000 from the Committee there, to be placed at the disposal of the Calcutta Committee.

The dispatch of the Court of Directors, dated the 26th August, 1857, expresses their anxious desire that every measure of succour within the power of the Government of India should be promptly afforded to survivors, especially to the widows and orphans of their officers, civil and military, who have fallen victims to the outbreak, adding "but we are sure you will not allow any class of the sufferers to be neglected."

With reference to the preceding statement, the Sub-Committee desire respectfully to submit to your lordship their application that the funds received by your lordship from London may be intrusted to them for distribution, to enable them, with some degree of efficiency to meet the various claims which must necessarily crowd increasingly upon them.

And with reference to the aid of Government, the Sub-Committee beg leave respectfully to remind your Lordship that, at the commencement of the disturbances the aid of Government was limited to a free passage in the Government boats to fugitives from the River Stations; but that the Sub-Committee had to pay their diet money, as well as the passage money and diet money of sufferers who came in other boats, and the expenses of all the land travelling. The Sub-Committee have afforded relief in this manner to all who needed it, whether in the service of Government or not; and have provided homes for them and passage money home, and various kinds of assistance to all classes of society, including widows of officers who fell in the execution of their public duty. So far as the Sub-Committee are aware, the aid of Government has not since been extended beyond an order, which has now expired, for the payment of the diet money as well as passage money of those who were compelled to leave their stations under the orders of Government.

With reference to your Lordship's remittance of 25,000 rupees to the Chief Commissioner at Lahore, with instructions for the formation of a Committee there, the Sub-Committee will place themselves in communication with the Lahore Relief Committee for the arrangement of a system of co-operation, and a constant interchange of communications.

The question of Government assistance, the Sub-Committee trust will be reconsidered by your Lordship in Council. They are strongly under the impression that it will be found necessary. A letter from London leads the Sub-Committee to believe that a large part of the English funds will be required for the relief of bereaved families at home, many of whose cases appear already to have engaged their attention. In some instances funds must be invested, and reserved for the maintenance of widows, and the education of children, and large temporary demands will be made on the home funds, by those who, in consequence of the disturbances in India, have been deprived of the remittances on which they rely for their support. The Calcutta Committee therefore are quite unable to form an estimate of the amount of assistance which they may eventually receive from home.

Inclosure 91 in No. 8.

Memorandum.

IN replying verbally to this statement, his Lordship stated that he considered from the terms in which the sums of £2,000 and £8,000 had been remitted to him, that a trust was imposed upon him, and therefore he could not unconditionally undertake that all the money then in his hands, and all that should hereafter be remitted to him, should be placed at the disposal of the Calcutta Committee, or of any one Committee singly, but that from what he had heard of the Calcutta Committee's arrangements with the other Committees, he thought it probable that it would be found most expedient that the funds should be placed in their hands, that any application made to his Lordship by the Committee would be sure of favorable consideration, and particularly as to the balances now at his credit in the Agra Bank; if the Committee should require to draw upon that money, he should be ready to place it at the disposal of the Committee, being satisfied by the last communication from the Lord Mayor, that the views of the London Committee, and of the Calcutta Committee, as to the first objects of the fund, were in accordance. With reference to the assistance of Government, his Lordship stated that he could give no hope of a reconsideration of the decision not to contribute to the Relief Fund; that he felt very strongly the force of the reason upon which that decision had been taken, namely, that the appearance of the Government as a subscriber to a large amount would check private subscriptions; but that there were other modes in which the assistance of Government might and would be afforded; for instance, in respect of the subject alluded to by the Committee, the loss by officers of accoutrements, equipments, &c. His Lordship stated, that he considered that whatever aid the Government gave should not be given in conjunction with any private charity, but independently; that it should be administered by the Government itself as proceeding from public resources, for the application of which the Government is responsible; and that any branch of relief which the Government undertook, should, as far as possible, be completely provided for by the Government.

Inclosure 92 in No. 8.

The Governor-General of India to the Lord Mayor of London.

My Lord, *Fort William, November* 9, 1857.

I HAVE had the honor to receive, by the last mail, your Lordship's letter of the 26th September, inclosing copy of one addressed to the Secretary to the Calcutta Relief Fund Committee, giving him authority to draw on the London Committee to the extent of 10,000*l.* This is in addition to the sum of 10,000*l.* already remitted to me, regarding which I had the honor to address your Lordship on the 23rd ultimo.

The Calcutta Committee having requested me to make over to them the money remitted to me, I informed them that, as a trust had been confided to me in regard to its disposal through the different Committees of distribution, I could not at present unconditionally undertake to do as they requested, and place it in the hands of one Committee only; but, as the Calcutta Committee are engaged in arranging a system of co-operation with the Committees of Lahore and Bombay, I have little doubt that it will be found most expedient that the balance of this money should, when the arrangement is completed, be made over to the Calcutta Committee; and I have informed the Committee that if they should in the mean time require to draw upon it, I shall be happy to meet their demands. By the next mail I shall have the pleasure of communicating to your Lordship the modes and degrees in which the Government of India will afford relief to those who have suffered by the mutinies.

I have, &c.

CANNING.

Inclosure 93 in No. 8.

Messrs. Leckie and Wylie to the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord, *Calcutta, November* 14, 1857.

WE have the honor to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, dated the 9th of October, 1857.

I have, &c.

T. LECKIE,
M. WYLIE,
Secretaries, Calcutta Relief Fund.

Inclosure 94 in No. 8.

The Lord Mayor of London to the Secretary to the Relief Committee.

Sir, *London, October* 9, 1857.

BY the outgoing mail, I have the pleasure of remitting to you in the name of the Committee of this Fund, the further sum of £10,000, to be distributed by your Committee; which, in addition to the sums already placed at your disposal, viz. £20,000, make up a total of £30,000. In doing so I am requested to convey to you the particular wish of the Committee, that you will be good enough to transmit to them by every mail, the following information:

I. A general account of the receipts and expenditure of the fund transmitted from the Committee to the Calcutta Committee.

II. A statement of all parties relieved from the funds at the disposal of the Calcutta Committee in the form below.

Name and condition of party.	Nature and cause of distress.	Amount and kind of relief.

III. Copies of all correspondence between the Calcutta Committee and the Government whether at home or in India.

In the detailed information asked for in No. II, regarding persons relieved, the names of all such persons should be included (whether relieved by the fund transmitted from hence, or by the fund received by you from elsewhere) both because it will be difficult to distinguish persons according to the source of relief, and because it will behove the London Committee to know the particulars of all cases of relief, in order to guide their own distribution. But following the same rule as that adopted by yourselves, this Committee will abstain from publishing the names of parties relieved.

2. A statement of the principles on which your Committee afford relief will also be required. The principles adverted to in the correspondence forwarded with your letter of the 7th August, to address of Sir G. Pollock and others, are in general accordance with the views of this Committee. But a more distinct and formal specification will be desirable; and on this head this Committee commend to your attention the printed resolutions already forwarded to you.

3. A sketch estimate of your probable requirements and demand on this fund, will prove very acceptable from time to time, so as to enable us to supply your needs as far as may be practicable.

4. This Committee are unwilling to occasion you any unnecessary trouble, but the above information is important, to enable this Committee to apprise the British public here of the manner in which the Relief Fund is employed.

I have, &c.

T. Q. FINNIS.

Inclosure 95 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Messrs. Leckie and Wylie.

Gentlemen, *November* 18, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant, to the address of the Governor-General, with inclosure.

As it appears from the Lord Mayor's letter of the 9th ultimo, that it is now the intention of the London Committee that all the sums remitted for the relief of the sufferers by the mutinies should be administered by the Calcutta Committee, the Governor-General in Council has directed that the sum of 75,000 rupees, in the Agra Bank at the credit of Lord Canning, shall be transferred to the account of the Committee, the remaining 25,000 rupees being held to cover the disbursements which may have been made from the Lahore Treasury to meet the demands of the Lahore Committee, consequent upon the instructions given to the Chief Commissioner on the 23rd ultimo, as already communicated.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 96 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub.

Sir, *November* 18, 1857.

I AM directed to state for your information, that it has been decided to transfer the sum of 75,000 rupees now in the Agra Bank, at the credit of Lord Canning, to the Calcutta Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the mutinies, the remaining 25,000 rupees being held to cover the disbursements which may have been made from the Lahore Treasury, to meet the demands of the Lahore Committee, consequent upon the instructions given you on the 23rd ultimo, in my letter.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 97 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Agra Bank.

Sir, *November* 18, 1857.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, this day addressed to the Committee of the Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the present disturbances, and to request that you will transfer the sum of 75,000 rupees, now in the Agra Bank at the credit of Lord Canning, to the Committee.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 98 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lord Mayor of London.

My Lord, *November* 18, 1857.

YOUR letter, of the 9th ultimo, to the address of Dr. Leckie, Secretary to the Relief Committee, Calcutta, having been communicated to the Governor-General, I am directed to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the communication made this day to the Committee of the Relief Fund at Calcutta.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

No. 9.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, December 10, 1857. (No. 142.)

IN continuation of our letter, No. 136, dated the 23rd ultimo, we have the honor to report our further proceedings in this department connected with the revolt of the native army of Bengal.

2. The Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces has furnished a Narrative of events from the 16th to the 31st October last, and we forward a copy of it in the collection; as also an account of the mutiny at Humeerpore, which we have received through the Government of the Central Provinces.

3. We forward, for your information, an extract from the "Friend of India" newspaper of the 19th November, regarding the treatment of the King of Delhi, his son, and other leaders in the rebellion; together with a copy of a communication addressed to the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, desiring him to ascertain and report whether the statements therein made are true, either wholly or partially, and what foundation there is for them.

4. We forward, in continuation of the documents which accompanied our letter, No. 110, dated the 23rd September last (paragraphs 5 to 7), copy of a further correspondence with the Government of the Central Provinces, regarding the abandonment of the district of Goruckpore by the civil officers. The re-occupation of that district may now, however, shortly be looked forward to, the Nepalese Government being about to send into the plains a large additional force, which will be directed, in the first instance, against the rebel, Mohummud Hossein.

5. The great pressure from Oude on the Jounpore and Azimghur districts has, as you will perceive, induced the Lieutenant-Governor to instruct the Magistrates of those districts to be prepared to withdraw from them in the event of our troops and the Goorkhas being obliged to fall back. Colonel Longden has been desired by the Lieutenant-Governor, if pressed at Jounpore, to fall back on Benares, instead of occupying the fort at the former place; and similar instructions have been given to the officer in military charge of the Goorkhas at Azimghur.*

* Colonel Longden has since been ordered from the Military Department not to fall back on Benares.

6. We regret to draw your attention to a dispatch in the collection from the Government of the Central Provinces, regarding the unfavorable state of affairs in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. The letter from Captain Osborne, dated 6th November, which forms an inclosure in the above dispatch, shows the extent of the rebellion in those parts. The station of Jubbulpore, where the Commissioner, Major Erskine, is at present, is entirely isolated; the dâk communication with Nagpore and Mirzapore having now being cut off. Major Erskine has only been able to communicate with Captain Osborne by Cossid. The latter officer states that "the mass of native chiefs, &c., disbelieve in the existence of a British army, and nothing but the presence of troops among them will convince them of their error." But we have reluctantly informed the Lieutenant-Governor that it is quite impossible to send troops from this side at present.

7. We have been obliged to return a similar reply to an application from the Merchants and other residents of Akyab (submitted through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce), for an European force for the protection of that place. But we have communicated a copy of the application to the Government of Bengal, in order that all possible measures may be taken to secure life and property at Akyab against the chance of an outbreak, of which, however, no apprehension has been expressed by the local authorities.

8. In accordance with the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, we have appointed Mr. J. C. Wilson, of the Civil Service, to be Special Commissioner to trace and bring to punishment those who have been guilty of the crimes of mutiny or rebellion during the late disturbances, or who have incited others to the commission of those crimes.

9. We have authorized Colonel Fraser to issue to Mr. Wilson, and to such other officers as may now or hereafter be associated with him, a commission or commissions, under Act No. XIV of 1857, for the trial of all or any persons charged with having committed within any of the districts subject to the Chief Commissioner any offence punishable by Acts XI, XIV, and XVI of 1857, and also a commission or commissions, under Act No. XVII of 1857, for the trial of native officers and soldiers for mutiny and desertion.

10. It is intended to associate with Mr. Wilson one or two qualified Assistant or Deputy-Commissioners exercising full powers under the Acts above referred to, but acting under his general direction and control. It will not be necessary that they should sit in conjunction with him, or hold their proceedings in the same place. The object of their appointment, as we have informed Colonel Fraser, is that the inquiry should be carried on simultaneously in different parts of the country, and brought to as speedy a conclusion as the nature of the case admits of. Colonel Fraser has accordingly been requested to select such officers as he may think qualified for this important and delicate duty, and nominate them for our approval.

11. We have also requested him, after consultation with Mr. Wilson, to lay down a plan of operations and such rules for the proceedings of the Commissioner as may appear most advisable, and submit them for our approval.

12. Mr. Wilson, while employed as Special Commissioner, will, as recommended by Colonel Fraser, receive the salary of a Commissioner of Revenue.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces in transmitting to us a Memorandum drawn up by Mr. Muir, the Officiating Junior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, in the North-Western Provinces, for the guidance of civil officers on the re-introduction of Revenue Administration into disturbed districts, drew our special attention to paragraphs 3 to 9 thereof, regarding the re-employment of native officials.

14. The principle laid down by Mr. Muir was that all native officials should be called back to their posts, "if they vacated them in consequence of the attack of insurgents, and subsequently displayed no treasonable or suspicious conduct;" that "they should be maintained in office wherever they have managed to hold on without compromising their faithfulness to our Government;" and that, in fact, "wherever our officers had gone to their homes with unblemished reputation, they should, if practicable, be called back."

15. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that too much was conceded by this rule to the mere official convenience of having a trained officer in office, and that the burden of proving disloyalty seemed to be thrown too much on the District officer. His Honor expressed a strong opinion "that no native official, high or low, who has disappeared during the crisis, should be reinstated in his vacant office, unless he can show to the complete satisfaction of his European superior that he exerted himself to the utmost of

his power to support his Government, and to protect European life, or that his not appearing openly on the side of the British Government arose from circumstances really beyond his control."

16. Entirely concurring in the principle advocated by the Lieutenant-Governor, we have directed that it be acted upon throughout the North-Western and Central Provinces, and the non-regulation tracts under our own administration.

17. The resolution recorded by us in the financial department, under date the 13th ultimo, a copy of which was communicated to you with our letter in that department, No. 157, dated the 20th idem, will have apprised you of the rules which we have laid down in pursuance of your public dispatch, No. 118, dated the 26th August last, for affording assistance to sufferers in consequence of the mutinies.

18. We inclose a copy of the subsidiary orders issued from this department for giving effect to the resolution above mentioned.

19. A list of persons whose lives have been sacrificed during the outbreak is under preparation in the Foreign Department, and will be communicated to you in due course.

20. In the collection will be found an account of the rescue by Mr. J. C. Wilson of Captain Gowan, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and Serjeant-Major Belcham and family, survivors of the Bareilly massacre.

21. The Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces has empowered Mr. Wilson to adopt further measures, at his discretion, for the rescue of other Christians believed to be still living in some of the districts of the Rohilcund Division.

22. It will be seen that we have directed the removal of the European women and children from Nynee Tal to Mussoorie, a place of greater safety; and that we have instructed the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and the Government of Bombay, to facilitate the journey, viâ Kurrachee and Bombay, of families in the North-Western Provinces who desire to proceed to England by that route.

23. With reference to the 9th paragraph of our letter, No. 98, dated the 9th September last, we transmit copy of a correspondence with the Director-General of the Post Office, respecting the arrangements for the conveyance of troops by the dâk carriages of the North-Western Dâk Company. You will perceive that we have sanctioned the payment to the Manager of that Company of an advance of 65,000 rupees, to enable him to perfect his arrangements.

24. We also forward a copy of the returns furnished by the Director-General of the Post Office in communication with the Quartermaster-General's department, showing the number of officers and men conveyed from Raneegunge to Benares by bullock train and the horse and bearer dâks during the month of November last. Besides followers, treasure, ammunition, and medical stores, there were dispatched during that month—

310 officers,
28 warrant officers,
5,338 men.

5,676 total.

And so far as we know, this admirable result has been attained without a single serious complaint of any kind from officers, men, or natives.

25. We beg to draw your attention to the correspondence in the collection on the subject of stamped paper plundered during the late disturbances, and the rules which we have passed with a view to secure the interests of the Government against injury from the use of such stamps.

26 We forward, as usual, some other correspondence, on matters of minor importance, which call for no special notice in this letter.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

The Chief Commissioner of North-West Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord, *Agra Fort, October 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my communication of 15th, to submit my Narrative Diary of events to 31st instant.

2. *October* 16.—There is little reason to doubt that the Dholepore mutineers have broken up entirely. Colonel Greathed made his first march towards Cawnpore yesterday, but has been directed to make one day's halt between Agra and Mynpoorie, to admit of the camels collected here catching him up. There are strong reports to-day from various sources and spies that the Gwalior mutineers left on the 10th and 11th *en route* to Cawnpore viâ Calpee, but they are wanting in positive proof which may perhaps be obtained in the course of to-morrow, in which case Colonel Greathed will be instructed to push on for Cawnpore with the utmost expedition.

3. *October* 17.—Mirza Bucktawar Shah and Mirza Mehndo, sons of the king, have been condemned by a Military Court assembled at Delhi, and were to be executed on the 13th instant. Mr. Saunders mentions that he has papers in his possession compromising many whom we have considered our "best friends." Confirmatory intelligence has this day been received of a movement on the 15th instant of most of the Gwalior mutineers in the direction of Cawnpore, and Colonel Grant, C.B., of the Lancers, who has arrived here to assume command of the Moveable Column, has been directed to hasten towards Cawnpore with the least practicable delay, with the view of intercepting them. I have previously omitted to mention that I authorized the disbursement of 2,000 rupees for the destruction of the Akrabad leaders, Mungul Sing or Khan, and Metab Sing, and that the Irregular Cavalry of Colonel Grant's column, who will share the money equally, are much delighted with this recognition of their services by the local Government. A strong body of Bhurtpore Cavalry arrived here this morning to escort Captain Nixon (whom I lately appointed Political Agent at that Court with the concurrence of Brigadier Lawrence), to his charge. He will start this evening, accompanied by Captain Munbee of the Bombay Engineers, whose services at Ajmere are much required by Brigadier Lawrence. This party brought in fifteen of the Dholepore mutineers, who will be tried by court martial immediately. Some nine mutineers have also been seized by the police at Areeng, a village near Muttra, with large quantities of gold on their persons. I have ordered the prisoners to be sent in here, and the money to be distributed among the captors. With exception of the Nawab of Rampore, few in Rohilcund believe that Delhi has fallen. On the contrary, it is given out by many that the British troops there have been beaten back by the mutineers, aided by a large body of their brethren from Bombay. Five thousand mutineers and rebels, with some guns from Bareilly, have taken possession of Huldwanee and Bhamourie at the foot of the Hills, with the view, they say, of attacking Nynee Tal, but Major Ramsay is in high spirits and ready to meet them, if bold enough to enter the Hills; and if aided by Goorkhas said to have been sent by Bahadoor Jung, I have no doubt that he will make a good account of his opponents, and may perhaps be able to beat them back, though his true policy—a policy which I have pointed out to him—should merely be to hold his own for the present. Revenue to the amount of 2,70,000 has already been collected in Boolundshuhur and Meerut, and it is anticipated that all the May and June collections in these districts will be paid in before November's become due. Since our success of the 10th, a considerable amount of revenue has been paid in here by Agra landholders on the right bank of the river; and Allyghur will soon, I hope, follow the example. About fifty guns or pieces of ordnance have been discovered and secured in the Meerut Commissionership—another proof for the necessity of a Disarming Act and stringent search for offensive instruments of all kinds, when the proper period arrives.

4. *October* 18.—Eight of the Dholepore mutineers were hung yesterday; much minor but useful information has been obtained from the remaining men now in confinement, who cannot yet be brought to trial for the want of evidence, which may, however, be forthcoming from Bhurtpore. Valuable information regarding the leaders of the 9th Native Infantry has also been obtained from a sick mutineer seized at Hattras.

October 19.—The two shazadahs were shot on the banks of the Jumna at Delhi on the 13th instant. The remainder of the Gwalior mutineers are reported, on reliable information, to have left Gwalior on the 17th instant with the whole of their magazine, but till we learn that they are some three or four marches towards the east, or in a different direction from Agra, there is always a remote probability of their doubling back towards it. The Nawab of Jhujjur is apprehending for us some guilty but not powerful co-partners in rebellion, but will shortly have to defend his own conduct.

6. *October* 20.—Mr. Saunders informed me last night that 500 muzbee pioneers, under the command of the gallant and energetic Captain Taylor of Engineers, would start from Delhi for Agra on the 16th. They will probably arrive here on the 25th or 26th, and will prove an acceptable aid to this garrison in the event of attack, or perhaps enable me to occupy Muttra. No particular intelligence this day; all well at Delhi and the North-West.

7. *October* 21.—Brigadier Grant writes that he reached Mynpoorie on the morning of the 19th; that the town and fort were given up without opposition; that the Rajah had absconded, but the Rao remained, affirming that he had treasure which he would deliver over to Mr. Cocks in the evening. Three small guns, two of them were play-things, were only found in the fort, which was in a dilapidated state. In a later letter of 20th, also received this day, it was mentioned that from 2,30,000 to 2,50,000 had been received from the Rao, and that Colonel Grant finding a want of money in his camp, had resolved on taking it on to Cawnpore; this is unfortunate, for we shall ere two or three months feel the want of funds here, whilst it is believed that money could readily be supplied to Cawnpore from Calcutta. Mr. Bramley, C. S., also reports that on arrival at Allyghur on the 19th he found 30,000 rupees ready collected there for Government—the clouds begin to clear away, the rural population is not against us, and a very small additional force will, I anticipate, be sufficient to clear the Doab; and Rohilcund, Oude, and Bundlecund remain the chief battle fields. A letter of the 14th, addressed to the Chief Military or Civil Authority at Allyghur, from Captain Gowan of the late 18th Native Infantry, has just been received, stating that he and several other Europeans, including women and children, are still in existence, and have hitherto been protected by landholders and cultivators in villages between Bareilly and Shajehanpore, and on the banks of the Ramgunga; that the Hindoo population, though timid, are generally in our favour; that a small body of troops to co-operate with them would speedily secure peace and order; and finally, that if he had funds, and if perwannahs were written by some Chief Military or Civil authority to the effect that landholders and others could now best serve Government by escorting the various refugees to the right bank of the Ganges, he expected he could easily save his own life, and probably the lives of many other refugees. Troops unfortunately we have not to spare; money, though scarce, we have, and have therefore ordered the requisite perwannah to be written on the part of Government, but to be cautiously worded and cautiously sent. I have promised a reward of 10,000 rupees if the refugees are delivered up in safety at any of our nearest military posts; and if circumstances admit, I may perhaps soon be able to send a military party towards Kutchla Ghaut to aid in the release of these unfortunates. Captain Gowan further states that there are only about 500 or 600 mutineer sepoys at Bareilly, but that immense numbers had gone away in the direction of Lucknow, and may probably give much trouble there, as they are aware of the rewards offered by Government for their capture.

7A. *October* 22.—Intelligence was received last night of the foul murder of Major Burton, political agent at Kotah, of his two sons, and two other individuals, by a couple of the State regiments; thus adding another element of disorder to the many around, and furnishing an example which may, I fear, be followed by the soldiery of other small States. I was just about to send out a small detachment to punish some of the Dholepore mutineers, who, finding difficulty in escaping, have collected at Futtehpore Sikree, but the information respecting Major Burton has compelled me to withdraw my orders, and to act cautiously, watching the daily tide of events. Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly, is said to have proceeded against the Islamnuggur and Kutchla people, who have collected in large numbers to oppose him, but will not, I fear, be successful. The troops at the foot of the hills who have been threatening Major Ramsay have fallen back under the impression that a combined movement was about to be made against Bareilly on our part from Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Nynee Tal. A memorandum will be this day forwarded to your lordship in explanation of my reasons for intercepting and returning certain letters of General Penny's, written by direction of General Gowan, ordering the restoration of Colonel Greathed to the command of the moveable column and the return of Brigadier Grant. I feel satisfied in my own mind that in this instance, I have acted for the good of the Service.

8. *October* 23.—Mr. Saunders writes that the Nawab of Jhujjur, who gave himself up without opposition, is now in confinement at Delhi, and will shortly be tried for treason, on charges which will be made by Sir John Lawrence—his territory being in the meantime placed under the administrative charge of Captain R. Lawrence. Copy of a telegraphic message from your lordship to General Wilson, was this afternoon received from Mr. Saunders, and as much as was considered proper for the public to know has been published. In respect to the order for the destruction of the fortification of Delhi, I may here observe, that such would have been my policy, and that feeling so. I wrote to Sir John Lawrence several days ago, pointing out that I could not understand why the fortifications of such a large city, which we could never again occupy in sufficient force, were not destroyed instead of being repaired, and I further

took the liberty of adding that it would be far better for our purposes m[illegible]ely occupy and strengthen a position in or near the city sufficient at any time for the protection of a moderate body of our own troops.

9. October 24.—Though there are, as there always have been, vague reports of dubious nature from many quarters, the progress of returning peace and order is perceptible all around. Colonel Grant's column is moving quickly towards Cawnpore, which it will probably reach on the 26th or 27th, and though we have no reliable intelligence, yet there is every reason to believe that the troops at that station have beaten back and punished a large body of the Delhi mutineers. Had there not been in my mind an urgent necessity for the aid of Colonel Grant's column at Cawnpore, he could, doubtless, readily have driven the Futtehpore rebels across the Ganges, thus saving the Doab from their threats. I have hitherto omitted to mention that 3,600 camels altogether were dispatched from this with Colonel Greathed's column for the use of the troops coming up-country, and that there are now 1,000 more camels and 600 hackeries ready here for dispatch whenever a sufficient escort can be pushed for their protection, for here there are no troops to send; meantime no exertions will be spared to add to the carriage already sent and now collected by our energetic and indefatigable Commissariat Officer, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Lieutenant Chalmers, to whom the thanks of Government are due. The country between Agra and Mynpoorie, Mynpoorie and Goorsaiegunge, Agra and Bhurtpore, and generally all around, is represented to be in a high state of cultivation, which would scarcely be the case had the rural population participated much in the rebellion, or felt inclined to make common cause with the mutineers.

10. October 25.—Intelligence received late last night of a brilliant little affair at Kanouje, in which Colonel Grant's column captured four or five guns and killed about 200, out of 300 mutineers, supposed to be those beaten back from Cawnpore. Your Lordship's telegraphic message without date, but dispatched from Cawnpore on 20th instant, reached me this morning, intimating that the services of Brigadier Grant's column were urgently required at Cawnpore, and that it should not be delayed here an hour longer than absolutely necessary. I am happy to say that the column, nearly 3,000 strong, will be at Cawnpore to-morrow; but regret much to find that Colonel Wilson, of Her Majesty's 64th, who commands at Cawnpore, is senior to, and may embarrass Brigadier Grant, upon whose judgment and soldier-like qualities great reliance may be placed. You will, ere this, have become acquainted with Sir John Lawrence's views in respect to the moveable column, and of the risk to which he thinks the Doab and North-West may be exposed if it moves below Futtehghur; but these are times when much must be risked, and though there has been proper caution on my part as long as caution appeared absolutely necessary, there has been no hesitation in acting boldly when it seemed to me that the exigencies of the service called for determined measures. A short time now will, I trust, permit of the return of Colonel Grant's column, or of the dispatch upwards of fresh troops the moment they can be spared. These troops might be assembled at Allyghur or Mynpoorie, the true strategic points for the concentration of a small body to secure the Doab and overawe Rohilcund, and I feel assured that a force of about 1,500 Infantry, 500 Cavalry, and a battery, if once there, would, with such aid as Meerut or Agra could add, and with that of the Hindoo population in Rohilcund, enable us to walk through that province.

11. October 26.—Intelligence this day received of the affair with the mutineers at Cawnpore, where more might, I think, have been done had greater daring been exhibited. A letter of the 23rd, from Captain Eden, mentions that some local Jyepore regiments had set free from 30 to 40 mutineers whom the Civil authorities had contrived to disarm and capture. He also states that Major Burton's murder had made all not a little anxious, but that otherwise Jyepore was quiet and well-behaved. Jodhpore is, however, apparently in trouble, and the mutinous begin moving about with impunity.

12. October 27.—Captain Taylor's Sappers, the greater part of whom are undisciplined, arrived here on the 25th, and a strong detachment under command of Colonel Cotton has this morning moved out to dislodge a few mutineers known to have assembled at Futtehpore Sicree. He will then move on Furrah, thence perhaps to Muttra, and afterwards to Sydabad, on the Allyghur road; but he will always be kept within a moderate distance from Agra, unless any rebels should re-cross the Ganges, in which case it is possible that I may authorize him to form a junction with the Allyghur garrison, which I am attempting to make a permanent

one, and to attack any enemy threatening that post; for with Colonel Cotton's energy, and a body of about 1,000 men, and six guns, which he would then have at his disposal, I would not apprehend any unfortunate result. The greater portion of the Gwalior mutineers are reported to have crossed the Scinde river at Seeondah *en route* to Calpee, but I much doubt whether they will now dare to cross the Jumna.

13. October 28 and 29.—The Keraolee Rajah's troops lately attacked and dispersed a small body of mutineers who attempted to cross the Chumbul; some were cut up, some drowned, and others, who were apprehended, are now in custody, and have been ordered to be sent here for trial. The greater portion of the mutineers at Futtehpore Sicree fled before Colonel Cotton reached. From forty to fifty Ghazees, however, stood firm and fought desperately, but were speedily exterminated, with a loss to our detachment of from fifteen to twenty wounded, the most of them very slightly; amongst the number is Lieutenant Glubb, who was shot through both legs, both being, however, flesh wounds. Consequent on the urgent and repeated demands for carriage from Allahabad, I have ordered the Commissariat officer here to dispatch 500 more camels to Cawnpore, under an escort hired for the occasion. I have calculated the chances, and believe that the Gwalior mutineers are moving much too slowly to intercept these animals, added to which, there is an impression at Cawnpore, that this body of mutineers mean to attempt crossing the Ganges at or near Futtehpore; though, as before observed, I now doubt whether they will at all advance beyond the Jumna. I am aware that the camels will be exposed to great risk, and may be lost to us, but I conceive the venture to be worth the risk, and if they pass the Mynpoorie and Etawah districts in safety, I have fair hopes of their reaching Cawnpore; and the authorities there will be duly warned of their dispatch, and may, perhaps, be able to send out a small detachment to escort them into the station. I have also this day learnt that Mr. Hume, Magistrate of Etawah, who is considered an able officer, has also lately succeeded in sending several hundred camels to Cawnpore from his district.

14. October 30 and 31.—Reports of the 30th from Gwalior, state that the mutineers had some intentions of placing their magazine either in Jaloun or Calpee, and of their proceeding in the direction of Cawnpore. A letter from Sir John Lawrence reports cheerfully of the state of affairs of the country under his control. Mr. Cocks, yesterday, at daybreak, punished the rebel village of Adhowna, about nine miles from the Fort of Allyghur, and one and a-half miles south of the Grand Trunk Road, killing from 40 to 48 Mahomedans, and capturing an equal number, with many cattle. In like manner, Colonel Cotton punished the town and fort of Beyree in the Agra district, and on the road to Muttra, killing about 150 armed men. In neither case was there any loss on our part, and both places, undoubtedly, deserved the punishment they have received. Mr. Wilson, late of Moradabad, under date the 29th, writes, from a spot believed to be in the neighbourhood of Khassgunge, if not on the banks of the Ganges, to which he had proceeded with about 200 Horse, "that he last night brought over all the boats from Kutchla;" and as most of them in the Meerut, Bolundshuhur, and Allyghur districts, are now on the right bank of the Ganges, any rebels desirous of crossing into the Doab would experience difficulty in doing so. Mr. Cocks, under date the 30th, writes, that he expected to hear of eight of our countrymen being relieved from captivity to-morrow. There are also reasons for believing that the Rohilcund influential thakoors, who have been written to from many quarters, as well as by this Government, are rendering Khan Bahadoor Khan's Government somewhat difficult of management; and an expression in Mr. Wilson's letter adverted to above, tends to the impression that something more serious may have happened to that leader. Many communications and memoranda respecting the future administration of these provinces have, from time to time, been sent for your Lordship's consideration; and the Secretariat of this Government is now preparing a scheme of proposed police arrangements, from suggestions made by many able and valuable officers. You have also been addressed respecting the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, the recruiting for which proceeds fairly. In a few days I expect 200 of the mounted police levy from Meerut, and may then be able to occupy Muttra permanently and with advantage. Your Lordship's attention has also been called to the raising of a volunteer corps at Meerut. The recruiting for the Jât Horse proceeds steadily at Allyghur, and some of the men were apparently under fire at Adhowna. In conclusion, reviewing the transactions of the last fifteen days, I am of opinion that they may be considered satisfactory, for at the moment of penning these lines there is nothing

to fear in this direction, or to the north. On the other hand, we have not sufficient troops to hold our own provinces: our weakness in this respect, particularly in the Meerut, Bolundshuhur, Allyghur, and Agra districts, is distressing, nearly as distressing as in Rajpootana; and any arrangements which the Local Government may one day make, are liable, in consequence, to be upset the next.

I have, &c.
H. FRASER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 19, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward the inclosed extract from the "Friend of India" newspaper of this date, and to request that you will ascertain and report, for the information of the Government of India, without loss of time, whether the statements therein made are true, either wholly or partially, and what foundation there is for them.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 9.

Extract from the "Friend of India," dated November 19, 1857.

Delhi.—We would call the attention of the Government of India to the state of things existing in the city of Delhi. It demands instant and stern reform. We are certain that the freaks there committed have no sanction from the Governor-General, and if the message costs 10,000*l.* in bribes, written orders should be transmitted peremptorily forbidding them. The youngest son of the King, 18 years of age, has been declared innocent on account of his youth, and rides through Delhi on an elephant, with two British officers behind him to do him honor! The statement appears so incredible that it may be set aside as a mere newspaper report. We entreat Government to believe that it is one which we would not publish without such information as produces absolute certainty. The King also, it is said, but for this we have only the authority of the "Lahore Chronicle," has a retinue to attend him, and coolly insults the British officers who visit him. It is things such as these—the honors paid to our murderers—which exasperate Europeans to frenzy. They are not ordered or sanctioned by this Government, but they should be stopped by court-martials if necessary.

Furthermore, in the middle of October, there were the following leaders in custody unharmed: Hukeem Abdool Huq, a rebel Chief of the Goorgaon district, who joined the mutineers; Hossein Khan, a Persian, who commanded a regiment at Delhi; Nawab Ahmed Kooli Khan, the father-in-law of the King, who went out to meet the Bareilly Brigade, and escorted them into the city; the Nawab of Jhujjur, Nawab Aineen Oodeen Khan, accused of assisting in the murder of Mr. Fraser.

Nothing has been done to any of these men. It is impossible, or at least most difficult, to refer to the Supreme Government. It is useless to refer to Lahore, for Sir J. Lawrence has no authority in the North-West. The officers in Delhi, therefore, dread the responsibility, and crime waits for the punishment it deserves. It must be possible to convey a letter to Delhi, if a sufficient bribe is paid to the cossid; and peremptory orders should be transmitted at once.

It is stated that Lieutenant Hodson had no option in the matter of the King of Delhi. General Penny is still acting under instructions left by Mr. Colvin, and which have not yet been superseded. We can only say if such be the case, the sooner a special officer is ordered from Lahore to Delhi, with power to do anything save pardon, the better for our interests in the North-West.

We repeat we have stated only facts, and await, with confidence upon this point, the action of the Governor-General.

Inclosure 4 in No. 9.

The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord, *Fort, Agra, October* 20, 1857.

IT was understood to have been the intention of the late Lieutenant-Governor to have recommended to your Lordship the appointment of Mr. John Cracroft Wilson, as special Commissioner to trace and bring to punishment those who have been guilty of the crimes of mutiny and rebellion during the late disturbances, or who have incited others to the commission of these crimes.

2. It is not known whether this intention was carried into execution, but the subject was brought to your Lordship's notice in Mr. Reade's letter of the 28th of September ultimo, during the period of that gentleman's administration of this Government.

3. I would now beg to solicit sanction to this arrangement. Mr. Wilson's former reputation when in the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, and his recent services both at Moradabad on the outbreak of mutiny at that station, and subsequently throughout the Meerut division, where his intrepidity and personal activity have been mainly instrumental in rendering the amount of revenue collected so considerable, render him peculiarly fitted for an employment which requires the exercise of the qualities which Mr. Wilson has shown himself to possess in an eminent degree.

4. The experience of the last few days has shown how greatly the services of a special officer will be needed in order to secure the punishment of many of those who, having exercised a most pernicious influence over others, and yet abstained from committing themselves by any overt act of rebellion, are desirous where British power is in the ascendant, to claim credit for undeviating loyalty.

5. Many, also, of those mutineers who may have been the most prominent actors in the deeds of atrocity which have accompanied their rebellion, are now endeavouring to conceal themselves under the guise of peaceful cultivators, or devotees, while many more may probably endeavour to form themselves into predatory bands, and, unless speedily taken, may become a source of much subsequent difficulty and embarrassment.

6. I would suggest that the arduous duties which Mr. Wilson will be called upon to perform, should this proposal meet your Lordship's approval, entitle him to the salary of a Commissioner of Revenue.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 13, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's letter to the address of the Governor-General, dated the 20th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that his Lordship in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Wilson to be Special Commissioner to trace and bring to punishment those who have been guilty of the crimes of mutiny or rebellion during the late disturbances, or who have incited others to the commission of those crimes.

2. The Governor-General in Council authorises the Chief Commissioner to issue to Mr. Wilson, and to such other officers as may now or hereafter be associated with him, a Commission or Commissions under Act No. XIV of 1857, for the trial of all or any persons charged with having committed, within any of the districts subject to the Chief Commissioner, any offence punishable by Acts Nos. XI, XIV, and XVI of 1857, and also a Commission or Commissions under Act No. XVII of 1857, for the trial of Native officers and soldiers for mutiny and desertion.

2. Mr. Wilson, while employed as Special Commissioner, will, as recommended by the Chief Commissioner, receive the salary of a Commissioner of Revenue, and will entertain such moderate establishment as may seem to the Chief Commissioner (subject to the sanction of the Government of India) necessary for the occasion. It will also probably be advisable that there should be associated with him one or two qualified Assistant or Deputy Commissioners exercising full powers

under the Acts above referred to, but acting under his general direction and control.

4. I am directed to request that the Chief Commissioner, after consultation with Mr. Wilson, will lay down a plan of operations, and such rules for the proceedings of the Commission as may appear most advisable, and submit them for the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

5. It is not in the contemplation of his Lordship in Council that the officers who may be associated with the Special Commissioner in the manner above described, should sit in conjunction with him, or hold their proceedings in the same place. The object of their appointment would be that the inquiry should be carried on simultaneously in different parts of the country and brought to as speedy a conclusion as the nature of the case admits of. Bearing this in mind, the Chief Commissioner will select such officers as he may think qualified for this important and delicate duty, and nominate them for the approval of the Government of India.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 6 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, December* 1, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council desires me to request that the Chief Commissioner will take immediate measures to bring about the removal of the European women and children who are now at Nynee Tal to Mussooree.

2. Many of them, it is understood, desire to leave the place, with a view to proceed to England by the route of the Indus, and their presence at Nynee Tal only embarrasses the authorities, and prevents any attempt being made from that quarter to restore order in Rohilcund.

3. If, therefore, the journey to Mussooree can be safely undertaken, his Lordship in Council desires that the women and children may be required to move thither at once, the Government providing the means of transport and a proper escort.

4. At Mussooree, those who require aid, will, no doubt, receive it from the Relief Fund.

5. The Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub has been informed of these instructions, and has been requested to facilitate the journey to Kurrachee or Bombay of such as desire to proceed thither from Mussooree, or elsewhere in the North-Western Provinces, by engaging boats for them on the Sutlej, or otherwise.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 7 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub.

Sir, *Fort William, December* 1, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward, for your information, copy of a letter addressed this day to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and to request that you will take measures to facilitate the journey to Kurrachee and Bombay, of such of the women and children at Mussooree, or elsewhere in the North-Western Provinces, as may desire to proceed to England by that route, during the present season.

2. The expenses of the journey will be borne either by the parties themselves, or by the Relief Fund; but any escort that may be necessary will be provided by the Government.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 8 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir, *Fort William, December 1, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay, copy of instructions sent this day to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, relative to the measures to be taken to facilitate the journey of families from the North-Western Provinces homewards, by the route of the Indus viâ Kurrachee or Bombay, and to request that the Commissioner in Scinde may be desired to assist in this object by every means in his power.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 9 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries to the Relief Fund.

Gentlemen, *Fort William, December 1, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Relief Fund Committee, copy of instructions addressed to the Government of Bombay, and to the Chief Commissioners of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub, relative to the removal of the European women and children now at Nynee Tal, to a place of greater safety, and to the measures to be taken for facilitating the journey viâ Kurrachee and Bombay, of families in the North-Western Provinces who desire to proceed to England by that route.

I have, &c
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 10 in No. 9.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort, Agra, November 9, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter dated the 31st of October, 1857, from Mr. J. C. Wilson, Civil Service, reporting the circumstances attending the rescue of Captain Gowan and Serjeant-Major Belcham, with the wife and children of the latter, survivors of the Bareilly massacre: and of the reply this day sent, expressing the Chief Commissioner's sense of that gentleman's services on this occasion, and empowering him to adopt further measures at his discretion for the rescue of other Christians believed to be still living in some of the districts of the Rohilcund division.

I have, &c.
C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 11 in No. 9.

The Special Commissioner of Meerut Division to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *October 31, 1857.*

IT is my pleasing task to report, for the information of the Chief Commissioner of these Provinces, and of the Governor-General in Council, that the following British subjects arrived this day in safety at my camp at Qadirgunge, on the right bank of the Ganges, in the Eta district, about thirty miles north-west of Furruckabad:—Captain and Adjutant J. G. Gowan, late 18th Regiment Native Infantry; Serjeant-Major G. Belcham, late 18th Regiment Native Infantry; Sarah Belcham, wife of the above; George Belcham, twelve years of age; Anne Belcham, nine years of age; Emma Belcham, five years of age; a female infant, three months of age, children of the above.

2. You are well aware that, with the exception of the infant, which has been born in the interval, the whole of the above persons were for a long time supposed to have fallen victims to the Bareilly mutiny, which occurred on the 31st of May last, but during the last three months, from time to time, intimation has been received

from Captain Gowan of his own existence, and that of other survivors of the Bareilly massacre.

3. In consequence of an open letter from Captain Gowan, addressed to the civil and military authorities at Meerut, which was put into my hands by an emissary of Captain Gowan in Allyghur, while I was passing through that station on the mail-cart, *en route* from Agra to Meerut, on Tuesday the 20th instant, I wrote to that officer from Meerut on the 21st instant, telling him that the detachment of the 8th Irregulars, which had been permitted to remain under my orders since the mutiny at Moradabad, assisted by men of the 4th Irregulars, and also by men of other Irregular Cavalry Corps, who have made their appearance at Meerut from leave since the fall of Delhi, would proceed by forced marches, and attempt to escort him and his fellow refugees from their place of captivity.

4. I will not enter into particulars of the plans laid, for they will probably be made known to you by Captain Gowan himself, to whose pen I willingly resign them. It will be sufficient for me to state, that the original plan failed owing to the state of the River Ganges at the ferry at which I had resolved to cross, and that the second plan was crowned with success.

5. A trifling amount of expenditure has been incurred, bills for which will be submitted, and which will doubtless be duly passed and sanctioned.

6. There are still, to the best of Captain Gowan's belief, at least thirty more Christians at this moment alive under the protection of Hindoos within the limits of the Bareilly, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore districts; one of them, a native, I saw myself. With regard to rescuing these unfortunate people, I would solicit a general sanction, on the part of Government, to any measure which, after consulting Captain Gowan, may be deemed most expedient. I much fear that every British officer of the Bareilly Brigade now missing has been massacred.

7. My belief is that, by employing native agency, by the expenditure of not very large sums, and by promising honorable distinction to those who would spurn pecuniary reward, the whole of the Christians now surviving may be saved.

8. In conclusion, I beg to apologise for not having, on the present occasion, applied to any superior authority for assistance or sanction. The emergencies of the times are such, that every general officer to whom application for military aid is made, returns the stereotyped reply, "no force available." Secresy, too, was absolutely necessary to success, and it struck me as being worse than useless to apply to any official, save Colonel Whish, the Major of the Meerut Brigade, and Captain Simpson, of the Meerut Commissariat. To these gentlemen my best thanks are due for the unsanctioned assistance which they gave me.

I have, &c.

J. CRACROFT WILSON.

Inclosure 12 in No. 9.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Special Commissioner, Meerut Division.

Sir, *Fort, Agra, November* 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st of October, reporting the successful result of your efforts to rescue Captain Gowan and Serjeant-Major Belcham, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, with the wife and family of the latter, who had escaped the Bareilly massacre, and were in concealment in the Rohilcund division.

2. In reply, I am desired to convey to you the Chief Commisioner's most unqualified feeling of approbation of your admirable management on this occasion: a copy of your letter under acknowledgment, and of this reply, will be forwarded, for the information of the Supreme Government, without delay.

3. The expense incurred by you will be duly sanctioned; and sanction has already been conveyed to you, by telegraph, to the adoption of measures for the rescue of other Christians believed to be still surviving within the limits of the Rohilcund division.

4. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner desires me to express his obligation to Colonel Whish, Captain Simpson, and to all who had any share in this transaction.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 13 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 25, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, with its inclosures, relative to the rescue, by Mr. J. C. Wilson, of Captain Gowan, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and Serjeant-Major Belcham, with the wife and children of the latter, survivors of the Bareilly massacre.

2. The Governor-General in Council has received the above intelligence with much gratification, and warmly applauds Mr. Wilson for his humane exertions.

3. His Lordship in Council cordially approves of the instructions issued to Mr. Wilson, empowering him to adopt further measures, at his discretion, for the rescue of other Christians believed to be still living in some of the districts of the Rohilcund division.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 14 in No. 9.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Agra, August* 6, 1857.

HAVING seen, in a Bombay newspaper, the draft of a Bill brought before the Legislative Council for the government of Volunteer Corps, the Lieutenant-Governor has, in reference to the measure reported, in paragraph 9 of his narrative of 30th June last, for organizing a local militia at Agra, drawn the notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, commanding the station, to the provisions of that Bill, which will doubtless become law; and has requested that the observance of their general spirit may be enjoined on the officer commanding the corps here.

2. The militia was raised at this station upon a sudden exigency, in consequence of the approach of the mutineer troops from Neemuch. The Lieutenant-Governor thought himself justified, and required by the circumstances, in demanding, with the fullest weight of his official authority, the services of the Christian residents of the station, capable of bearing arms.

3. His directions on the subject were very generally and cordially responded to; very many of the members of the Militia Corps are, indeed, clerks in the public establishments. The proportion of persons of European connexion unconnected with the Government, being, of course, much smaller at Agra, than at the Presidency; several of this latter class, however, and especially gentlemen connected with the Railway Company, at once joined the corps.

4. The militia body thus formed, has rendered, and is rendering, excellent service.

5. Now that the Christian population has been almost entirely collected for protection within the fort,* the aid of every man is more peculiarly due in support of the regular troops.

6. Care will, however, be taken that the full rigor of military law be not applied to members of the militia.

7. The form of swearing in members of the force has, for some time, been dispensed with. Simple enrolment, without mention of terms, alone is now made. A large number of gentlemen have thus been enrolled in a Rifle Company of the corps.

8. It would be seriously inconvenient and injurious at this time, and with so long delay of communication with higher authority, to raise questions as to this body, as it actually exists. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, thought it the best course to call the attention of the military authorities to the purport of the Bill referred to, without discussing the subject of a change in the constitution of the corps, or applying for authority to act under the Bill, to the Governor-General in Council. There is a considerable mixture of classes in the militia here, but their feeling is good; and needful discipline will, it is believed, be preserved without difficulty, on the intimation now made to Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 15 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 16, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th of August last, and to state that, under Section 20, Act XXIII of 1857, the Governor-General in Council authorises the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, if he should think it expedient, to enrol the Agra Volunteer Corps under the Act in question, and, in that case, to exercise all powers, and to sanction and confirm all acts, in regard to this corps, which, under the Act, may be exercised, sanctioned, or confirmed by the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 16 in No. 9.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort, Agra, September* 21, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor at Delhi, and to request the confirmation of his Lordship in Council to the arrangements sanctioned by this Government, for the temporary administration of the districts of the Delhi Division.

I have, &c.
C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 17 in No. 9.

The Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Camp before Delhi, September* 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that, in accordance with the suggestion of the late Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B., commanding the Delhi Field Force, and of Brigadier-General N. Chamberlain, Adjutant-General of the Army, I appointed Mr. C. B. Saunders, of the Civil Service, in July last, to the temporary superior charge of the Delhi and Paneeput Districts (with the exception of the Kurnaul pergunnah) under the title of Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The object of this appointment was to secure the services of an experienced civil officer accustomed to act with military men for the supervision of the country lying immediately in rear of the Delhi Field Force, and Mr. Saunders has been entrusted with authority over the detachments of troops stationed for the protection of the communications of the army, to enable him to carry out that supervision in an effective manner.

3. Mr. Wigram Clifford, of the Civil Service, was, at the same time, appointed a Personal Assistant to Mr. Saunders.

4. Sir T. J. Metcalfe, Bart., and Mr. C. J. H. Richards, who were respectively Joint Magistrates of Delhi and Paneeput previous to the outbreak, have continued in charge of these districts with full revenue and magisterial powers and responsibilities, under the title of Assistants to the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor.

5. Mr. C. T. LeBas, Judge of Delhi, assumed local charge of the Kurnaul pergunnah when the army first assembled there, and has continued to perform the duties of the charge.

6. I take this opportunity of reporting that no intelligence has been obtained of the survival of Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, Officiating Magistrate of Delhi, or of Mr. J. P. MacWhirter, Magistrate of Paneeput, on temporary leave at Delhi at the time of the outbreak. It is to be feared they were both murdered on the 11th of May. The murder of Mr. Simon Fraser, Commissioner, and of Mr. Arthur Galloway, on the same date, is unfortunately beyond a doubt.

7. I beg to recommend that Mr. LeBas and Mr. Saunders be allowed travelling expenses, in addition to the pay of the appointments they held at the time of the outbreak; and that Sir T. J. Metcalfe and Mr. Richards be placed on the usual footing in regard to salary of Joint Magistrates acting as Magistrates and Collectors; and that Mr. W. Clifford be allowed the ordinary tentage allowance while in camp.

8. I have nominated Messrs. LeBas and Saunders to be Commissioners for trial of cases under Acts XVI, XIV, and Sections 1 and 2 of XI of 1857. I recommend their appointment also as Commissioners under Act XVII, and that the same power be conferred on all officers exercising powers of a full Magistrate in the Delhi territory.

I have, &c.
H. H. GREATHED.

Inclosure 18 in No. 9.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Fort, Agra, September* 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant, reporting certain arrangements made by you, in concert with the late Sir H. Barnard, for the administration of the districts of Delhi Division in July last.

In reply, I am directed to convey the sanction of this Government, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, to the following appointments, which are, however, to be regarded as only of a temporary nature:—

Mr. C. B. Saunders to be Principal Assistant to the Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, and to have charge of the Delhi and Paneeput districts, with the exception of the Kurnaul pergunnah.

Mr. Saunders, while so employed, will, as a special case, be permitted to draw tentage allowance at the usual rate, in addition to his salary as Magistrate and Collector.

Mr. W. Clifford to be a Personal Assistant to Mr. Saunders.

Sir T. J. Metcalfe and Mr. C. J. H. Richards to be Assistants to the Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, with full magisterial and revenue powers in the Delhi and Paneeput districts respectively, in subordination to Mr. Saunders.

Messrs. Metcalfe and Richards, while so employed, will receive a deputation allowance of 300 rupees per mensem in addition to their substantive salaries as Joint Magistrates.

It does not appear upon what special grounds you recommend travelling allowance to Mr. LeBas, who appears to have remained stationary at Kurnaul. Your further explanation on this point is therefore awaited.

I have, &c.
C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 19 in No. 9.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, with inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confirm the arrangements sanctioned by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the temporary administration of the districts of the Delhi division.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 20 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, October* 15, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying letter dated the 3rd instant, from the Commissioner of the Saugor division, asking for instructions on the subject of the extended powers as a Chief Commissioner granted to him by paragraph 4 of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India dated the 27th June. The Lieutenant-Governor, I am to remark, is under the impression that a Chief Commissioner is always under the direct orders of the Government of India; he, therefore, thinks it probable that the intention of the Government of India was that the temporary powers of the Chief Commissioner, given to the Commissioners of Saugor and Nerbudda territories, should lapse on the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor to whom that division is subject; to prevent the possibility of any mistake, however, the Lieutenant-Governor refers the case for the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 21 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Jubbulpore, October* 3, 1857.

THE Government of India having invested me with the plenary powers of a Chief Commissioner, as per annexed copy of paragraph 4 of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter dated the 27th June, I shall feel obliged by his Honor informing me what my extended powers as Chief Commissioner may be in all respects.

2. In your letter dated the 5th ultimo, I was directed to forward you all returns usually sent to the Sudder Board of Revenue and to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. These are very numerous, as will be seen from the accompanying list, and, as many are purely matters of detail, it occurs to me that many may be well disposed of in my own office, and thereby much correspondence, and an unnecessary accumulation of records, be saved in your office.

3. I also wish to know if I have any authority as Chief Commissioner over the Judge's office.

4. As Commissioner of Revenue and Police, I can sanction contingent charges in the Judicial Department not exceeding 100 rupees, and in the Revenue Department not exceeding 500 rupees; and I think my powers in this respect may, with advantage to the State, be increased.

5. I will, of course, be cautious in sanctioning extra or contingent charges.

6. It occurs to me that I might exercise many of the powers of a Sudder Board of Revenue, at any rate till a Sudder Board is established in the Central Provinces.

7. In the Military Department I believe a Chief Commissioner exercises considerable power not ordinarily given to a Commissioner of Revenue and Police, and in this matter I solicit orders, also, whether in such cases I should report to you, or direct to the Secretary to Government of India in the Military Department.

8. In the Department of Public Works, I also wish to know if I have any authority, and whether the Chief Engineer's reports should go through my office or not; I think they should.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 22 in No. 9.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, with inclosure, inquiring whether the extended powers given to the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories by the orders issued from the Foreign Department under date the 27th June last, still continues, and to state that the Lieutenant-

Governor has taken a correct view of the question. The powers of the Chief Commissioner, given temporarily to the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, ceased on the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor for the Central Provinces.

I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 23 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, November* 9, 1857.

I AM directed to submit, for the orders of the Governor-General in Council, copies of accompanying correspondence having reference to a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Muir, the Officiating Junior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to guide Civil officers on the re-introduction of revenue administration into disturbed districts.

2. Mr. Sherer, the Collector of Cawnpore, having received a copy of the memorandum from Mr. Muir, raised the question as to whether, or not, it carried authority in the Central Provinces, and was informed by the Commissioner of Allahabad that he considered these instructions to be valuable, and that they should be closely followed up in principle, so far as might be practicable, irrespective of their being authoritative or otherwise.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved generally of the reply given by the Commissioner to Mr. Sherer. But there is one point of much importance on which he differs from Mr. Muir's view; namely, the rule laid down regarding the calling back to their former posts of Native officers who, for one reason or another, have vacated them.

4. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that in this circular too much is conceded to the mere question of the official convenience of having a trained officer in office. The tendency of the instructions is to make this the primary object. The burden of proving disloyalty seems to be thrown too much on the district officer; at least such would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be the practical effect in many cases.

5. Now official convenience, and some increased facility in preserving the integrity of ancient forms and routine, though not unimportant, are still, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, quite secondary considerations at such a time as the present. The political object of discarding every servant of Government, from the highest to the lowest, who, in such a crisis as we have passed through, has not acted a worthy part, is, he thinks, what the Government ought to make its paramount object in re-organising its district establishments. Thus the Lieutenant-Governor would do much more than refuse to re-appoint old officials who have not, to our knowledge, "displayed treasonable or suspicious conduct." Such old officials should not only not be re-appointed, but they should, in all practicable cases, be tried for their lives. But it is certain that a vast number of old officials, who for want of sufficient proof cannot be thus tried, will not the less be notoriously unfit for re-employment under the British Government, inasmuch as, at the least, in a most critical emergency, they did not do their utmost against the enemies of the Government whose salt they had been eating.

6. It was the obvious duty of old tehseeldars, and other Native officers of rank, who "vacated their posts in consequence of the attack of insurgents," as faithful servants of the British Government, to take open part with that Government, by proceeding if possible to the nearest post occupied by British officers, and there placing themselves under the orders of the chief British authority. In cases where this was impossible, it was the obvious duty of such Native officers to communicate with the British authorities, and to do their best in support of the Government they had served. In short, faithful Native officers, where it was possible for them to have done so without imminent risk of their lives, should have acted as the European officers have done. Some faithful Native officers have acted thus; but many more, who could have done so, have not taken this line, but to all outward appearance have passed into the position of passive subjects of the rebel King. Such conduct may be passed over in the case of a mere subject, but, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, it should never be so far passed over in the case of a servant of the British Government, as to permit his re-employment.

7. On a full consideration of the case, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion

that Mr. Muir's rule should be reversed; and that no Native official, high or low, who has disappeared during the crisis, should be reinstated in his vacated office, unless he can show to the complete satisfaction of his European superior, that he exerted himself to the utmost of his power to support his Government, and to protect European life; or that his not appearing openly on the side of the British Government arose from circumstances really beyond his control. If he cannot satisfy his European superior on these points, the fair presumption is so strongly against him that he ought never again, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, to be employed under a Government which he has probably betrayed, and of which, at best, he has proved himself a cold friend.

8. As this is a very important general question, the Lieutenant-Governor refers it for the orders of the Government of India. Meanwhile, he has instructed me to direct the Commissioner of Allahabad to see that, pending further instructions, no subordinates under him are re-appointed in contravention to the principles laid down in the preceding paragraphs. The necessity for the immediate issue of these directions will be apparent on a perusal of the annexed extract from a report of the Collector of Cawnpore, showing the views which he entertained on this subject.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 24 in No. 9.

The Collector of Cawnpore to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

(Extract.) *September* 26, 1857.

SEVERAL of the tehseeldars have come in; it is not proved that any of those who have done so, took an active part in the rebellion. They held on at their tehseelees, and did not attend to Ram Lall's purwannahs. But I consider that, for not taking an active part against the rebellion, for crouching and hiding when our army arrived, they deserve dismissal; therefore I propose to use them in recovering the accounts and records of their offices, and then letting them go to their homes.

Inclosure 25 in No. 9.

The Collector of Cawnpore to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

(Extract.) *October* 24, 1857.

WITH reference to adjoined memorandum, I request to know whether it carries authority in the Central Provinces.

Inclosure 26 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Collector of Cawnpore.

(Extract.) *October* 26, 1857.

AS regards the memorandum by the Officiating Junior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, referred to in the fourth paragraph of your letter, I beg to observe that the instructions therein contained are valuable, and they should be closely followed up in principle so far as it may be practicable to do so, without mooting the question, at present, whether or not they carry authority in the Central Provinces.

Inclosure 27 in No. 9.

Fort, Agra, September 29, 1857.

THE following memorandum by the Officiating Junior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, is published for general information and guidance, with the approval of the Government.

By order, &c.
C. B. THORNHILL,
Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Inclosure 28 in No. 9.

Memorandum for the guidance of District Officers on the re-introduction of Revenue Administration into a disturbed tract.

THE degree and continuance of violence and disorder have been so various, in different districts, that it would be impossible to lay down any, even general, instructions that would be strictly applicable to all.

2. The following principles and suggestions may, however, be useful in guiding the district officer to the most important steps to be at once taken for restoring order, and bringing into action the revenue agency at his disposal.

3.—(1.) The first step to be taken, is to ascertain what agency is available for immediate employment.

The old tehseeldars should ordinarily be called back to their posts, if they vacated them in consequence of the attacks of insurgents, and subsequently displayed no treasonable or suspicious conduct; and they should be maintained in office, wherever they have managed to hold on without compromising their faithfulness to our Government.

4. The same principle is applicable to revenue officials generally, of every grade.

It is of serious importance to the successful re-introduction of our authority, that, as far as practicable, we should have the advantage of the experience of our old officials, who are acquainted with the system, records, and people.

5. Wherever our officers are gone to their homes with unblemished reputation, they should, if practicable, be invited back; a reasonable time being allowed for their return, during which temporary arrangements can be made for their appointments.

6. The defection of so many subordinate officers of the Sudder and Mofussil Revenue Establishments, renders it necessary that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of fit incumbents to supply the numerous vacancies now created. There are few districts in which some landholders of character and influence have not proved themselves loyal, and it is desirable that the selection of new officials should, wherever practicable, be made with their assistance from the families of respectable residents. But such nominees should ordinarily be placed in circles other than those in which their families respectively reside.

7. Having ascertained how far the various posts, both in the Sudder and Mofussil offices, can be thus provided for, the earliest measures should be taken for supplying all vacant tehseeldarships by trustworthy men of experience, and, if possible, of local influence.

8. All other vacancies should then be attended to. The duty in the Revenue Department will be heavy, and will require, at least, the full establishments previously entertained.

9. The post of Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate will require special consideration on wider grounds. The incumbent will be maintained, or the vacancy filled up, according to the best discretion of the district officer, but provisionally, pending confirmation of the Commissioner and the Government.

10. As soon as possible, the tehseeldars should draw up, each for his own jurisdiction, a correct list of lumberdars and putwarees.

11. The canoongoe will give special assistance in this work, and should add a kyfeeut, or remarks, to each list. No appointment will require the exercise of greater discretion than that of the canoongoe. If any change is made in the incumbency, the choice of the canoongoe should be from one of the old canoongoe families of the vicinity. The district officer should aim at securing local knowledge and influence, but without local partizanship and prejudice.

12. The tehseeldar should, at an early date, indicate such of the lumberdars as have gravely compromised themselves by any acts or line of conduct manifestly of a disaffected, traitorous, or marauding character. Proceedings against persons guilty of overt acts of this nature, will, of course, be held in the Judicial Department; but it will be a further and independent question in the Revenue Department, how far lumberdars or putwarees may have disqualified themselves by such behaviour (though possibly not involving a criminal prosecution). for continuing to hold their important and influential posts.

13. The previously existing settlement and status of property will, of course, be upheld, excepting where disaffection is proved, in which event proceedings will be held in the Judicial Department for the confiscation of the proprietary (and, if

necessary, of the cultivating) title, and for its transfer, where expedient, to well-affected subjects, who have actively exerted themselves in favour of Government. The latter proceedings will be in the Revenue Department, and will be subject to confirmation of Government.

14.—(2.) The next duty of the district officer, after he has seen to the appointment of proper officials, will be to review the state of his records.

15. The earliest accurate report regarding the Sudder records should be drawn up by the serishtadar and record-keeper.

16. Wherever the Sudder records are more or less destroyed, it may be possible to reproduce the most important documents from the tehseelee offices. The following may be mentioned as to be first thought of; the malgoozaree and pergunnah registers, the last towzees, Abkaree settlement, and towzees; register of putwarees; latest treasury and stamp accounts; statements of remissions for appropriated lands, &c.; putwaree and chowkeedaree payments; registers of deposits; register of rent-free tenures; register of pensions.

17. Afterwards, as leisure and opportunity are found, the settlement record, with copies of all the prescribed statements, and of the perwannahs and urzees for the last year, may be drawn up for the Sudder office.

18. When the records of a tehseeldaree have been more or less destroyed, it will first be seen whether the deficiencies can be supplied from the Sudder office. If this source be not available, then the tehseeldar should, at the earliest possible date, summon the lumberdars and putwarees, village by village, and from their statements, and the canoongoe's evidence (and records, if any be forthcoming), re-compile the malgoozaree register, and the other most necessary documents.

19. In the absence of the last towzee, it will be one of the most urgent matters to prepare for each village a juma wasibakee tehseelee, or account of demands, payments, and balances, to the close of 1254 Fussly, or 30th September, 1857, and, wherever the village is one held in severalty, a khuteonee, or detail by puttees, should be drawn up of the state of the demands, payments, and balances, for each puttee.

The putwaree's evidence should be taken on oath for this purpose.

This will afford the materials for a new towzee. But the process, where our records of payments and balances have been entirely destroyed, will be difficult and delicate. It is of essential importance that it should be promptly and decidedly carried out.

20. Where hostile zemindars, and old proprietors out of possession, have not destroyed or plundered the putwaree's duftur, the materials for the above operation will generally be found among his records. In many districts the entire settlement record will also, in process of time, be recoverable from the putwaree's papers.

21. The assertion that the putwaree's duftur has been destroyed should not be too easily admitted. But where it turns out to be really true, then the details of demand, collections, and balances must be drawn up on the best evidence available.

22. If the English records are saved, they will help in giving the revenue demand by villages, and, perhaps, also by puttees. They will also show the Akbaree and Sewaee demands, though they will only show current balances in the abstract, and that not up to the latest date.

An immediate report should be made as to the available English records, in order that the Statistical Statements IV and V of Settlement, and copies of any other necessary records, may be supplied from Agra.

23.—(3.) Collection of the revenue.

In all the disturbed districts, the collection of the balances should be the subject of prompt and earnest attention. Farms and transfers, and sales of an ordinary nature, should be strictly avoided. But where wilful and defiant default is persevered in, transfers in perpetuity to persons connected with the village, or who may have shown good service to Government, may be admitted. Leniency will be shown where loss, desertion of cultivators, burning of property, plunder of cattle, &c., have occurred, plainly through no fault of the party in balance.

24. Ordinarily, the joint responsibility may be enforced with respect to all villages of which the proprietors inhabit the same hamlet or town. But where any measure of harshness is pursued against one proprietor only, or one set of proprietors, care will be taken to fix with exactness the separate responsibility for the balance due by him or them.

25. There will be abundant claims for remission on account of loss by plunder, or other injury, desertion of ryots, or collections enforced by the enemy or marauders.

The disposal of these will require the utmost care. Where good and faithful men have, clearly from pressure of an irresistible force, been obliged to pay their balances to another power, they will have a fair claim for consideration. But the facts must be fully proved. Losses by plunder, &c., will also be for consideration, though in a smaller degree.

26. No claim of this kind will at all be admitted where there has been open disaffection on the part of the defaulter, or indulgence by him in marauding and plundering expeditions.

27. In all cases in which any present or prospective diminution of demand may be admitted on the above accounts, the Government will expect a detailed and intelligent statement of reasons for the measure. But the district officer will act at once on his own discretion.

28. A careful statement will be drawn up, as early as convenient, of the behaviour, during the late disturbances, of all maafedars of holdings above ten beegahs; and of all persons receiving pensions, either political or eleemosynary.

Fort, Agra, July 31, 1857.

W. MUIR,
Officiating Junior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

Inclosure 29 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 27, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward the accompanying extract, paragraphs 4 to 7, of a letter from the Secretary to the Government, Central Provinces, dated the 9th instant, relative to paragraphs 3 to 9 of a Memorandum by Mr. Muir, Officiating Junior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, for the guidance of district officers on the re-introduction of revenue administration into disturbed districts.

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely agrees in the principle laid down in the above-mentioned extract from Colonel Strachey's letter, in respect to the re-employment of native officials, and directs that it may be acted upon throughout the North-Western Provinces, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 30 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 27, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, and to state that the principle therein laid down in respect to the re-employment of native officers in districts lately disturbed, meets with the entire approval of the Governor-General in Council, and that instructions have been issued to the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, directing that it may be acted upon in all districts under his control.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 31 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, October* 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that Mr. F. M. Bird, Joint Magistrate of Azimghur, has written to me demi-officially for permission to raise fifty sowars, on twenty rupees a month, with the usual complement of native officers, for service in Goruckpore, where the whole of the Magistrate and Collector's sowars have gone

over to the *soi-disant* Nazim. Sowars will be very useful to our retaking force, and will be indispensable afterwards when the huge district is re-occupied. Mr. Bird expects to be able to get some staunch men from the Bettiah and Hutwah Rajahs in Sarun, and I would, therefore, beg to sanction his raising fifty good sowars as soon as he can.

I have, &c.
H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 32 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Benares, November* 4, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th ultimo, and in reply to convey the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to fifty sowars being raised by Mr. Bird for service in Goruckpore, at a cost of twenty rupees each per month, for a period not exceeding six months. These men will replace the old police sowars, who are understood to have deserted.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 33 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 18, 1857.

IN reply to your communication dated the 4th instant, I have the honor to convey the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to the authority given by the Lieutenant-Governor to fifty sowars being raised by Mr. F. M. Bird, Joint Magistrate of Azimghur, for service in Goruckpore, at a cost of twenty rupees each per mensem, for a period not exceeding six months. These men will replace the old police sowars, who are understood to have deserted.

I have, &c.
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 34 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Allahabad, October* 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the circumstances attending the outbreak of the rebellion at Humeerpore, as collated from the most authentic and trustworthy information in my possession.

2. On hearing of the events which occurred in May last at Meerut and Delhi, Mr. Loyd, the late Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore, took active, energetic, and judicious measures to maintain order in his district. He entertained a numerous additional police, carefully guarded the ghauts, and impounded the boats on the Jumna; gave strict orders for the apprehension of fugitive rebel sepoys, and got assistance in men and guns from the neighbouring Bundelcund Chiefs to the extent noted in the margin.* Mr. Loyd's fear and suspicion were chiefly aroused by the behaviour of the sepoys of the treasure guard, consisting of a subadar's party of the 56th Native Infantry.

3. Up to the 5th of June last, I was in confidential daily correspondence with Mr. Loyd, and he always expressed reliance on his Boondeela auxiliaries, hope of his ability to overcome the sepoys and all disaffected men, and a fixed determination to die at his post rather than abandon it. On the 6th June the outbreak here took place, and I got no more letters from Mr. Loyd, besides losing all those which he had written to me; the remainder of this narrative is founded, therefore, on the best information I have been able to obtain from natives.

4. After the mutiny of the sepoys here and at Cawnpore, the district of Humeerpore became much agitated, but in the station there was a delusive calm, and a semblance of order up to the 13th of June. On the 14th idem, about 10 A.M., two

* Rajah of Chirkaree, 200 men, 1 gun; Nawab of Baonee, 50 men, 1 gun; Jagheerdar of Behre, 80 men.

gentlemen came from the southward and sought refuge in Mr. Loyd's house; one of these was Lieutenant Browne, 56th Native Infantry, the other I have failed to trace. At 3 P.M. of that day the sepoys broke out: they were immediately joined by the treacherous Boondeela auxiliaries, and the work of murder, plunder, and arson commenced.

5. When Mr. Loyd heard (or probably saw) that the sepoys and the Boondeelas had fraternized, plundered the treasury, and broken open the jail, he, together with Mr. Donald Grant, Civil Service, and the two stranger gentlemen above alluded to, got into a boat that was moored under Mr. Loyd's house, and crossed the Jumna. They effected the passage of the river in safety, though under a heavy fire of musketry and matchlocks. The sepoys were enraged at the escape of this party, and sent men in pursuit to the other side of the river; the poor fugitives, however, hid themselves in the ravines and jungle, and the sepoys returned, after dark, empty handed.

6. The other Christian residents at Humeerpore were unable to make their escape. Mr. Murray, a landed proprietor in the district, Mr. Crawford, head clerk of the Collector's office, and Mr. Bunter, a clerk in the Magistrate's office, with his wife and some female relatives, had taken refuge in a large house called Mr. Ainslie's: they were seized and murdered on the 14th June, with the exception of Mr. Bunter, his wife, and one female relative, who were spared for the time.

7. I cannot discover why, or how, or when, Messrs. Loyd and Grant recrossed the Jumna, and came back to the close vicinity of Humeerpore; certain it seems, however, that they did return, and on the 19th of June were discovered hiding under a bridge in Mouzah Rumeyree by a goat-herd, who betrayed them. They were seized by the brutal sepoys, and ruthlessly murdered; Mr. Bunter, his wife, and female relative, and a native Christian, with his wife and two children, shared the same fate at the same time.

8. On the 20th June a troop of Cavalry and a company of Infantry came from Cawnpore to assist their brother rebels in removing the treasure from Humeerpore. They finally retired from Humeerpore on the 21st of June, and on the same day the Boondeela traitors went to their respective homes.

9. During their occupation of the town the sepoys plundered the wealthy men of the place, and committed all sorts of excesses; on their departure the villagers in the neighbourhood completed the work of pillage and destruction of property. The zemindars of Mouzah Rumeyree were most prominent and active in crime. The usual jacquerie commenced throughout the district, and the inevitable war between ex-zemindar and auction purchaser.

10. On the 29th June the Nena's Ukbar Nuvees arrived and established some sort of order. On the 1st of July, Deputy Collector Wahidoozuman issued perwannahs to the tehseeldars and thannahdars of the district, ordering them to remain at their posts, and act in obedience to the Nena; these perwannahs are signed by Wahidoozuman, and countersigned by Gunga Sahaie, Sherishtadar of the Collector's office.

11. After General Havelock's re-occupation of Cawnpore on the 17th July last, the Nena's authority seems to have been extinguished, and anarchy again prevailed in the Humeerpore district. The Chirkaree Rajah was formally entrusted with the management of the district by Mr. Carne, as reported in my letter to Government dated 31st August, but he has proved quite incompetent to control the people or the neighbouring Chiefs, and the wretched country is torn to pieces by internal feuds, and by aggression from without.

12. I am unable to form any opinion as yet regarding the conduct of the superior native officials in general, with the exception, however, of Deputy Collector Wahidoozuman, for whose apprehension a reward of 1,000 rupees has, with justice, been proclaimed, as he is a rebel; and of Lalla Bankey Lall, tehseeldar of Pergunnah Humeerpore, who escaped from the district when the Nena's rule commenced; he has come to Allahabad, and is a loyal man.

13. For nine days after the outbreak in the contiguous district of Cawnpore, Messrs. Loyd and Grant asserted British authority in Humeerpore: they remained firm at their posts amidst appalling danger, and sought safety in flight only when it became evident that the treachery of the Boondeelas had rendered assistance impossible. They have done their duty honorably and well. May their murders not pass unavenged!

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 35 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Sir, *Benares, November* 4, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd October, giving an account of the outbreak and progress of the rebellion at Humeerpore, and, in reply, to express his complete concurrence in the feelings with which you regard the conduct of the two gentlemen whose untimely loss is so much to be deplored.

2. If you can propose an appropriate reward for Lalla Bankey Lall, who acted like a faithful public servant by separating himself openly from the rebel party, it will be a matter of satisfaction to the Lieutenant-Governor, who joins with you in hoping that the time is not very distant when those traitorous murderers, and all who have aided or supported them, will suffer the punishment their crimes deserve.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 36 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, September* 7, 1857.

I AM directed to submit the accompanying copies of correspondence relating to Goruckpore, in continuation of my letter dated the 20th ultimo.

2. In doing this, I am to draw attention to the list of correspondence taken in the palkee of Mahomed Hossein, the self-styled chuckledar of Goruckpore, given in Mr. Wynyard's letter dated the 29th August, as throwing some light on the state of things at Lucknow.

3. I again have to request that you will be good enough to furnish copies of this correspondence to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, as my office is at present unable to do it.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 37 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, August* 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for your information, copy of a letter of the 11th instant, just received from the Supreme Government.

2. The Goorkhas will never dare to divide their force, or attempt to hold both Goruckpore and Azimghur. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that they will concentrate at Azimghur, as permitted in paragraph 7. I have, therefore, directed Mr. Bird to abandon Goruckpore, and join the other officials with the Goorkha force immediately.

3. I beg to be favored with the orders of Government as to the management of Azimghur, and also of Jounpore. The latter district is in a dreadful state of anarchy. The authorities in the city have been entirely beaten, with the loss of a gun and several men killed; a tehseeldar has been carried off prisoner, after the destruction of all the police who dare to fight; and the insurgents have everything their own way. I am powerless to aid, as I have not a single soldier whom I could send. Unless Government can send troops, it is out of the question to send officials; and yet Jounpore is our very important outpost towards Oude, and, in case of any accident to Lucknow, is the road by which rebels would probably come.

4. Mr. Wynyard is an excellent officer, and it may be expedient to give him chief charge of Azimghur; Messrs. Astell, Bird, Paterson, Horne, Venables, and Legge acting under him, unless Mr. Paterson take his leave to Calcutta.

5. Mr. Simson is very usefully employed in taking care of Chunar, and storing up provisions for that fortress and our new fort at Raj Ghaut. I would not recommend his removal, as there are already more officers than are necessary at Azimghur. He might be usefully transferred to the Mirzapore district, with Mr. Fane, Magis-

trate of Jounpore, who, since the mutiny, has also done duty as Joint Magistrate of Mirzapore, whose weak staff was rendered quite unequal to its work by the murder of Mr. W. Moore. The Superintendency of the Rajah of Benares' domains, and the management of the mortgaged and Court of Wards' property of Kuntil and Agoree Burhur, with Singrowlee Towfeer, give a great deal of work to the Mirzapore officials.

6. I shall not warn Messrs. Astell, Horne, Simson, Venables, and Legge, to repair to Azimghur, until Mr. Wynyard reports his arrival there, and I hear from you as to the disposition you would wish to make of the dispossessed officers.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 38 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir,

Benares, September 2, 1857.

IN continuation of the correspondence relative to the abandonment of Goruckpore, I have the honor to submit a list of letters found in the palkee of Mahomed Hussun, the so-called chuckledar of Goruckpore, transmitted by Mr. Wynyard, with the view of giving some idea of the state of rebellion in which the Goruckpore district was when the officers left it.

2. It seems clear that a small portion of the Goorkhas, though taken by surprise, easily defeated the chuckledar's force; and that had they properly followed up their advantage, the whole rebel force must have been destroyed, and the rebellion quashed at once. The Goorkhas appear to have been mismanaged. Ten times their number, if kept like mere stocks in the station, would have been useless to keep the district in order; whilst one-half of their number, if actively moved about, to beat down sharp every insurgent who dared to raise his head, would have annihilated the *pseudo* chuckledar, and have deterred the Mussulman and other traitors from showing their teeth. It has only been by moving out to put down insurgents and mutineers, that the small parties of Europeans in Ghazeepore, Benares, and Mirzapore, have not merely held the ground they stood on, which is all the Goorkhas have been allowed to do, but have held the whole districts within a long radius in subjection. The largest army, if motionless, would not prevent confusion in a district.

3. It was a mistake leaving the cannon for the insurgents.

4. If the letter from Mahomed Summee, tehseeldar of Bansee, be proved, he should be hanged, as an example.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 39 in No. 9.

The Officiating Judge of Goruckpore to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir,

Azimghur, August 29, 1857.

TO give you some idea of the state of rebellion in which the Goruckpore district was when we left it, I have the honor to send you some abstracts of letters which were found in the palanquin of Mahomed Hussun, the so-called chuckledar of Goruckpore:—

No. 1.—From Sewgoolam Sing to Mahomed Hussun, to say that he had fired on the sowars, and that he, the Pandeypore Baboos, and the Cheeloopar Rajah, had combined for an attack upon the treasure.

No. 2, dated 14th August.—From Bullee Sing to Mahomed Hussun, advising him to come without delay, as the treasure would be taken away, and informing him that he had enlisted a great many men.

No. 3, dated 12th August.—From Bullee Sing to Mahomed Hussun, informing him that Gungadutt and others, of Degropore, had released the fattadar, whom Bullee Sing had laid hold of.

No. 5.—From Gobind Bullee Sing, the Chief Baboo of Pauleypore, to Bullee Sing, mentioning that he did not fire on us, as he did not hear from Bullee Sing, and advising that the enemy be engaged between Gugha and Burhulgunge.

No. 6.—From Mahomed Hussun to the zemindar of Bhawapar, ordering him to stop the treasure.

No. 7.—From Abass Ali to Mahomed Hussun, mentioning that he and the Rajah of Nuggur's Karinda would provide russud.

No. 8, dated 17th August.—From Rajah Ooditnarain Sing, of Suttasee, to Mahomed Hussun, styling him nazim, and stating that he was willing to obey his orders, and his mookhteear would wait on Mahomed Hussun.

No 9.—From Gleessun Sahee or Keeson Sahai, dated 12th August.—The Wasil Bakee Nuvees of Pergunnah Andra, requesting to be continued in his appointment.

No. 10.—From Mahomed Newaz to Mahomed Hussun, informing him that the Europeans, with 2,000 Nepalese, had left Goruckpore, and that they had taken the treasure with them, leaving two lacs with the Rajah of Gopalpore.

No. 13.—From Mahomed Hossein Bux to his brother, Mahomed Summee, tehseeldar of Bansee, directing him to make over the treasure to Mahomed Hussun, who had been appointed nazim.

No. 14.—From Mahomed Summee, tehseeldar of Bansee, to Mahomed Hussun, informing him that he had answered the letters sent by a hurkara.

No. 16.—From the Commander of the insurgents to Mirza Futteh Ali and Ali Hussun, informing them that, on his arrival at Raj Ghaut, he having been informed that the Nepalese force, with the treasure, were at Bhawapar, he followed them with the purpose of attacking them; but, on his arrival there, he found that the infidels had marched to Baleepar, at which place he did not make an attack, as his men were tired, but that on the next day he intended attacking them.

No. 17.—From Soowth Sing, zemindar of Sewpoora, Pergunnah Amora, to Mahomed Hussun, styling him nazim, and informing him that he had turned out the thannahdar of Amorah.

No. 18.—From Daheedeen to Mahomed Hussun, stating that the writer's ancestors were Canoongoes of Pergunnah Hussunpore, Mughur, but the district having, unfortunately, come into the possession of the English, the petitioner lost his property, as that nation protects the mean at the expense of the respectable. The petitioner wishes to get back his property, as a well-wisher of the new Government.

No. 19.—From Rajah Keesshon Keeshore Chund to Mahomed Hussun, stating that he would obey Mahomed Hussun's orders.

No. 20.—To Mr. Bird, informing him that the Goruckpore district had become a portion of the King's territory, and requesting him to leave it. This letter is neither signed nor sealed.

No. 21.—From the Rajah of Nuggur, mentioning that he would attend when ordered to do so.

22.—From Hossein Ali to Mahomed Hussun, informing him that he had enlisted twenty men at Bukra.

23.—From Mahomed Hussun's brother to Mahomed Hussun, mentioning that he would punish Maun Sing, and that Rajah Jylall Sing had given in a durkhast in his brother's name for Zillah Azimghur.

No. 24.—From Rance Deegumber Cooer to Mahomed Hussun, stating that her son was a minor under the Court of Wards, but she was willing to obey his orders.

No. 28.—From Rajah Rughoober Sing to Mahomed Hussun, desiring Mahomed Hussun to assist him with his troops.

No. 29.—From Bakur Hossein to Mahomed Hussun, advising him to postpone coming to Goruckpore, as he had not only to deal with the English, but with 5,000 Nepal troops, who had taken away the treasure from the sepoys and sowars. Bakur Hossein advises Mahomed Hussun to enter Goruckpore after the defeat of the English army marching on Lucknow, and for the present to occupy Jaunpore and Azimghur, which have been emaciated by the infidels.

No. 30.—From Fyz Ali *alias* Shakh Bheekha to Mahomed Hussun, stating that he had spoken to the officers of the sowars and sepoys, and they had promised to join on his crossing the river, but that they would not give away ever their agreement, and that 3,000 Goorkhas had arrived, and out of these 600 had died, and every day some of them were going to hell, and there were four guns in the fort, and the houses of the Europeans were guarded by the Goorkhas.

No. 31.—From Fyz Ali to Mahomed Hussun, informing him of the disarming of the sepoys and sowars, but that eleven nizamut sowars had promised to join Mahomed Hussun, that the Goorkhas had possession of the treasure, and had

refused to cross the river, or to be detached, and that the Goorkha force was famous for night attacks.

No. 32.—From Mahomed Neemaz to Mahomed Hussun, mentioning that he was anxious for his arrival, and could provide boats at the ghaut, and that the Bansee Rajah was at Bukra, and would be on the next day at Goruckpore.

No. 34.—From Dowlut Ali to Mahomed Hussun, informing him that he would get the Nizamut of Sooltanpore, in which Azimghur and Goruckpore would be included.

No. 35.—From Shere Ali to Mahomed Hussun, stating that there was some hitch about his getting Azimghur, as Rajah Jylall Sing considered himself entitled to it, as he had turned out the English.

No. 36.—From Mehdee Hossein to Mahomed Hussun, informing him that half the besiegers of Balleeguard were wounded and killed, and the others were disheartened, and that he should postpone doing anything till Lucknow had fallen, and that there had been an action at Oonow.

No. 37, dated the 6th August.—From Abass Ali to Mahomed Hussun, stating that the Nuggur Rajah had promised to assist, with 2,000 men, and that he would get the Bustee and Gopalpore Rajah on his side, but that the Rajah of Nuggur expected to have a written instrument confirming him in his raj. On a separate paper it is written that Mr. Cook has left a lac of rupees with his karindah, and there is one lac in the Khuleelabad tehseel: the Rajah wishes to know how much he will get as his share.

No. 38, dated the 16th August.—From Reeasut Ali to Mahomed Hussun, stating that Balleeguard had not fallen, and that the commanders of the besiegers had become favorable to the besieged, and that he advised Mahomed Hussun not to go to Goruckpore; but, on the contrary, he should address a letter to the Commissioner of Gonda, inquiring of his welfare; and that he ought also to write a letter to Hossein, who is with the Commissioner, and Mahomed Neemaz will attend on Mahomed Hussun, who may, if he likes, send him to Captaingunge, and that numbers of sepoys are running away from Lucknow, Delhi, and Gwalior.

No. 41.—From Bakur Hossein to Mahomed Hussun, informing him that the English had beaten the rebels, between Cawnpore and Lucknow, and that he had heard that the Segowlee sowars had killed the Europeans at Goruckpore.

No. 43.—From Birgis Kuder, the self-styled King of Oude, to Mahomed Hussun, authorizing him to bring the treasure away from Goruckpore.

No. 45.—From Preetheepal Sing to Mahomed Hussun, mentioning that he had a fight with the Sahibs who had left Azimghur, and that now he was opposed by Meer Moozaffer.

No. 46.—From Bullee Sing, stating that Lol Preetheepal Sing would attend, and that Mr. Cook's boat had been plundered by the Pepra Baboos, and the Baboos would join.

No. 49.—From Jaffer Ali to Mahomed Hussun, stating that he had raised 1,000 men, and inquiring whether he was to accompany Mahomed Hussun to Azimghur, or if he was to wait for Meer Dost Ali's arrival at Durreeabad and accompany him.

Several of the writers, and the parties mentioned in this correspondence, are known to me; I am making inquiries who are the other people.

I hear that Bullee Sing has died of a wound he received on the 19th, and that during his absence all his family, including his wife and children, have been murdered by some Sowjbunsee Rajpoots on account of some old feud.

A person, said to be Mahomed Hussun, is in possession of Goruckpore, with 400 men, and one gun, the one we left there; I hear that Mr. Bird went to Pundrowna, and from there on to Moteeharee, to get Goorkha troops, of which the insurgents are in a great fright.

Moosruff Khan, a released prisoner, the Agent of the Rajah of Suttasee, is one of the chief of the rebels.

I have, &c.

W. WYNYARD.

Inclosure 40 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, August 24, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant.

2. His Honor will have learnt from my letter of the 21st instant, that the Governor-General in Council authorised Mr. Wingfield, by orders of the 11th instant, to retire upon Azimghur, with all the Civil and Military officers of Goruckpore, and the Goorkhas, should it be found impossible to divide the Goorkha force into two portions, one of which should remain at Goruckpore, while the other and stronger division should move on to Azimghur.

3. The Goorkha Commander positively refused to split his force unless a company of Europeans, and two guns, were sent to reinforce the Azimghur detachment. As this could not be done, the force could not be divided, and the officials were authorized, under the letter of the Governor-General's instructions, in abandoning Goruckpore, and falling back on Azimghur.

4. I have already stated how strongly I disapproved of the abandonment of Goruckpore, at the time it was made, when there was no hope of the sacrifice of the district bringing any proportional benefit to General Havelock and Lucknow, as would have been the case had the healthy portion of the Goorkhas been rapidly pushed forward to Allahabad, as urged in my letters to Mr. Wynyard, and my address to the Supreme Government of the 5th instant. Messrs. Wynyard and Paterson have committed, in my opinion, an error of judgment; but, as they are borne out so far by the instructions of Government, I trust his Honor may be pleased to modify the fifth paragraph of the letter under acknowledgment. Mr. Paterson has already left for Calcutta, in anticipation of leave on sick certificate, which is separately transmitted. Mr. Wynyard is at his post, and though I have considered myself bound in duty, both to him and to Government, to transmit copy of your letter to him, I have requested him to stand fast, and administer the civil duties of Azimghur and the Goorkha camp, until I receive the orders of Government upon this letter, and my address of the 21st instant.

5. I regret that I should have incurred the censure of his Honor for having, on the 5th instant, urged the pushing forward, sharp, of the whole healthy Goorkha force, even at the sacrifice of Goruckpore. Lucknow was known to be in great danger; Havelock's army was obliged to retreat; and I judged that a speedy reinforcement of 2 500 good troops was worth the sacrifice of a district. I reported, at the time, to the Supreme Government, who made no objection, but simply transmitted, for my information, copy of the orders in the Political Department of the 11th instant. I acted on the principle carried out by Government, with reference to the Europeans, of sacrificing districts as a minor consideration, when compared with the necessity for sending every available man to the main scene of action. It was on this principle that Azimghur and Jounpore were relinquished, when 100 Europeans to each would have retained them. I therefore acted on the analogy of the Government proceedings.

6. Besides, it was by no means clear what really were the orders of Government, there have been so many contradictory orders regarding these Goorkhas. At one time they were to march straight to Lucknow viâ Fyzabad, without turning to the right hand or to the left; then they were to be split into small detachments at Goruckpore, Azimghur, and Jounpore, with two regiments to join the Europeans at Allahabad; then they were to garrison only Goruckpore and Azimghur; now they are to be massed on Azimghur alone. In the absence of any definite policy regarding these Goorkhas, I considered I was only carrying out the general principle of the Government, in urging their being hurried forward to the relief of Havelock and Lucknow, without regard to minor considerations. At the same time I suggested to Mr. Wynyard, "I cannot direct you, or any other official, to remain in charge of a district thus denuded of troops. But perhaps there may be found some officer with the spirit of a Venables, who will volunteer to keep charge of the station, and of as much as possible of the district, with the faithful Irregular Cavalry, and the 200 Goorkha Irregulars from Palpa, strengthened by as many more as can be obtained from Nepal, and such Irregular force as can be raised with the assistance of the faithful Rajahs and Talookdars. If any officer feels that he can keep the district together in this way, he will be effecting a very important object." I also proposed a general hospital for the Goorkhas should be established

at Azimghur, in the entrenchment; the troops left to defend which, would have been sufficient to enable Mr. Venables to return to the station.

7. Now, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor is on the spot, I shall be careful to observe myself, and to enjoin upon all my subordinates, the rules of implicit obedience to the latest order of Government.

I have, &c.
H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 41 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, August* 27, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 24th instant, I beg to annex copy of one this day received from the Officiating Judge of Goruckpore *en route* to Azimghur, with the Goorkha force.

2. The arrangement of the different officers in the different districts, will probably best be arranged in verbal conference with his Honor, on his arrival at Benares. I therefore defer writing more till then.

I have, &c.
H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 42 in No. 9.

The Officiating Judge of Goruckpore to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Camp, Lat Ghaut, Azimghur District, August* 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter dated the 21st instant, with inclosures. I have already informed you that the Goorkha force is marching in one mass to Azimghur, which place we shall reach on the 26th.

I have sent your letters to Mr. Bird; but as I have heard that the insurgents who attacked us, and were repulsed at Gugha, have taken possession of Goruckpore, and that Mr. Bird has fled towards Mudbunnee, on the Segowlee road, I fear there is little chance of their reaching him.

3. I hear the Pulwars, in number variously estimated at from 4,000 to 7,000 men, are at Azimghur. They have, I hear, one small gun, but I do not believe they will measure their strength with the Goorkhas.

4. Mr. Paterson availed himself of his leave on the 22nd of August, which I presume he has reported to you. Mr. Astell is my senior in the service, and if he returns to Azimghur, he would, I presume, be the chief Civil authority.

I have, &c.
W. WYNYARD.

Inclosure 43 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Camp, Benares, September* 1, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 20th instant, I am directed to reply to your communications of the 21st, 24th, and 27th ultimo, having reference to the abandonment of Goruckpore.

2. It was not to be gathered from your letter of the 17th instant, in which the abandonment of Goruckpore was first reported to his Honor, nor from any of the papers therewith inclosed, that the whole question had already been referred to the Supreme Government, by Mr. Wingfield and the Civil officers of the Goruckpore district; you do not appear yourself to have been made aware of this circumstance. Had the Lieutenant-Governor been aware of it, he would have abstained from taking up the subject at all, until the orders of the Government of India should have been received. But as the Lieutenant-Governor has questioned the conduct of the district officers, it is fair that a full opportunity of explanation should be afforded them.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has, since the date of his orders on this subject, had an opportunity of seeing what are supposed to have been the reports which

accompanied the reference made to the Government of India from Goruckpore; these papers have not affected his opinion on the subject.

4. The Goorkhas having finally left Goruckpore, and the whole force having gone to Azimghur, your instructions to Mr. Bird to withdraw from Goruckpore were very proper, and are confirmed. By the Lieutenant-Governor's directions, I addressed a communication to Mr. Bird to the same effect, from Ghazeepore, on the 25th ultimo.

5. As regards Messrs. Wynyard and Paterson, I am to remark that there was no disposition on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor to prejudge them. It was assumed that, these gentlemen having thrown up their functions, their appointments had, *ipso facto*, lapsed, and that they had become out of employ. In the case of Mr. Wynyard, it would now appear that this is not exactly the case, as this gentleman was only officiating as Judge of Goruckpore. Mr. Wynyard therefore reverts to the position he would have held, whatever that may be, if he had simply vacated the Judgeship of Goruckpore. As his services are considered by you to be likely to be useful in the Azimghur district, till the return of the regular officers from Ghazeepore, your orders directing him to take Civil charge *ad interim* are approved and confirmed.

6. I am to add, that the Lieutenant-Governor had observed, with much approval, the manner in which the Goruckpore district had been held previous to the arrival of the Goorkha force, and that any explanations that it may be in the power of Mr. Wynyard to offer, that may serve to place the abandonment of the district, after more or less of that fine body of men had become available for its protection, in a less objectionable light than that in which it now to him appears to stand, would be received with much satisfaction.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 44 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Baraich.

Sir, *Camp, Benares, September* 1, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter dated the 20th ultimo, regarding the march of the Goorkha troops from the Goruckpore district, I am directed to inform you that the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor were issued in ignorance of your having referred the question of the abandonment of the district for the decision of the Supreme Government, which circumstance was not alluded to in the report of the march of the Goorkhas from Goruckpore received by his Honor.

2. The orders of the Government of India, directing the division of the Goorkha force between Azimghur and Jounpore, if the consent of the commanding officer could be obtained, and the determination that has since been come to, to occupy Jounpore with four regiments, have been duly communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. I am now directed to inform you that orders have been issued to the Commissioner of the Benares division to reserve 50,000 rupees of the treasure brought from Goruckpore, viz., 25,000 rupees for Azimghur, and 25,000 rupees for Jounpore, for present use, and to be prepared to send the rest into Benares when an opportunity offers.

4. This opportunity may, probably, be got now. Four guns, now at this station, have been placed at the disposal of the officer commanding the Goorkha force, viz., two 9-pounders, and two 12-pounder howitzers. The Colonel of the Goorkha force must be requested to send an escort to take out these guns, as no troops are available for this duty at Benares, and he will, probably, not object to the treasure being sent in under the escort of the men he detaches to Benares for this duty.

5. Instructions will be given to have the equipments and draft of the four guns got ready as speedily as possible, with a proper supply of ammunition. It is understood that one of the regiments of the Goorkha force understands the management of artillery. It will be desirable that a portion, at least, of this corps should be sent to receive charge of the guns, as it has not been found possible to spare any European artillerymen at present to detach for service with the Goorkha force.

6. It may be expedient to inquire whether the Goorkha artillerymen are acquainted with the use of shells. If they are not, it will hardly be desirable to

send many of those projectiles, as they require very careful management. I shall be glad to receive information on this point.

7. The Commandant of the Goorkhas will, of course, determine, in consultation with yourself and the military officers associated with you, the strength of the detachment that should be sent to Benares on this duty. Considering the importance of husbanding all resources as much as possible, it will, of course, be desirable that no larger force should be sent than is thought absolutely necessary, and, probably, one regiment, or 500 men, would be found sufficient. The demands for carriage and supplies for the use of our own troops are so urgent that no unnecessary movements should be made on any account.

8. In connection with this subject, I am to remind you that, in the absence of the Government officials from the Jounpore district, there will be no means of securing the provision of supplies for the Goorkhas on their march from Azimghur to Jounpore, or from the latter place to Benares. It will, therefore, be desirable that arrangements should be made, in concert with Mr. Wynyard, before the force leaves Azimghur, to obviate any difficulties that might arise on this score. If it were necessary, the delay of a few days in the re-occupation of Jounpore would not be a matter of moment.

9. You will also be careful to warn the Commissioner of Benares before any force leaves Jounpore *en route* to Benares.

10. The opportunity of the march of the Goorkhas to Benares should be taken, to send in, under their escort, all European women and children, &c., who have accompanied you from Goruckpore.

11. I am to add, that the ammunition provided for the Goorkhas is now at this station, and will be ready to be taken back with the guns.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 45 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 25, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th of September, and its inclosures, relative to the abandonment of the district of Goruckpore by the Civil officers.

2. The proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor, as reported in these papers, are approved, and it only remains for his Lordship in Council to notice the letter addressed to you on the 24th of August by Mr. Tucker, the Commissioner of Benares, which, both in tone and substance, is open to much objection.

3. Mr. Tucker states, that the "Goorkha Commander positively refused to split his force unless a company of Europeans and two guns were sent to reinforce the Azimghur detachment." From the papers in the possession of the Government it does not appear that the Goorkha Commander ever positively refused to divide his force, or even, in objecting to it, insisted upon the condition mentioned by Mr. Tucker. Both Mr. Wingfield and Captain Wroughton thought it would not be "fair to the Nepalese troops to detach two regiments unsupported by guns, Cavalry, or Europeans, to Azimghur, as that district lies so exposed to incursions from Oude, whence numberless guns, many of heavy calibre, can be brought against them;" but no such condition was urged by the Goorkha Commander, and the abandonment of the district cannot, therefore, be justified on this ground, even supposing that the conditional instructions of the Government of India dated the 11th of August had been received before the abandonment took place, which is not the case.

4. Mr. Tucker adverts to the several orders of the Government of India in regard to the disposal of the Goorkhas, as if they had been dictated without purpose and by no sufficient reasons, and he omits all allusion to the intermediate change of circumstances in Oude. He truly states, that in the first instance the Goorkhas were directed to march to Lucknow, viâ Fyzabad, and that afterwards they were directed to guard the Oude frontier, first in an extended line from

Goruckpore to Allahabad; then in more concentrated force at Goruckpore and Azimghur; and lastly, if Goruckpore should be abandoned, at Azimghur alone. But how these orders, the object of which is apparent, and the last of which was not issued before the 11th of August, could have been supposed by Mr. Tucker to justify him in ordering the whole force to Allahabad on the 5th of August, to co-operate with General Havelock at Lucknow, an order which, under any circumstances, he was not competent to give, is altogether incomprehensible. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with the Lieutenant-Governor in condemning Mr. Tucker's conduct on this occasion.

5. Of Mr. Tucker's presumptuous attempt to charge the Government with giving contradictory orders, and then to make these supposed contradictory orders a justification of his own unauthorized act; of the insinuation conveyed in the last paragraph; and, generally, of the whole tone and tenor of his letter,—the Governor-General in Council will only observe, that they are extremely reprehensible, and such as his Lordship in Council could not have expected from an officer of Mr. Tucker's position and character.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 46 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 12, 1857.

I AM directed to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that, on receipt of the annexed telegram from the Commissioner of Patna, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the advance of a portion of the Naval Brigade and the Goorkhas from Sewan towards Selimpore, in the Goruckpore district, to disperse the body of insurgents assembled there, under Reet Bhunwun Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowlee Rajah.

2. His Honor trusts that this proceeding will meet with the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 47 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.) *Patna, November* 11, 1857.

REET BHUNWUN SING has advanced to Selimpore, with 700 sepoys, to attack the Mohowlee Rajah, who has remained faithful. The Rajah has written urgently to Sewan for assistance, and the brigade has moved to Mirwah, leaving 100 Goorkhas and 50 sailors, with one gun, at Sewan. Are they at liberty to move a short distance into Goruckpore to disperse the Selimpore force, or not? Such a move will have an excellent effect. I trust it will be sanctioned. Sikhs advanced to Derowly, and caught seven sepoys escaping into Ghazeepore. Rebels' force of 300 fled from frontier on their approach. All quiet here. Rattray has abandoned pursuit of rebels.

Inclosure 48 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 13, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, reporting the issue of orders, at the instance of the Commissioner of the Patna division, for the advance of a portion of the Naval Brigade and the Goorkhas from Sewan towards Selimpore, in

the Goruckpore district, I am directed to state, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that finding the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces could not co-operate with this force, the Lieutenant-Governor has thought it necessary to caution Mr. Samuells against allowing it to advance too far, and prohibiting its proceeding on any account beyond Selimpore.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 49 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 19, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 12th and 13th instant, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the Lieutenant-Governor having authorized the advance of a portion of the Naval Brigade and the Goorkhas from Sewan towards Selimpore, in the Goruckpore district, to disperse the body of insurgents assembled there under Reet Bhunwun Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowlee Rajah.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 50 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, November* 12, 1857.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copies of a telegraphic message received from the Government of Bengal, and of the answer returned to it by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets his inability to offer any assistance to the force operating from Sewan, in the direction of the Goruckpore district, but the pressure on the Oudè frontier of the Jounpore and Azimghur districts is, as his Lordship is well aware, much too great to make it possible to detach any part of the Goorkha troops, at the present moment, from that frontier. It is, indeed, doubtful how long those districts can be preserved without an additional force. From a report just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, it appears that, having repelled an attack near Atroulea, on the Azimghur border, he is about to return instantly to the vicinity of Singramow, where the Goorkhas with Colonel Wroughton are still threatened with a serious attack from the Nazim of Sooltanpore. In this report Colonel Longden has expressed an opinion that a second European detachment is necessary.

3. From demi-official communications, the Lieutenant-Governor has learned that Maharajah Jung Bahadoor has a large additional body of Nepalese troops available for military duty in the plains. Should the Governor-General in Council accept the offer of the services of these men, in whole or in part, the Lieutenant-Governor feels satisfied, from the excellent conduct of the Goorkha troops in the Central Provinces, that with a moderate addition of Europeans, a force might very readily be obtained, that could not only protect the districts now attacked, but could also re-occupy Goruckpore, and eventually act on the offensive, with great effect, against the Talookdaree levies in Eastern Oude. The importance of the speedy recovery of Goruckpore can be hardly over-stated.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 51 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, November* 11, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the advance of a force from Sewan towards Selimpore to disperse a body of rebels assembled there under Bhunwun Sing, for the purpose of attacking the Mohowlee Rajah. He hopes the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces may be able to co-operate.

Inclosure 52 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, November* 12, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces much regrets that, excepting the small force now defending, against great odds, his Jounpore and Azimghur frontier, there is not a single soldier at the disposal for the defence of the Central Provinces against internal or external enemies. He has as yet no police corps fit for use. It is, therefore, impossible to co-operate from hence, at present, in the Goruckpore direction.

Inclosure 53 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 20, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th instant, with its inclosure, and to observe, with reference to the 3rd paragraph, that the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor has been anticipated. The force from Nepaul will be directed against Goruckpore in the first instance.

I have, &c.
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 54 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Magistrates of Jounpore and Azimghur.

Sir, *Benares, November* 28, 1857.

IN consequence of the apparent increase of the strength of the insurgents on the Oude border, which may render it necessary at any moment for the officer commanding on the frontier, to concentrate at one place the military force now divided between the Azimghur and Jounpore districts, to meet an attack of superior numbers, or to fall back in one or two bodies, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will make all necessary preparations for instantly withdrawing from Jounpore (Azimghur) should events call for such a proceeding.

2. Arrangements should be made as quietly as possible, but without loss of time, to secure the safe removal of all Government property, whether treasure, grain, or other supplies that can be carried off, cattle, and sheep, and public records. The necessary proportion of carriage should be kept ready, and all other measures that are requisite should be taken to ensure the speedy removal of all public property of value that can be carried off, in case the abandonment of the district becomes unavoidable.

3. Your attention is also to be immediately directed to the reduction of the

number of prisoners in your jail. If possible, prisoners on sentence being passed, should be immediately sent to Ghazeepore or Benares, and no accumulation should take place at your sudder station; but how far this will be practicable in the present state of your police, it will rest for you to determine.

4. In the event of the abandonment of your district becoming necessary, you and the other civil officers, Native and European, will accompany the military force in your district, or withdraw in such other manner and direction as may seem at the time most expedient. In case of this necessity being forced upon you, you will of course give timely notice to all Government officers, and such other persons as you may think right, of the course you are about to take.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor would strongly impress upon you the necessity for caution in carrying out these instructions, so that while those precautions are taken which prudence demands under the existing state of things, no appearance of alarm or precipitation should be manifested.

6. The bad effects that the abandonment of these districts a second time must produce, under any circumstances, are too patent to need comment; but the injury would be increased, if, in the attempt to conceal a threatened danger, we found ourselves, when it burst upon us, unprepared to meet it, and were in consequence once more subjected to the disgrace of a precipitate flight or to some worse disaster.

7. It is, therefore, essential that you should be prepared. The Lieutenant-Governor will trust to your discretion, that your preparations are made so as to cause as little anxiety or alarm as is possible.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 55 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 23, 1857.

WITH reference to the accompanying correspondence, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Patna, urging an advance upon Goruckpore, with the view to the re-occupation of that district.

2. I am desired to remark that, in transmitting this letter, the Lieutenant-Governor has no desire to obtrude suggestions in a matter beyond his own sphere, but he considers it right that the information he has received, should be laid before his Lordship in Council.

3. His Honor has been distinctly apprised by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, that he is unable to co-operate in any attack on Goruckpore.

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 56 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Patna, November* 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward a translation of a news-letter just received from the Moonsiff of Sewan. The information given tallies with that I am in possession of, from other quarters.

2. I cannot too strongly urge the importance of taking immediate measures for the re-occupation of Goruckpore. When Mahomed Hussun first took possession of Goruckpore, I pointed out how easily this might be effected with the force then at our disposal. A portion of the troops on which I counted were, however, sent up-country. Mahomed Hussun's forces increased, and our attention has for some time past been exclusively directed to the defence of the Chuprah and Chumparum districts, which were at one time in imminent danger of being overrun. Circumstances now again appear favorable for an advance. We have two Goorkha

regiments on the Goruckpore frontier; a Naval Brigade of 250 men, including a company of Marines, with five guns, all well horsed; we can send four mountain-howitzers, which I am now horsing, from this; 500 men of the Rifle Brigade are now on the river. Now that an European detachment has been sanctioned for Sasseram, a portion at least of the Sikh Battalion, say 300 men, will be available. I am not accurately informed of the force in Azimghur, but I believe it numbers two regiments of Goorkhas. Mahomed Hussun has no rebel regiments with him, and the number of sepoys in his force does not appear, from the best information I have, to exceed 1,000; the rest of his force are rabble. He has fourteen guns, but several of them are of native manufacture. The Mujhowlee Rajah, the Bansee Rajah, the Tumokoee Rajah, and several others, are on our side. The people generally are impatient to get rid of the tyrant who is plundering and oppressing them.

3. If we do not take advantage of this opportunity, the probabilities are, that Mahomed Hussun will recruit his forces from Oude, and that he may be joined by the Tumokoee Rajah, whose fidelity is reported to be doubtful, as also by most of the minor zemindars, who must perforce join the Nazim, if we withhold our aid.

4. The effect on these provinces of an advance into Goruckpore, would be excellent. The occupation of that district by the rebels, and our apparent inability to cope with such a miserable creature as this Mahomed Hussun, destroy, in this neighbourhood, all the prestige we ought to have acquired from the capture of Delhi and our numerous victories in the North-West, and give an air of, or a semblance to, the assertions of the disaffected, who endeavour to persuade the people that Delhi has not fallen, and that we are in no better position now, than we were two months ago. How, it is said with plausibility, can your power be in the ascendant, when you cannot even re-occupy Goruckpore?

5. It will, ere long, become a very difficult matter to provide carriage and supplies from the districts of this division. They will soon be exhausted, and it is of considerable importance that we should have another district close to the principal scene of our operations, to indent upon.

6. It seems probable, also, that it will be found impossible to send all the troops expected from England to the Upper Provinces by a single route; not only will the delay be great, but the resources of the districts bordering on the road will be exhausted. It may then become necessary to forward a portion of the troops either by Sooree and Bhaugulpore, or by sea-going steamers, to the head of the Comercolly river, and thence through Rajshahye, Purneah, and Tirhoot, or perhaps by both routes. It would clearly, then, be most convenient that these troops should collect on this frontier of Oude; and in that view, also, the previous occupation of Goruckpore appears to be a matter of no slight moment.

7. I am well aware that it does not rest with the Lieutenant-Governor to decide upon any operation which has for its object the re-conquest of Goruckpore, but the welfare of the provinces under his rule is so intimately involved in the adoption of some measure similar to that which I have proposed, that I venture to hope he will urge it upon the proper authorities.

I have, &c.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

News from Goruckpore.

Moshurruff Khan, the principal man, and a great favorite of Mahomed Hussun Khan, was dispatched to the Rajah of Bansee with orders either to conciliate the Rajah, or subdue his territory, and murder the indigo planter who has a factory in his village. But the Rajah, who is a well-wisher of Government, gave him battle, in which about 1,000 of Moshurruff Khan's men were killed, and himself made a prisoner.

The Rajah has about 25,000 men with him. The Rajahs of Gourah and Bulrampore are also with him. The son of Ramdut Pondey has also joined him with 8,000 men, and is bent upon revenging the death of his father, who was killed by Mahomed Hussun, when Chuckledar, under the King of Oude.

The defeat and imprisonment of Moshurruff Khan have so much frightened the Chuckledar that he has lost all his activity, and is in very low spirits.

At this juncture, if a small force be sent from Sewan, and some troops come from Azimghur, the whole of the rebels can be destroyed.

Inclosure 57 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, December* 5, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, forwarding a communication from the Commissioner of Patna, strongly urging the re-occupation of Goruckpore.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe that the Governor-General in Council is fully alive to the importance of re-occupying Goruckpore—an importance which Mr. Samuells does not overrate, though he is imperfectly informed of the circumstances which prevent the employment of troops for the purpose. A large additional force will shortly be sent into the plains by the Nepalese Government, and this force will be directed, in the first instance, against the rebel Mahomed Hussun.

I have, &c.
C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 58 in No. 9.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 17, 1857.

I AM directed to forward for disposal by the Lieutenant-Governor the accompanying Memorial dated the 29th ultimo, from Khodabuksh Khan, styling himself jemadar of one of the chowkeys at Goruckpore, on the subject of the occupation of that district by Syud Mahomed Hussun Khan.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 59 in No. 9.

Abstract Translation of a Petition from Khodabuksh Khan, dated September 29, 1857.

STATES that in June last he, in consequence of his illness, took leave of absence from the Magistrate, and proceeded home (in Goruckpore); that in August one Syud Mahomed Hussun Khan, styling himself a Nazim of the King of Lucknow, came over to Goruckpore, having availed himself of the opportunity which the absence abroad of the local officers afforded him. This individual, since he arrived there, has subjected the British subjects to great troubles, and forcibly exacted large sums of money from the merchants of the city as well as from other people. The said Syud Mahomed Hussun Khan plundered all the money which he found in the Collectorate and in the tehseeldar's cutcherries, as well as destroyed the records of the Persian and English offices. He has dismantled all the buildings of the British officers, and been collecting revenues from the zemindars by subjecting them to beating. The functionaries of the locality, at the time they quitted the place, left their effects in charge of the residents. Syud Mahomed Hussun caused a search to be made for these effects by Mussuruf Khan, in the employ of the Rajah of Secasee, Mirza Futteh Ali Beg, and others, sons of the late Hussun Ali Beg, of the city of Goruckpore, and having traced the same, sent them to Lucknow, but it is not known whether those effects have been sent to his own house, or to that of the Nawab. One Ahmud Sah, Superintendent of the Emambarah, was accused of having kept in his house the effects of the British officers, and was in consequence put to such oppression that he, for the sake of his honor, deprived himself of his life. The said Mahomed Hussun issued a proclamation, by the beating of drums, that any persons holding employment under the British Government should immediately leave the city and join his appointment, otherwise he would be expelled from the city, his house confiscated, or he would be beheaded. Upon the issue of the above proclamation, petitioner, Lutchmun Pershad, and others, who were all at home, left it to join their respective posts. The Nazim above alluded to has not had a great army under him, but about 5,000 or 6,000 men only, who do not appear to have any experience in war. If a few experienced British troops be sent, all the men of the Nazim will positively take to flight, and the country be taken in the possession of Government. The convicts of the jail

having been let loose, their chains have been converted into balls, and shots of lead have also been prepared, as well as about twenty or twenty-five maunds of gunpowder have been made. A ressalah is being raised, and the Nazim has here got hold of two guns; but he brought more with him from Lucknow.

As petitioner is greatly attached to the interests of Government, all this he begs to communicate for information.

Inclosure 60 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, November* 10, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copies of a note from Major Erskine, the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to the address of Captain Osborne, dated the 1st of November, with my reply, and of letters from the latter officer to myself, from which it will be seen that the station of Jubbulpore is now isolated, and cut off from communication either with Benares or Nagpore.

2. In doing this, I am to explain that, as the movement of the Madras troops from Mirzapore towards Jubbulpore originated in the uneasy condition of the Rewah State, the correspondence on the subject was carried on in the Foreign Department; and the rising at Bijeeragooghur, which immediately followed their withdrawal from the Chuttra Pass, was also reported to the Government of India, in that Department, as soon as the intelligence was received from Captain Osborne.

3. I am now directed to submit the accompanying papers, for consideration in the Home Department, with the request that you will be good enough to obtain any of the papers addressed to the Foreign Department from the Secretary in that department, as this office is incapable of copying them without risk of serious interruption to the current work.

4. Captain Osborne has been requested to be good enough to furnish the Lieutenant-Governor with as full an account as he can obtain, of the events that have taken place at Bijeeragooghur, of which no detail has yet been received by this Government.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 61 in No. 9.

The Officiating Superintendent at Nagode to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Camp, Rewah, November* 6, 1857.

I HAVE been requested by Major Erskine, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, to lay before his Honor the state of affairs in these parts, as he is unable to do so himself, owing to the dâk communication being closed.

2. The following States and Obaseedars are in rebellion—Shahghur, Banpore, Recheol, Jussoo, Bijeeragooghur: Obaseedars—Jignahut, Puttowra.

3. The Dumoh district has also been wrested from the Punnah Chief, so that from Praggunge to Jubbulpore, and from Jubbulpore to Saugor, all is in a state of rebellion. The force at Jubbulpore is too weak to do much more than hold its own. Without reinforcements are sent to these parts at once, many other States will rebel.

4. The mass of native Chiefs, &c., disbelieve in the existence of a British army, and nothing but the presence of troops among them will convince them of their error.

5. The disturbances in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories will destroy the crops, which are usually most abundant, and thus increase the severity of the famine that will, most probably, ensue from the disturbances in India.

6. The re-conquering of Bundelcund would cost much life and treasure, and the necessity for so doing will be obviated by the speedy march of troops, thus preventing the spark of rebellion now burning from bursting into a flame.

7. Major Erskine requests me to urge upon the Government the absolute necessity of sending down troops; I shall therefore feel obliged by your laying the

case before the Lieutenant-Governor, and pointing out to him the serious consequence of any delay.

I have, &c.
J. W. OSBORNE.

Inclosure 62 in No. 9.

The Officiating Superintendent at Nagode to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

(Extract.) *November 7, 1857.*

I AM getting Rewah troops ready to move on Bijeeragooghur, but withou Regulars these petty chiefs will all break out. The Bijeeragooghur Chief has go 5,000 men already, and every day swells his numbers.

Inclosure 63 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November 20, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant and its inclosure, respecting the present isolated condition of the station of Jubbul pore, and the rising at Bijeeragooghur, and to express the regret of the Governor General in Council, that at present no troops can be sent from this side for th purpose of restoring order in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

I have, &c.
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 64 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, October 15, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter dated the 31st August, I am directed by th Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to report, for the information of th Governor-General in Council, that the replies to the inquiries addressed to some o the officers under this Government regarding the collection of elephants for th public service not having been yet received, it has been deemed expedient to sen the following partial explanation of the progress made in complying with tha requisition.

2. In Benares twenty-one, in Mirzapore eight, have already been placed a disposal of Government. In Ghazeepore ten have been collected, and it is expecte that three or four more will be obtained.

3. In Azimghur only two have as yet been procured. The Collector of th district annexes to his return a list of elephants and their owners, from which i appears that there are forty-six elephants belonging to various natives in th district, who, owing to the unsettled state of that part of the division, have no come forward to assist Government in this matter. They will no doubt do so whe order has been further restored. He has also reported that some persons owning elephants are anxious to sell them, though not disposed to let them for hire. H has, in reply, been desired to have them handed over to the Commissariat officer who, it is understood, has instructions to purchase all animals of this sort offere for sale.

4. In Jounpore there are very few elephants; the Collector has only been able t procure two, which will sent into Benares immediately.

5. The Collector of Allahabad reports that elephants are not procurable i that district, and that there were never more than fifteen; of these, seven belong t refractory zemindars, north of the Ganges. The Rajahs of Manda, Burra, an Dyoli, have each one for their own use. Two have been already sent to th Commissariat. The Collector of Cawnpore states that there only eight elephants i his district, of which three belong to openly rebellious zemindars; he hopes, howeve to be able to collect a dozen in one way or another.

6. Captain Osborne, Political Agent at Rewah, has also made inquiries, but thinks it impossible to procure any in his vicinity

7. A further report shall follow.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 65 in No 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, November* 4, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 15th ultimo, I am to report as follows:—

The Collector of Mirzapore reports that he will be able to supply fifteen elephants. He is under the impression that many more could be got by impressment, and asked if he was to enforce the measure; he has, however, been informed that as there is no very emergent demand for these animals just now, it would be premature to determine the question raised by him, and that he should meanwhile exert himself to procure them amicably.

2. The Commissioner of Saugor has al reported that he will send to Benares eight elephants as soon as an escort can be secured; four of which belonged to the Government Survey, which has been suspended for the present, two obtained by purchase, one the confiscated property of an executed rebel, and another found in the jungles, but believed to have belonged to a rebel Besides these, the Commissioner hopes to be able to supply more.

3. The Commissioner of Patna also reports that he can send twenty-five elephants from Patna itself, and fifty from the district of Tirhoot, by the 1st of November. Of these, forty-nine have already reached Benares.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 66 in No. 9.

The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 21, 1857.

WITH reference to this office letter dated the 31st August, I am directed to inquire what has been done in the way of collecting elephants for carriage as therein requested.

I have, &c.
R. B. CHAPMAN.

Inclosure 67 in No. 9

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 6, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the orders of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 21st ultimo, from Mr. W. J. Allen, Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue on deputation at Cherra Poonjee, reporting the purchase of six elephants on account of Government by the Collector of Sylhet, and inquiring, with reference to the circumstances therein stated, whether purchases should be made at the higher rates mentioned

I have, &c.
A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 68 in No. 9.

Mr. Allen to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Cherra Poonjee, October 21, 1857.*

WITH reference to the orders of Government, dated the 4th ultimo, addressed to the Commissioner of the Dacca division, I do myself the honor to report that the Officiating Collector of Sylhet has purchased six elephants,* on account of Government, for an aggregate sum of 3,900 rupees.

2. I have directed the Collector to forward these elephants to the Superintendent of Kheddas, at Dacca, who has been requested to send them to Raneegunge with all practicable dispatch.

3. The Commissioner of Dacca instructed the Collector of Sylhet to pay 750 Company's rupees for elephants of standard size, and 500 Company's rupees for undersized animals; but the Collector has informed me that he is unable to procure any more elephants at these rates; and that if more elephants be required from his district, he wishes to be authorized to pay 900 rupees for the standard size, and 600 rupees for undersized animals. In my opinion the higher rates now mentioned by the Collector are fair prices for really sound and serviceable elephants in the present state of the market in these districts. I wish to know whether the Government wishes purchases to be made at these higher rates.

4. The Superintendent of Cachar has informed me that he has made every endeavor to induce proprietors of elephants to sell or let on hire their animals; but all of them are "unwilling to part with their animals on any terms."

5. It is not likely that any elephants will be procurable from Cachar, for they generally fetch what may be called fancy prices in that province, where they are in great request for the transport of timber and other purposes.

I have, &c.

W. J. ALLEN,

Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue on Deputation.

Inclosure 69 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November 13, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant, with inclosure, and to state that the Governor-General in Council authorizes the purchase of elephants at the higher prices proposed, viz.:—standard size, 900 rupees; undersized, 600 rupees.

2. You are requested to call upon Mr. Allen to report how many elephants he expects to procure at the above prices.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 70 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, November 13, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Dacca, and of the reply of this day's date, relative to the supply of elephants from the several districts of that division; and, with reference to the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Davidson's letter, to inquire whether the elephants offered for sale should be purchased at the prices mentioned.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

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* Four standard size, two undersized.

Inclosure 71 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Dacca, October 30, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit copy of a letter from Khajeh Abdool Gunny, forwarded to me by the Collector of Dacca on the 8th instant, tendering for the acceptance of Government three fine elephants.

Similar offers of one elephant each have been made by the following zemindars:

Anund Kissore Roy, and Ram Churun, Mymensing; Moulvie Abdool Ally, Dacca.

These native gentlemen will not sell the animals. I therefore solicit instructions whether I may accept them on the part of Government.

I regret to state that the number of elephants likely to be procured in this division is very small. From Backergunge and Furreedpore none are obtainable. The Collector of Sylhet has succeeded in purchasing six, and as many more are likely to be procured in Dacca and Mymensing.

When directing the district officers to purchase elephants, I took the opportunity of furnishing them with some suggestions, of which I annex a copy. The consequence of these instructions has been, that six elephants, which were tendered for sale at prices ranging between 1,000 and 1,500 rupees, have not yet been purchased.

These sums are so much in excess of the maximum price usually paid by Government, that I have thought it right to request that you will obtain for me the instructions of Government as to whether they shall be purchased or not.

I have, &c.

C. T. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 72 in No. 9.

Khajeh Abdool Gunny to the Officiating Collector of Dacca.

Sir, *September 25, 1857.*

I RECEIVED your letter of the 12th instant, and was given to understand that Government requires some elephants for military purposes.

In reply, I have the honor to bring to your notice that I merely keep a few elephants for the purpose of shooting, and have no desire to dispose of any; nevertheless, considering the present state of the country, and the difficulty the Government must experience in procuring an adequate number of these animals, and being desirous to aid the Government, at such a crisis, by every means in my power, I beg, with all due submission, to place at their disposal three elephants, which hope they will oblige me by accepting.

I hope you will kindly make my request known to the Government, and give me permission to make over the elephants to Major Smith, the Superintendent of the Government Kheda.

The following are the names and heights of the elephants:

Male, Panee Laul, 8 feet; female, Naus Bharee, 7 feet 10 inches; female, Futteemalah, 8 feet 3 inches.

I have, &c.

K. ABDOOL GUNNY.

Inclosure 73 in No. 9.

The Commissioner of Dacca to the Collectors of Dacca, Backergunge, and Sylhet, the Magistrates of Mymensing and Furreedpore, and the Superintendent of Cachar.

Sir, *Dacca, September 10, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 4th instant, on the subject of obtaining elephants for the service of Government.

2. You will observe that Government are prepared to purchase all serviceable elephants which may be for sale at reasonable prices.

3. Lest you should have any difficulty in determining what is meant by a serviceable elephant, and what is considered a reasonable price, I beg to state, for

your guidance, that no elephant under six feet is considered fit for carrying baggage, and that all elephants under seven feet are classed as undersized.

4. All elephants attaining the height of seven feet and upwards are classed as standard size, and for elephants of this description Government have been in the habit of paying as high as 750 rupees; but the demand for elephants will be so great, that animals of below standard will be acceptable.

5. To enable you to regulate the fair price of undersized elephants, I have to observe that an elephant between six and seven feet is supposed to be able to carry a load of from ten to fifteen maunds, and a standard elephant twenty maunds, and that three undersized elephants are equal to two standard animals.

6. The foregoing suggestions will, I hope, remove any difficulty you might experience either as to the description of elephants fit for the Government service, or to the price to be paid for the same; and I trust you will use your best exertions to procure for the Government, either by purchase, or on hire, or on free loan, as many serviceable elephants as you possibly can.

7. I beg to direct your attention to paragraph 4 of Mr. Secretary Young's letter, and to request that, in the event of your obtaining any elephants on hire, or from any wealthy zemindars as a spontaneous offer of service to Government, you will be careful to have such elephants valued previous to their dispatch.

8. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Young's letter, I beg to inform you that all elephants purchased or hired in these eastern districts are to be assembled at Raneegunge.

9. I request you will inform me, at an early date, how many elephants of each description, *i. e.*, standard and undersized, you expect to procure in your district.

I have, &c.

C. T. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 74 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Dacca.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 13, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, and to inform you, in reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes you to accept of the elephants which have been tendered by the parties named in the margin,* for employment in the public service.

2. You will be so good as to convey to these gentlemen his Honor's appreciation of the loyalty and public spirit evinced by them on this occasion.

3. A reference has been made to the Government of India in the Home Department, on the subject of the elephants which have been offered for sale.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 75 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 23, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant, with its inclosure, and in reply to the inquiry of the Commissioner of the Dacca division, as to the purchase of certain elephants offered for sale, at prices ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 rupees, to state that the Governor-General in Council will not sanction the payment of more than 1,000 rupees for an elephant of the standard size.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

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* Khajeh Abdool Gunny 3 elephants; Anund Kissore Roy, 1 ditto; Ram Churn, 1 ditto; Moulvie Abdool Ally, . ditto.

Inclosure 76 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October 27, 1857.*

I AM directed to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 17th instant, from Captain Rattray, commanding the Bengal Police Battalion, forwarding copy of a Detachment Order issued by Major English, promoting Uttum Sing, a sepoy of that regiment, to the rank of havildar, for distinguished gallantry displayed by him in the field at Chuttra, and requesting instructions as to how these new promotions are to be borne on the rolls.

2. In the absence of any vacancy in the higher grade, Captain Rattray has been instructed to bear Uttum Sing on the rolls of the regiment as a supernumerary havildar, pending the occurrence of a vacancy in that grade, and to this the sanction of the Government of India is now requested.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 77 in No. 9.

The Commandant, Bengal Police Battalion, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Camp, Dehree, October 17, 1857.*

I DO myself the honor to forward copy of Detachment Order, for the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, promoting a private in the regiment under my command to the rank of havildar, for distinguished gallantry in the field at Chuttra.

2. I shall feel obliged by your informing me how these new promotions are to be borne on the rolls, as there are no vacancies in the ranks of the subadars and jemadars. I conclude they will be considered as extra native officers.

3. It will be necessary for you to obtain an order from the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject, as otherwise the Civil Auditor will not pass the pay.

I have, &c.

T. RATTRAY.

Inclosure 78 in No. 9.

Detachment Order by Major English, Commanding Detachment, dated Hazareebaugh, October 14, 1857.

UTTUM SING, sepoy of the 2nd company of the Bengal Police Battalion, is promoted to the rank of havildar for conspicuous gallantry in the field at Chuttra on the 2nd of October, 1857.

Inclosure 79 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November 17, 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo, and to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the Lieutenant-Governor having directed Uttum Sing, a sepoy of the Bengal Police Battalion, to be borne on the list as a supernumerary havildar, pending the occurrence of a vacancy in that grade, for distinguished gallantry displayed by him in the field at Chuttra.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 80 in No. 9.

The Superintendent of Alipore Jail to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Alipore, November* 5, 1857.

IN the month of September last, 108 men and 6 officers of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment were stationed in the Army Clothing Offices as a guard over the Alipore jail, which is in the immediate vicinity of those offices. These Europeans continued to guard the jail till yesterday morning, when they were withdrawn, and instead of them only six men and one serjeant of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment have been placed at the jail.

2. The seven men are absolutely the only armed guard I have over 1,725 convicts, of whom several are mutinous sepoys and sowars from Berhampore, Jelpigorie, Barrackpore, and other stations; nearly the whole of the remainder being convicts sent from other jails, because they are so desperate and dangerous that it was found unsafe to confine them in any less strongly guarded prison than that at Alipore has hitherto been. But besides being a guard over 1,725 of the most dangerous characters in Bengal, these seven Europeans have to keep in check the whole Alipore militia, and more directly eighty-six men of that regiment who are stationed within a few yards of the jail-gate, and some of whom are known to have friends imprisoned in the jail. I may add that I am in daily expectation of receiving from Patna and other stations, considerable numbers of life-prisoners, among whom are more sepoys and sowars. The militia sepoys being from the same villages, are nearly certain to have friends among these convicts also, with whom they naturally sympathize, and whose escape they would, therefore, in all probability assist. I consider it my duty thus prominently to allude to the militia, because I have been lately informed that when the men of Her Majesty's 59th were sent to guard the jail, some militia sepoys were heard openly boasting that their regiment, even without arms, was more than a match for such a small number of Europeans.

3. Under these circumstances, I trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will agree with me, that seven armed men is a most inadequate guard over the Alipore jail and the Calcutta militia, and that at least 100 Europeans should be immediately stationed again in the Army Clothing Offices. I understand that there are upwards of 100 of Her Majesty's 54th at the Sudder Court, which is far too distant from the jail to admit of their giving immediate aid, in case of a sudden outbreak among the convicts, for which we should always be prepared. You are aware that several such outbreaks have occurred, in all of which the military have had to act without one moment's delay, in order to prevent the escape of all the convicts.

4. I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting that there cannot exist such an absolute necessity for a strong guard at the Sudder Court as the Alipore jail, which should never, in my opinion, have a weaker guard than 100 Europeans. I therefore hope that the European soldiers now at the Sudder Court may be sent without delay to the Army Clothing Offices, where the quarters are good and suitable, as I was informed by Captain Montmorency, the officer in command of the portion of Her Majesty's 59th which lately occupied those quarters.

I have, &c.

H. FERGUSSON.

Inclosure 81 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 10, 1857.

WITH reference to the letter from the Superintendent of the Alipore jail, dated the 5th instant, received under your endorsement dated the 6th idem, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th, recently quartered at the Sudder Court, was removed yesterday to the Army Clothing Offices.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 82 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 13, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a telegraphic message from the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty, relative to the state of affairs at Palamow; and to state that, unless orders to the contrary are received from his Lordship in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to direct Colonel Forster, as soon as the duty on which he is at present so well employed at Purulia has been accomplished, to march to Dorundah, in order to strengthen the hands of Captain Dalton in the suppression of the Palamow insurrection, which is beginning to assume formidable proportions, and which, in the event of the insurgents at Rhotas, with Ummer Sing, joining in it, will, his Honor fears, become a really serious affair.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 83 in No. 9.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.) *Sherghotty, November* 12, 1857, 2 P.M.

RECEIVED a letter from Lieutenant Graham, Officiating Junior Assistant Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, dated the 10th November, Chyanpore Palamow. Reports assemblage, for purposes of plunder, of from 2,000 to 4,000 men, headed by Petumber Sah at Ramka, twenty-eight miles from Chyanpore. Lieutenant Graham has only 50 men fit for duty, and has his magazine and treasure to guard; therefore, cannot risk pursuit of rebels; absolutely requires immediate presence of a force of 150 men: much plundering and murder has already occurred. Incalculable mischief will ensue, unless prompt aid is given.

Inclosure 84 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 17, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 13th instant, and its inclosure, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to employ the Shekawattee Brigade to aid in quelling the disturbances in Palamow.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 85 in No. 9.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort, Agra, August* 29, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Accountant, North-Western Provinces, submitting a proposal that a fresh device for stamps and post-office labels be at once struck.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 86 in No. 9.

The Officiating Accountant, North-Western Provinces, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Agra, August* 24, 1857.

I SUBMIT, for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, the proposal that a fresh device for stamps and post-office labels should at once be struck.

On our reconquering the country, and on our reintroduction of our system of stamps (if we do reintroduce it), we shall find that the Collectors' offices were plundered of those papers which could be turned to future account, before the buildings were set on fire by the rebels.

I have, &c.
H. VANSITTART.

Inclosure 87 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 9, 1857.

IT has been proposed by the Accountant to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, that the device of the Government stamped paper should be changed, in order to prevent loss from the use of stamped paper plundered from the treasuries in the North-Western Provinces.

2. From a statement obtained from the Stamp Office, it appears that the number and value of judicial stamps in store at, and in transit to the various treasuries of the North-Western Provinces, when the mutiny broke out, was as follows:—

	Plundered.	Safe.
Agra	..	90,797
Allyghur	62,935	
Allahabad	1,08,176	
Ajmere	..	17,860
Azimghur	61,161	
Boolundshuhur	30,958	
Bareilly	84,884	
Bijnore	38,930	
Budaon	47,188	
Banda	52,458	
Benares	..	65,006
Bhutenna	16,377	
Baitool	..	3,745
Cawnpore	31,116	
Chundeyree	3,859	
Deyrah Doon	..	8,117
Delhi	77,600	
Dumoh	70,751	
Etawah	16,622	
Furruckabad	59,931	
Futtehpore	21,575	
Ghurwul	..	7,946
Goruckpore	..	1,26,567
Ghazeepore	..	78,309
Goorgaon	15,406	
Humeerpore	14,912	
Hoshungabad	..	68,904
Hissar	7,337	
Jounpore	42,291	
Juntaipore	..	49,621
Jhansi	13,424	
Jaloun	5,888	
Neemuch	..	3,328
Kumaon	..	17,241
Meerut	..	69,116
Mozuffernugger	..	28,031
Muttra	33,507	
Moradabad	31,216	

	Plundered.	Safe.
Myapoorea	..	35,658
Mirzapore	..	49,241
Mundlah	..	896
Nursingpore	..	15,515
Paneeput	3,247	
Rhotuck	8,867	
Saharunpore	..	51,396
Shajehanpore	27,188	
Saugor	..	34,273
Seonee	..	2,191
	9,88,104	
In transit	7,272	
Total	9,95,376	

The utmost value of judicial stamps thus shown to have been in the treasuries, which have fallen into the hands of the insurgents, is 9,95,376 rupees. But the latest returns available being in some cases for April, and in some for March, a considerable quantity of these stamps must have been disposed of before the mutiny broke out. There is also reason to believe that, in some districts, the stock of stamps was destroyed by the Collector before the station was abandoned and the treasury plundered; and, except in the single instance of Allahabad, it has not been reported that any of the stamped papers escaped the general destruction of records which invariably ensued upon the outbreak of mutiny.

4. The prevalent belief being, that the rule of the English had passed away, the plunderers would probably not be anxious to possess themselves of property which, under another Government, would be only so much blank paper disfigured by a mark on each sheet. They would, perhaps, be more likely to destroy the stamp papers as emblems of British rule, than to secrete them. Moreover, when order is restored, should any considerable quantity of stamps be in any one's possession, he will have a much stronger motive to destroy them, than to dispose of them in any other way, as the possession of such property, if discovered, is likely to be punished with the utmost severity.

5. Some of the stamp paper at Allahabad fell into the hands of Bengal Lascars, who knew they might find a market for it in Calcutta. But Allahabad was the only river station that was plundered.

6. On the whole, there does not seem much reason for supposing that any considerable quantity of the plundered stamp papers is in existence, or that much of what is in existence will be fraudulently used. The chance of detection is very great, as the endorsement of the stamp vendors, which must be on every sheet, can generally be verified.

7. The consequence of calling in the existing stamps, and substituting others of a different device, will be serious, and give rise to much public and private inconvenience. Not only must all the stocks in the treasuries of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjaub, be called in, but the whole stock of stamped paper in Calcutta will have to be destroyed, the value of the paper alone being very considerable. All unused stamps in the possession of private individuals must also be called in, and the holders of *bonâ fide* paper compensated. In this process, the Government will probably be defrauded, as plundered stamps may be brought in to be exchanged for new ones, just in the same way, though, perhaps, not to the same extent, as they may be used for petitions and other documents, and still the old stamps would be available for antedated papers, which, in India, are numerous.

8. In addition to these judicial stamps, there are also the postage stamps which have been lost in the plundered treasuries of the North-Western Provinces, the value of which amounts to about a lac of rupees; and there are also the judicial and postage stamps in Oude, which, after deducting the quantity in store at Lucknow, the principal depôt, may have amounted in value to more than a lac of rupees.

9. I am directed to request that the Board of Revenue may be moved to report on the subject, and to advise the Government whether it is desirable, under all circumstances, to call in the present stamps, and to substitute throughout the Presidency others of a different character, and what other precautions can be taken

to prevent, as far as possible, loss from the use of plundered stamp paper, the value of which has not been paid into the public treasury.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 88 in No. 9.

The Accountant-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, October 13, 1857.*

THE Collector of Allahabad having solicited immediate instructions for his guidance in regard to the sale of stamps, with special reference to the large quantity which was plundered during the outbreak at that station in June last, I have directed him for the present to indorse all paper issued from his treasury with his official seal and signature, with the concurrence of the Commissioner of his division, and pending further instructions.

2. It is obvious that any measure to prevent the fraudulent sale or use of plundered stamp paper, to be of any real utility, must be general in its application to the whole Presidency; and I have the honor, therefore, to solicit the early instructions of the Supreme Government upon the subject, which, it is understood, is under consideration, and upon which it is important that orders should be issued without delay for the guidance of all parties concerned.

3. To suppress altogether the sale or use of plundered stamps will be a matter of difficulty; but their exclusion from the public offices and Courts of Justice may be materially aided by requiring all holders of stamps, including vendors in every district, to bring them before the Collector or other European officer in charge of the treasury for authentication, with his official seal and signature. To this end a proclamation might be issued on the authority of the Local Government, or that of a legislative enactment if deemed necessary, notifying that after an appointed date, no stamps of the old form, not having already been produced before a Government officer, will be recognized as authentic, unless attested as proposed above; treasury officers being at the same time instructed invariably to authenticate in a similar manner all stamps in future issued from the public stores, whether to vendors or the public, noting the date in every case. The public might also be required to come forward for their own protection, and register or authenticate, free of charge, any bonds or documents written upon stamped paper, purchased between the 1st June last and the date of the notification.

4. The date or dates appointed for the purpose of authentication in each district should follow that of the proclamation as closely as circumstances may justify, so that whilst permitting of timely notice throughout the district, the fraudulently disposed may not be afforded an opportunity of preparing false evidence in support of their claims.

5. The accounts of native treasurers and vendors, where forthcoming, will materially assist inquiry, and where these are wanting, the holders may be required, in cases which admit of suspicion, to establish their right to the satisfaction of the treasury officer, who, if in doubt, may be instructed to obtain the order of the divisional Commissioner.

6. The present stamp is printed in two colors, red and black; and I would further suggest that, for the prevention of fraud hereafter, it would be highly desirable that all fresh stamps be printed with inks of a different color, or in a different form—a simple expedient of ready appliance, which it appears to me would meet most of the requirements of the case.

I have, &c.
E. DRUMMOND.

Inclosure 89 in No. 9.

The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, November 12, 1857.*

WITH reference to the accompanying papers, I am directed to forward, for the information and orders of the Governor-General in Council, a letter dated the 6th instant, and its inclosure, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and to state

that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in regard to the sufficiency of the measure proposed by them for the protection of the stamp revenue, and would recommend that a rule should be passed rendering invalid, after a certain date, all stamped paper not bearing the distinguishing mark and signature.

I have, &c.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Inclosure 90 in No. 9.

The Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 6, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 13th and 23rd ultimo, and in reply to state that the Board do not think that it is desirable to call in the whole of the present stamps, and to substitute throughout the Presidency others of a different character.

2. The precautions which the Board would recommend to be taken in order to prevent, as far as possible, loss from the use of the plundered stamp paper, are the following:—

All the stamps now in the hands of the vendors, or in the mofussil treasuries, should be authenticated by the signature of some one officer in each district, so that the stamp of each district may bear the same signature, the date of signing being also affixed.

All fresh stamps prepared in future should bear a distinguishing mark, such as Mr. Snell proposes in the concluding paragraph of his letter.

3. The Board would further suggest that a reward of ten or fifteen per cent. should be given on the value of all plundered stamp paper, which may be brought in, in an undamaged state. This measure has already been authorised with respect to the stamp paper plundered from the treasuries in Chota Nagpore and it is calculated, the Board think, to remove the temptation to retain possession of such property.

4. The Board are also of opinion that a law or rule should be passed, declaring that, subsequent to a certain date, no stamp papers but those signed and stamped as above, should be admitted in the several Courts and offices of Government.

I have, &c.

W. GREY.

Inclosure 91 in No. 9.

The Superintendent of Stamps to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Sir, *October* 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd instant, with its accompaniment, and, in reply, to annex a list of the quantity of stamp paper in the several treasuries, compiled from the latest Returns received in this office, from which it will be seen that—

	Stamps.
The total quantity is	36,39,939
Besides which there is, in this office, in the double-stamp store	14,20,217*
And in the single-stamp store	10,47,308
Making together a grand total of	61,07,464

All which it is contemplated to distinguish by an additional stamp impression.

2. There is in this office a stamping and embossing machine, which has been obtained from England, for the purpose of striking off an embossed colored stamp, in supersession of the plain white steel die impression now used for stamping documents, &c., under the provisions of Section 14, Regulation X, of 1829, and Section 11, Regulation XII, of 1826. The shifting value pieces of the die to be used in this machine are still in the hands of the Mint engraver, for the purpose of engraving on them the different value of the stamps; while these value pieces are in course of completion the machine is lying idle, and therefore may be used for

* Of this quantity 4,69,815 stamps are packed for dispatch.

giving a distinguishing stamp to the above stamp paper. The general legend or device of the above die, without the shifting value piece, would, perhaps, answer for this purpose. Two impressions of it are affixed in the margin, one red, the other black, either of which may be adopted. By this arrangement, the expense and delay in the preparation of a die expressly for the purpose would be avoided.

3. The number of impressions the above machine is calculated to throw off is 60 per minute, or 3,600 per hour, or 21,600 in a day of six hours' work, or 5,40,000 per month of 25 working days. As, however, an allowance must be made for unavoidable interruptions in cleaning the coloring apparatus, four lacs of impressions per month is as much as can safely be reckoned upon with any certainty. At this computation, the above quantity of stamped paper could not be impressed with a distinguishing stamp under fifteen months. The monthly expense for this extra work would be as follows, viz.:—

	Rs.
4 Die feeders, at 7 rs. each	28
4 Drivers of the machine, at 6 rs. each	24
Co.'s rupees	52

And calculating that fifteen months will be occupied in stamping the above quantity, the entire extra cost to Government would be 780 Company's rupees. I would, however, observe, that as many of the treasuries were plundered since the receipt of the Returns from which the annexed statement has been compiled, the quantity actually in those treasuries must be considerably less than as exhibited, and, of course, will proportionately require less time and expense than the above estimate for distinguishing them with a separate stamp. But, it appears to me, that the object in view might be subserved in reference to the stamped papers now in the different treasuries, without recalling them, which would entail not only risk in transit, but much additional expense, were the revenue officers instructed to affix their signature across the bi-color stamp impressions of all the paper now in their stores, and not to issue any unless so signed; the official year, 1857-58, might also be added. The labor would not be very great. This expedient would distinguish this portion of the stock as not appertaining to the plundered papers. The remaining portion of the stamps in this office could be distinguished with the impression above adverted to, and, as the quantity to be distinguished would be thus diminished, the expense would also be proportionately diminished to 338 Company's rupees.

4. In regard to the stamps prepared in future, a distinguishing mark could easily be introduced into the bi-color stamp impression itself, such as, for instance, the official year, 1857-58, engraved in legible characters in any convenient part of the plate, which could be executed at the Mint at a trifling cost, and thereby save the additional expense, which is unavoidable, for affixing a separate distinguishing stamp.

I have, &c.

R. H. SNELL.

Inclosure 92 in No. 9.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government, of India.

Sir, *Benares, November* 14, 1857.

I AM desired to request the attention of the Supreme Government to the means to be adopted for protecting the Government against the loss which must ensue from the use of the large quantities of stamped paper plundered during the rebellion, and the community from the confusion and fraud resulting from the common existence of undated paper available for every dishonest purpose.

2. With very few exceptions, every treasury of the North-Western Provinces has been plundered, and the aggregate quantity of paper which fell into the hands of rebels or rioters must be enormous. It is true that, in many instances, it may have been destroyed or lost, but still it is probable, that much was preserved, and will eventually be put into circulation, if precautionary measures are not soon adopted.

3. In addition to the plunder of the treasuries, it appears from a report of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division, that vast quantities of stamped paper, destined for all the stations of the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, were, at the time of the outbreak, at Allahabad in many boxes, accumulated in the Steam Agent's godowns at that station; military necessities having prevented their trans-

mission by bullock-train; that the whole of these were plundered; that it is believed that they were not destroyed, the empty boxes having been left behind; and that there is even reason to suppose that some of them were sold in Bengal. The amount of stamps thus plundered has not been ascertained, but may probably be approximately found from the records of the Calcutta stamp-office.

4. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the matter is one of such serious importance as to call for immediate action. It seems to him probable that legislation will be necessary to meet the evil. He is inclined to think that the evil can only be properly met by cancelling the whole of the stamp paper still unused; for it seems impossible really to distinguish that which has been plundered from paper properly obtained. The vendor's note of sale must, in the absence of all records, be usually quite untrustworthy, and may be forged or fraudulently antedated to any extent.

5. His Honor would, therefore, propose that means should be taken to issue to all the treasuries, as early as possible, new paper, distinguishable from that hitherto used, and to call in all the old paper. Till this can be done he would issue, for immediate use, only paper specially authenticated, either by re-stamping it by hand, with a stamp difficult of imitation, or by the signature of a European officer. The use of all paper other than this, which has been so authenticated, might be prohibited by proclamation and beat of drum, and the paper might be declared useless, and its sale or possession rendered penal.

6. In carrying out such a measure, it would be necessary to provide for the case of *bonâ fide* holders of unused paper. Many persons doubtless keep such paper by them with a view to the possibility of a dishonest use of it, and if such persons suffer it would not be matter of regret. But as regards honest holders who can well account for the possession of the paper, the Lieutenant-Governor would provide that all persons should be required to surrender to the Collector the paper in their possession, and that, on their proving, to the Collector's satisfaction, that they had honestly come by it, and had paid Government for it, the Collector should give them in exchange new or authenticated paper. All paper which could not be satisfactorily accounted for, would be confiscated.

7. To guard against future fraud, it might be desirable to make very stringent the penal provision against holding any paper whatever after one month from the promulgation of the order for its surrender to the Collector; and thoroughly to make known and strictly to enforce the provision.

8. It is understood that in Bengal there are private stamp-vendors, and their case would be met by the above-mentioned provision for the surrender of the papers. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub, where the vendors are Government officials, the case is different; but in settling the accounts of these persons the same principle might be followed.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 93 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November 26, 1857.*

THE Governor-General in Council having considered the report of the Board of Revenue, submitted with your letter dated the 12th instant, I am directed to inform you that his Lordship in Council has approved the following Rules for securing the interests of the Government against injury from the use of stamped paper plundered during the late disturbances.

2. The Rules are those proposed by the Board of Revenue, with slight modification.

Rules.

1st. All stamped paper now in the hands of vendors or in the mofussil treasuries to be authenticated by the signature of some one responsible officer in each district, the date of signing being also affixed.

2nd. All stamped paper already prepared, and hereafter supplied from the office of Superintendent of Stamps, either to be authenticated by the signature of the Superintendent or to bear a distinguishing mark in addition to the bi-color stamp and the treasury counter-stamp.

3rd. All fresh stamped paper prepared in future to bear a distinguishing mark.

4th. A reward of 15 per cent. to be paid on the value of all plundered stamped paper recovered and brought in an undamaged state to any mofussil treasury.

5th. All unauthenticated stamped papers in the possession of private individuals to be called in by a certain date, fixed according to circumstances in each district, but not more than one month from the date of notice. Authenticated stamped paper of equal value to be given for all unauthenticated paper of which the owners can show to the satisfaction of the Collector that it was honestly obtained from the Government and paid for. All other unauthenticated stamped paper to be confiscated.

6th. No document of later date than that fixed under the preceding Rule to be valid for any purpose whatever unless written on stamped paper authenticated as above provided.

7th. The possession of plundered stamped paper, or postage labels, of which a satisfactory account cannot be given, to be punished with the utmost rigour, besides being regarded as evidence of rebellion.

3. I am directed to suggest that the distinguishing mark required by Rule 3, should be obtained by altering the counter-stamp at the General Treasury, or by substituting for it the embossed stamp proposed by the Superintendent of Stamps. The embossing machine could be readily removed from the Stamp Office to the General Treasury for this purpose.

4. The Rules should be observed in all districts supplied with bi-color stamps from the Superintendent's Office in Calcutta, and the Lieutenant-Governor will issue such further instructions for carrying them out in the Lower Provinces as may be necessary.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 94 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Accountant-General.

Sir, *Fort William, November 26, 1857.*

I AM directed, with reference to your letter dated the 31st ultimo, to forward copy of a letter addressed this day to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, containing rules to prevent, as far as possible, loss to the public revenue from the use of plundered stamped paper.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 95 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November 26, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter dated the 14th instant, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter addressed this day to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, containing rules to prevent, as far as possible, loss to the revenue from the use of plundered stamps.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor will issue such further instructions for carrying out the Rules as may appear necessary.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 96 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November 26, 1857.*

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a letter addressed this day to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, containing rules to prevent, as far as possible, loss to the revenue from the use of plundered stamps.

2. The Chief Commissioner will issue such further instructions for carrying out the rules as may appear necessary.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 97 in No. 9.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Calcutta, September 25, 1857.*

I AM directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief to forward, for perusal and communication to the authorities concerned, some original reports from the officers commanding parties proceeding by bullock-train on the Grand Trunk Road, bringing to notice defective arrangements for the passage of rivers in the route, and, in some instances, of the general arrangements for the management of the train, and to request their return after perusal.

I have, &c.
A. SANDERS.

Inclosure 98 in No. 9.

Captain Milman, 5th Fusiliers, to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

(Extract.) *Deoree, September 5, 1857.*

I BEG further to report that on arriving at Burrakur river, 1·15 P.M., there were no boats ready. In about an hour two boats were in readinesss, in one of which I crossed, and with great trouble succeeded in dispatching others across, for the rest of my men. The person in charge of the boats, after seeing the two first landed, disappeared, and gave no assistance to the officers left behind when I crossed the river. My party in consequence did not get across till half-past 7 P.M.

Inclosure 99 in No. 9.

Major Barnston to the Officer commanding at Benares.

Sir, *Benares, September 13, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report my arrival at Benares last night, in command of a party of troops proceeding by bullock-train to Allahabad.*

There are only three cases of illness—one fever, one dysentery, and one diarrhœa.

There was no obstruction on the road.

While crossing the Delajee river, I was much pressed by the Civil authorities and Captain Rattray to return to the Dhaunwa Pass (about fourteen miles) in hopes of intercepting the 5th Irregulars. As it was not certain that they would cross the Trunk Road, I considered it better to proceed.

I was detained at Sherghotty by the Postmaster from 5 P.M., 7th, to 5 A.M., 8th September. I applied for the proper number of bullocks as early as 7 A.M., and crossed the river at 3 P.M.; everything was packed and ready to start at 5 P.M.; a message then came to say that no bullocks could come until 9 P.M. At 9, only fifteen pairs came. I was obliged to recross the river, and found all the Post Office people in bed. I eventually found the Postmaster at the Magistrate's, two miles

* 64th, 1 bugler; 84th, 1 officer; 90th, 4 officers, 5 serjeants, 76 rank and file.

from Sherghotty; neither Magistrate nor Postmaster would give me any assistance for some time, the former saying "that he was not responsible," and the latter, that "he had no authority to do anything without a reference to the Postmaster-General at Calcutta."

Finally, at 5 A.M., after a whole night's delay, I procured the number of bullocks equired.

I have, &c.

ROGER BARNSTON, *Major,*
90th Light Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Inclosure 100 in No. 9.

Captain Guise to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir, *Benares, September* 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the detachment of the 90th Regiment has made the following movements since my last report, dated the 28th August:—

Dates.	Stages.	Miles.	Remarks.
August 29, 1857	Raneegunge to Tuldangah ..	26	.. All well, and nothing to mention excepting as below.
" 30, "	Fitcoorie	26	
" 31, "	Doomree	27	A few cases of slight sickness; one man with diarrhœa considered necessary by Surgeon to leave behind, but a day's rest or so, it is hoped, will, if possible, enable him to proceed on with next detachment.
September 1, "	Bukuttea	28½	
" 2, "	Chumparun	26½	
" 3, "	Barra	19½	
" 4, "	Sherghotty	14	
" 5, "	Noorungabad	30	
" 6, "	Dehree	16	
" 7, "	Jehanabad	26½	
" 8, "	Tobragee	33	
" 9, "	Benares	25	

And that I propose resuming my march to-morrow, at 3 P.M., towards Allahabad.

I was called upon at Jehanabad to recover some Government horses seized by the zemindar of a village near the hills (where he was said to have fled on hearing of our coming); but as the evidence was hearsay, the village back towards Dehree, and the next detachment said to be close upon me, I did not consider myself justified in delaying. Great occasional delay *en route* from bullocks breaking down and some twelve hours lost in crossing the Merhur river (on leaving Sherghotty), by the current taking raft. with ammunition, some three miles down; the river much swollen by the rains at the time.

Koer Sing was reported to me as having left the hills near Dehree, where Umner Sing, however, still was, with about 200 men. The 5th Irregulars, mutineers, with several sepoys, &c., were said to be a great way from Dehree when I passed, and in the vicinity of Gya, but intending to cross the Trunk Road.

I have, &c.

J. C. GUISE, *Captain,*
Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry.

Inclosure 101 in No. 9.

Captain Home to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir, *Dehree, September* 14, 1857.

REFERRING to my reports of the 6th, 8th, and 10th instant, I have now to report my arrival here in command of my party.* The health of the men generally is improved. But I have to report the total absence of any supervision of the bullocks and their drivers along the road, and the want of arrangement, by which the train had to wait at the river's edge this morning for three hours for the arrival of the boats, causing much exposure to the sun, and exertion not properly belonging to the duties of troops.

I have, &c.
G. S. HOME, *Captain,*
5th Fusiliers, Commanding Detachment.

Inclosure 102 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Fort William, September* 30, 1857.

I AM directed to forward, in original, the accompanying extract from the proceedings of the Government in India in the Military Department, dated the 29th instant, with its inclosures, and to request that you will immediately investigate the several cases of detention therein mentioned, reporting the result, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, and that you will take proper measures to prevent a recurrence of such or any other cases of complaint, on the part of the officers proceeding by the bullock-train with detachments of European troops to the Upper Provinces.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 103 in No. 9.

The Director-General of the Post-Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30th ultimo, and beg to report that inquiries shall be made into the detentions referred to therein, and every exertion made to prevent their recurrence, as far as their prevention rests with the Post-Office Department.

2. The detentions reported are those which occurred at the Burrakur, Leelajun, and Moorhun rivers, and a general complaint on the part of a Captain† of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, of the total absence of any supervision of the bullocks and their drivers, and want of arrangement at the rivers.

3. The rivers are under the control of the Department of Public Works, and the Post-Office authorities are in no way responsible for any delay which may have occurred; but at the same time I must remark, that considering the extraordinary heavy rain which fell about the time the detachments were passing up, and the want of any previous arrangement for crossing large parties quickly, it would have been extraordinary if there had not been detention.

4. The only definite complaint, that of the want of bullocks at Sherghotty, shall be inquired into.

I have, &c.
H. B. RIDDELL.

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* Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 37 men, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, 1 subaltern; Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, 16 men, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, 12 men, 1 warrant officer.

† The signature is illegible.

Inclosure 104 in No. 9.

The Director-General of the Post-Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 27, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 2nd instant, I beg to return the original inclosure of your communication dated 30th ultimo, and to forward a copy of a report on the subject from the Postmaster-General. Since the arrangements for the conveyance of troops were completed, there has been no irregularity or detention.

I have, &c.
H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 105 in No. 9.

The Officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal to the Director-General of the Post Office in India.

Sir, *Burhee, October* 10, 1857.

WITH reference to your office memorandum of 16th ultimo, as also to your letter of 2nd instant, the original inclosures of which I beg herewith to return, I have the honor to submit, in original, the explanation furnished by Mr. Bluett, regarding the complaint preferred by Major Barnston, from a perusal of which you will observe, that the detention at Sherghotty was caused in a great measure by the detachments not regulating their marches according to the stages laid down for their guidance; further, the road to Amus had been newly laid down with "kunkur," and hence the cattle were much fatigued, and under these circumstances I do not think Major Barnston had sufficient ground for complaint.

I observe, Lieutenant Stanton erroneously mentioned Mr. Bonifacio, instead of Mr. Bluett, as the party against whom Major Barnston complained.

I am, &c.
C. K. DOVE.

Inclosure 106 in No. 9.

The Inspecting Postmaster, Patna, to the Officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal.

Sir, *Sherghotty Post Office, October* 2, 1857.

WITH reference to the extract of Lieutenant Stanton's demi-official letter forwarded with a memorandum, of the 16th instant, from the Director-General of the Post-Office in India, I beg to state that the fourth detachment was detained after crossing the river at Sherghotty on the 8th instant, not for want of bullocks, but in consequence of the bullocks which had returned from Amus, being quite unfit to convey the troops. The causes that led to the cattle being reduced to the condition they were in, have been detailed in my letter dated the 9th instant.

2. The officer in command of the fourth detachment expressed a wish to be furnished with extra bullocks; I therefore informed him that I was not authorized to employ extra bullocks until the 15th instant, but that I would apply for the sanction of the Postmaster-General, to entertain extra cattle for the first stage to Amus (vide my letter dated 9th September). He then stated he would be detained, and I replied that the detention would be wholly owing to the detachments not having, in their journey from Raneegunge to Sherghotty, kept to the stations laid down for them by the Postmaster-General.

3. Some time after the detachment had crossed, or about 2 A.M., Major Barnston came back, and informed me that the detachment was detained, as the bullocks could not proceed. He said he had reason to think he had not received that assistance which should have been rendered to him. To this I replied, that I was not authorised to entertain extra cattle, and that the detention of the detachment was owing to the troops not having kept their stages; I further stated, that rather than it should be supposed I was unwilling to afford assistance to the troops, I would myself defray the cost of the extra bullocks. I then directed the Deputy Postmaster to furnish sixty coolies, and as many bullocks as could be procured, which he accordingly did. I am therefore surprised to find Major Barnston should have complained of want of aid.

4. Had Lieutenant Stanton offered to supply me with Government bullocks (an

offer which he never made, either to myself or Mr. Bonifacio) I could not, of course, have incurred the extra expense, which would have resulted from the cattle being placed on the line without the sanction of the Postmaster-General.

I have, &c.

F. C. BLUETT.

Inclosure 107 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated respectively the 2nd and 27th ultimo, relative to the complaint made by the military authorities respecting defective arrangements of the bullock-train, and consequent detention of troops in their transport to the Upper Provinces; and to request that you will censure Mr. Bluett, the Inspecting Postmaster, for hesitating to supply extra bullocks required by the officer in command of the fourth detachment on such an emergency as the conveyance of troops to the upper stations.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 108 in No: 9.

Lieutenant Mc Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Russellcondah, November* 6, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 1st ultimo, I have the honor to inclose a translation of a report received yesterday from the tehseeldar of Boad.

I have, &c.

A. C. McNEILL,
Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa.

Inclosure 109 in No. 9.

Translation of an Ooriah Letter, received from the Tehseeldar of Boad, dated October 19, 1857.

REPORTS that, after his arrival at Sumbulpore, he inquired about the irregularities perpetrated by Soorondoro Soy and Oodunta Soy, and was informed that, on the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Soorondoro Soy and Oodunta Soy, accompanied by about 3,000 paiks, arrived at Sumbulpore. At first some of them surrounded the jail, and some of them went into the fort, hoisted three flags; and four of the paiks, with drawn swords in their hands, began to run through the middle of the street. At this time the Assistant Sahib of that place made ready the sepoys under his orders, and also ordered four sowars, out of the ten under his orders, to seize the above four paiks who were rushing about with naked swords. The sowars went and seized one paik, and brought him, at which the whole of the men of Soorondoro Soy prepared to fight, on which the Assistant Sahib sent a jemadar of his to Soorondoro Soy, to inquire of him the reason of his coming with so large a force. The jemadar went, and informed that he had inquired of Soorondoro Soy as directed; that he, Soorondoro Soy, replied, if the Sahib came to him alone he would inform him everything. Upon hearing the reply of Soorondoro Soy the Sahib did not consent; after which, a subadar, of the regiment of Nizamut, requested the Sahib's permission to go to Soorondoro Soy, stating that he would bring him to the Huzoor. The Assistant Sahib consented, upon which the subadar went to Soorondo Soy; what transpired between him and the subadar is not known, but he brought Soorondoro Soy and Oodunta Soy before the Sahib. The Sahib questioned them as to the reason of their coming to the fort with such a force; they both replied, that the Sumbulpore zemindary, being their property, they had come to ask for their country. The Sahib questioned them, "If you have come to ask for your country, why do you bring with you such a large force?" They replied, that they had been released from confinement at Hazareebaugh by the mutineers, whereupon the Sahib had issued orders to seize them; on that account they brought with them

the force, but they did not intend to fight, but they wanted their country. The Sahib told them that he could do nothing in this matter; but if they really wanted their country, and did not intend to fight, they ought to send away the force which accompanied them; and if they both would stay there, the Sahib would write to the Sircar about them, and any answer he might receive he would communicate to them; upon which Soorondoro Soy remained at Sumbulpore, and Oodunta Soy went away with his force. He, the tehseeldar, did not know what answer would be received from the Sircar, but, at present, nothing was settled. The Rajahs of Kooloookoora and Bawmonda, &c., were in league with Soorondoro Soy. Five companies and two guns had left Cuttack for this place (Sumbulpore), and were expected to arrive on the 24th of this month.

DEENABONDOO PUTNAIK, *Tehseeldar.*

Inclosure 110 in No. 9.

The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, November* 30, 1857.

I AM directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to request you will have the goodness to submit to the Governor-General in Council the expression of the anxiety of the merchants and other residents of Akyab regarding the safety of the inhabitants and of the security of the public treasury, &c. The presence of the Arracan Battalion is not considered by them a sufficient protection against any outbreak that may arise there; and they earnestly hope that a force of Europeans, either sailors or soldiers, may be sent, as soon as arrangements can be made for their dispatch.

2. The Committee, therefore, trust his Lordship in Council will take into consideration this appeal from the residents of an important commercial port, and be pleased to comply with their request for a more adequate protection than they now possess.

I have, &c.

H. W. J. WOOD.

Inclosure 111 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Sir, *Fort William, December* 2, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 30th ultimo, to the address of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone, conveying the application of the merchants and other residents of Akyab for an European force for the protection of that place, I am directed to express the regret of the Governor-General in Council that he is unable at present to comply with the request of the applicants, there being no European force available at present for employment at Akyab.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will, doubtless, take such measures as are possible to secure life and property at Akyab against the chance of an outbreak, of which, however, no apprehension has been expressed by the local authorities.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 112 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, and Central Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 20, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward the accompanying copy of an extract from the proceedings in the Financial Department, dated the 13th instant, on the subject of granting assistance to sufferers in consequence of the mutinies, and to request that will be pleased to act upon the rules therein laid down in sanctioning aid to such sufferers.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 113 in No. 9.

The Director-General of the Post Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 10, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 8th of September, I have the honor to forward, in original, two communications from Mr. Allen, the Manager of the North-Western Dâk Company, stating the terms on which he is prepared to contract for the conveyance of a certain number of soldiers, daily, from Raneegunge to Benares.

2. The proposal now made differs so materially from that stated in your letter above quoted, that I do not feel myself at liberty to enter into any definite engagement with Mr. Allen, without further orders from Government.

3. It will be observed that in the first letter, dated the 28th of September, Mr. Allen states that the disturbed state of the country will prevent his entering into any engagement involving a penalty for non-fulfilment. On receiving this unconditional refusal to contract, I sent for Mr. Allen, and he verbally stated that he thought that he could do all he had before engaged to do, but that he would not be bound by a penalty. After some discussion, I requested him to state, in writing, exactly what he could undertake. The papers now submitted are the result.

4. It will be seen that arrangements for the daily transport of troops will not be made until the 1st of November, instead of the 15th of this month, and that only twelve carriages a-day can be dispatched between the 1st and 15th of November.

5. Two stipulations are made by Mr. Allen, one of which is of great importance, but neither of which should, in my opinion, be acceded to without modification. The first, is not of much consequence, but, as it stands in Mr. Allen's tender, may lead to dispute. It is proposed to bind Government to take any number of carriages which may be available up to eighteen, on two days' notice being given. I would require four days' notice, at least.

6. The second stipulation is that contained in paragraph 3 of the tender, as follows: "Government is to be bound to take what carriages I tender, for four months certain." Were this stipulation agreed to, the Government would be bound to send troops by the most expensive and most inconvenient mode of conveyance for four months, *i. e.*, to the 1st of March, 1858, even though there were no troops to send; or ample means of conveyance of less costly and more convenient description.

7. It is, of course, only fair that the contractor being bound under a penalty to execute his agreement, the Government, on their part, should be bound to make use of the means placed at their disposal; and as I believe there was some understanding that the carriages would be required for about four months from the middle of October, I would propose that Government should agree to take eighteen carriages a-day until the 14th of February; of course, if, after that date, there are troops to be dispatched, the carriages will be available, but neither Government nor the Company will be bound by the present contract. It is not probable that any considerable number of troops will leave England after the 1st of November, when the news of the capture of Delhi and relief of Lucknow will have been received. Ships leaving in October and the first week of November ought to arrive before the 14th of February.

8. The weekly payment for eighteen carriages will be 25,200 rupees; and as the difference between that charge and that for which the same number of men could be conveyed by other cheaper means of conveyance will be, at least, 15,000 rupees, the subject is one deserving of consideration.

9. The proposed rules require no remark. In concluding an agreement, I should add others, and modify slightly those suggested.

I have, &c.

H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 114 in No. 9.

The Manager of the North-Western Dâk Company to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Calcutta, September* 28, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 23rd instant, I have now to intimate that, owing to the disturbed state of the country between Raneegunge and Benares,

I do not feel myself in a position to enter into any contract with Government for the transit of troops, which would involve any penalty for the non-fulfilment of it.

I have, &c.

J. H. ALLEN.

Inclosure 115 in No. 9.

The Manager of the North-Western Dâk Company to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 9, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 6th instant, I have now to inform you that I shall be prepared to supply, daily, twelve carriages for the conveyance of troops from Raneegunge as far as Chourihaut, on the right or eastern bank of the Ganges, on the Grand Trunk Road, opposite Benares, commencing from the 1st proximo; one-half to be drawn by horses, and one-half to be propelled by coolies and bearers.

2. From the 15th proximo (or earlier, at my option), I shall be prepared to supply fourteen carriages daily; and soon after that date (dependent upon the supply of coolies), I shall be prepared to supply sixteen or eighteen carriages daily. It must be understood that Government will be bound to employ as many carriages as I may tender, up to eighteen daily, upon my giving two days' notice of the number at their disposal.

3. The Government is to be bound to take what carriages I tender for four months certain.

4. Each carriage, drawn by horses, will take three men; and each carriage, drawn by coolies or bearers, will take four men, with luggage, according to the Governor-General's resolution in Council of the 8th of September, 1857.

5. Payment by Government at the rate of 200 rupees per carriage, including return hire of empty carriages, will have to be made as follows, viz., my bills to be presented weekly, and one-half the amount to be paid at once, till the amount remaining due by Government amounts to 50,000 rupees, which can remain in hand as security for the fulfilment of this contract. When Government has in hand 50,000 rupees, payment is to be made on presentation of bills weekly.

6. Officers in charge of detachments will be bound by rules drawn up by me, and approved of by the proper authority. Copy of such rules I inclose herewith for such approval.

I have, &c.

J. H. ALLEN.

Inclosure 116 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 16, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, regarding the conveyance of troops from Raneegunge to Benares by carriage-dâk.

2. Mr. Allen, the Manager of the North-Western Dâk Company, in his letter of the 18th of August last, led the Government to suppose that, on the cessation of the rains, he would be able to provide for this purpose at least fourteen carriages, and, possibly, seventeen or eighteen carriages, daily.

3. The rains have now ceased, and it might have been expected that Mr. Allen, after so long a notice, would now be prepared to commence operations on the scale agreed upon. It appears, however, that he cannot begin before the 1st of November, that he will then only be able to give twelve carriages a-day, and that he will not be prepared to provide even fourteen carriages till the middle of November. This result is extremely disappointing to the Governor-General in Council, and I am directed to request that you will urge Mr. Allen to hasten his arrangements, and provide for the dispatch of the full number of carriages from an earlier date.

4. The troops have now begun to arrive from England, and it is necessary that every endeavour should be made for their early and quick dispatch to the Upper Provinces.

5. The Governor-General in Council agrees with you that at least four days' notice must be given of any change in the number of carriages to be dispatched

daily from Raneegunge. A shorter period would not enable the military authorities to make corresponding arrangements for the dispatch of troops.

6. His Lordship in Council does not object to the condition of employing the carriages for four months from the 1st of November; but it should be stipulated that, if the carriages are not required on any day by the Government (due notice being given) a deduction should be made for all carriages which may be let on that day to private persons.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 117 in No. 9.

The Director-General of the Post-Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, November* 13, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, in original, for the orders of Government, the inclosed letter from Mr. Allen, Manager of the North-Western Dâk Company.

2. It will be observed that Mr. Allen expresses a doubt whether he can supply even twelve carriages a day after yesterday. I have no official knowledge of the order directing the carriages to accompany the bullock-train from the Soane, *i. e.*, Sasseram to the Kuramnassa; but I do not understand how, if Mr. Allen had been ready to have performed his contract and supply fifteen carriages a-day from the 15th, the delay caused by the order referred to would have interfered with the dispatch of twelve carriages a-day.

3. I inclose a list of the bullock-train halting-places, and also of the halting-places for the carriage and bearer dâks as arranged in communication with the Deputy Quartermaster-General and Mr. Allen, and agreed to by the latter.

4. If the carriages accompanied the bullock-train from Sasseram to Annabad, a place close to the Doogowtee, about four miles from Noubutpore, a delay of nearly a day would be caused; but assuming as correct, Mr. Allen's statement, that his horse-carriages are delayed two days, and the bearer-carriages one day, he ought, as it seems to me, to have been able to continue the dispatch of twelve carriages if he had been ready to dispatch fifteen daily from the 15th proximo.

5. The number of carriages required for daily dispatch of 15 would be about 134;* 7 carriages being propelled by bearers, 8 by horses: if 7 only were horsed, the number required would be larger. For 12 carriages daily, keeping to the halts agreed on, about 108 carriages are required; adding to this 6 horsed carriages delayed for two days, and 6 bearer-carriages delayed one day, 18 extra carriages are required to make up for the delay, or in all 126 carriages—8 less than the number required for the daily dispatch of 15.

I have, &c.
H. B. RIDDELL.

Halting-Places.

Bullock-Train Dispatch.	Mr. Allen's Coolie Dâk.	Mr. Allen's Carriage Dâk.
Raneegunge.	Raneegunge.	Raneegunge.
Gyra.	Gyra.	Doomree.
Doomree.	Burketta.	Sherghotty.
Burketta.	Sherghotty.	Sasseram.
Chumparun.	Sasseram.	Benares.
Sherghotty.	Benares.	
Nowrungabad.		
Sasseram.		
Annabad.		
Benares.		

* 7 bearer carriages daily, and returning, 10 days	70
8 horsed carriages, going and returning, 8 days	64
	134

Inclosure 118 in No. 9.

The Manager of the North-Western Dâk Company to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Calcutta, November* 12, 1857.

BY the terms of my contract for the conveyance of troops, I agreed to supply, from the 15th instant, fourteen carriages daily.

2. It appears that the carriages supplied by me are made to proceed from the Soane to Kurumnassa, in company with the bullock-train; thus lengthening the journey about two days, which, in the case of the carriages drawn by horses, is nearly doubling the usual time, and in that of the bearer-dâks increasing it one-half. It is obvious that the number of carriages sufficient to carry out my contract under ordinary circumstances will not be sufficient, under the present arrangements of the military authorities, and therefore I shall not be able to carry out the original plan; and, indeed, from present appearances, I do not think that I shall be able to supply even the twelve carriages daily after to-day. I am, however, quite prepared to perform my part of the contract, if the stipulations thereby agreed to are not interfered with by the military authorities, and I therefore beg to give you notice that I shall hold the Government liable for payment at the rate of twelve carriages per day, whether they are supplied or not, it being by the act of their own servants that I am placed in such a position. I also give you notice that I shall hold Government liable for any expenses that may have been incurred in increasing the establishment for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the contract.

3. I beg to observe, with all deference to the military authorities, that if my empty carriages can proceed down the road in safety, it is not unreasonable to expect that parties of armed soldiers can proceed up the same road; and I beg to mention that my agent has, within the last two days, returned from payment of the establishment, having taken up a large sum of money with him. He had but one carriage with him, and was quite unprotected.

I have, &c.
J. H. ALLEN.

Inclosure 119 in No. 9.

The Director-General of the Post-Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will lay before the Governor-General in Council the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 24th instant, from Mr. Allen, Manager of the North-Western Dâk Company, for an advance of one lac of rupees, or at least of 65,000 rupees, on the security of the stock and block of the North-Western Dâk Company.

2. Should Government grant this request, its position in regard to Mr. Allen will be the reverse of that contemplated in your letter dated the 8th ultimo; instead of having a saving of 50,000 rupees for the due performance of the contract entered into by Mr. Allen, Government will be a creditor to the extent of a lac of rupees, and will, as it appears to me, be without security for the performance of the contract. I should be disposed to recommend that the carriages and horses of the North-Western Dâk Company should be purchased at a fair valuation, and the contract, which as yet is not complete, cancelled altogether.

I have, &c.
H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 120 in No. 9.

The Manager of the North-Western Dâk Company to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Calcutta, October* 24, 1857.

MY outlay in preparations for the conveyance of troops for Government has been very heavy, and I now find myself in consequence obliged to ask for an advance.

2. The amount I require is 1,00,000 rupees for two months, and the secu-

rity I can give is a lien on the stock and block of the North-Western Dâk Company.

3. Should Government not sanction so large an advance as above asked for, I can manage to meet my immediate requirements with 65,000 rupees. May I request you will be good enough to place this application before the proper authorities, and let me know the result as early as possible, my need of money being pressing?

I have, &c.
J. H. ALLEN.

Inclosure 121 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Mr. Harvey.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 29, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will pay to the Director-General of the Post-Office in India, or to his order, the sum of 65,000 rupees, as an advance to the North-Western Dâk Company, to provide for the conveyance of troops.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 122 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 29, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 24th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the advance of 65,000 rupees to Mr. Allen, repayable at the end of two months from the date of advance, on the security of the stock and block of the North-Western Dâk Company.

2. This loan is independent of the conditions of the contract made with Mr. Allen for the conveyance of troops.

3. The sub-treasurer has been authorised to pay the above amount to you, or to your order.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 123 in No. 9.

The Director-General of the Post-Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, November* 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, in original, the inclosed letter dated the 2nd November, from the East India Company's solicitor, and request instructions as to the course to be pursued in regard to the loan which Government were prepared to make to the North-Western Dâk Company.

2. It appears that the manager, Mr. Allen, has not power to pledge to Government, as was proposed by him, the stock and block of the North-Western Dâk Company, nor have Messrs. Burkinyoung and Roberts, of the firm of Stewart and Co., the principal shareholders in that Company, who are now absent from India, left power to authorise their representatives to execute any bond or other document pledging their property in rendering them personally liable for payment of a loan.

3. Mr. Allen's promissory note does not appear to me to be sufficient security. As the loan would be made to him personally, it would be doubtful, I should think, whether, in the event of his failing to repay the amount borrowed, or the note becoming due, Government would be authorised to apply to the liquidation of Mr. Allen's personal debt, the sums payable to the North-Western Dâk Company for the conveyance of troops. It is the more necessary to consider this question as a large proportion of the total sum payable by Government for the conveyance of troops will be claimed from the North-Western Dâk Company by Mr. Greenway, who has purchased the stock of the Inland Transit Company, and has, I believe, agreed with Mr. Allen to supply half the carriage required.

I have, &c.
H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 124 in No. 9.

The Solicitor to the East India Company to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Fort William, November 2, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to state, for your information, that Mr. Allen has not power to pledge to Government the stock and block of the North-West Dâk Company, as security for the proposed loan to be made to him.

2. The principal shareholders in that Company are Messrs. Burkinyoung and Roberts, of the firm of Steuart and Co., both of whom are now absent from India, and the powers of attorney left by them are not sufficient to authorise their representatives to execute any bond, or other document pledging their property, or rendering them personally liable for payment of a loan.

3. Mr. Allen proposes to give his own promissory note, and to confess judgment thereon in the Supreme Court, as security for the loan he has applied for. This is the only security he is able to offer, and without special instructions I do not feel authorised to accept it.

4. As the money will be repaid in a short time, perhaps the Government may be satisfied with the security proposed. I therefore await your further instruction on the matter, before proceeding further therein.

I have, &c.
F. C. SANDES.

Inclosure 125 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Fort William, November 17, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 3rd instant, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council authorises the advance of 65,000 rupees to be made to Mr. Allen, the manager of the North-Western Dâk Company, on his promissory note, repayable at the end of two months from the date of advance.

I have, &c.
J. W. DALRYMPLE.

Inclosure 126 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Fort William, November 30, 1857.*

I AM directed to request that you will prepare immediately and submit for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a Return showing the number of bullock-train carts and other Government conveyances dispatched daily from Raneegunge from the 1st to the 30th November, both inclusive, the number of officers and men dispatched in them daily, the number of dâk carriages dispatched daily during the same period under Mr. Allen's contract, and the number of officers and men dispatched daily on those carriages.

2. It is understood that the bullock-train and other Government conveyances are capable of taking 200 men and their officers daily, and that the dâk carriages are capable of taking 50 men and their officers daily. The Governor-General in Council desires, therefore, that it may be stated opposite each day on which the full number was not dispatched, whether the number of available carts or carriages was deficient, or whether a sufficient number of men were not ready for dispatch.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 127 in No. 9.

The Director-General of the Post-Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, December 1, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter dated the 30th November, I have the honor to state that the information required as to the number of men conveyed daily by bullock-train

or by carriages, can be more accurately given by the Quartermaster-General's Department than by me. I have, therefore, applied to Colonel Sanders for the statement required, and will submit it when received.

I have, &c.
H. B. RIDDELL.

Inclosure 128 in No. 9.

The Director-General of the Post-Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, December* 2, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a Return of the number of officers, privates, and followers, conveyed by bullock-train, horse and bearer dâk, in the month of November, from Raneegunge, to Benares. The Returns, as far as they relate to bullock-train, are made up from the daily reports received by me, and have been tested and corrected by a Return from the Quartermaster-General's Office. Government will see that the available means of transport have been fully used. A similar Return will be submitted showing the number daily conveyed from Benares to Allahabad, and from Allahabad to Cawnpore; on the latter portion of the line the bullock-train has not been fully used.

2. From the 1st November, being Sunday, the number of marches between Benares and Raneegunge was reduced to nine, and the number of men sent daily was increased to 200. To prevent these parties catching up and clashing with those sent in October, it was necessary to allow one day besides the Sunday's halt; consequently, the dispatches commenced on Tuesday the 3rd November, and have continued regularly since that date.

3. To convey the large quantity of spare ammunition, which his Excellency the Commander-in-chief desired might be sent with each party, country carts were used; but as they broke down often, and gave much trouble on the road, the Quartermaster-General arranged that the ammunition should be carried in the bullock-train carts, and consequently the number of men sent was reduced by eight.

4. Had not the Calcutta coach-builders, Messrs. Dykes and Co., and Messrs. Collins and Co., failed in their contract to deliver carts and waggons, which they bound themselves to deliver before the 1st October, I should have been able to provide for the daily conveyance, by bullock-train, of 250 men, instead of 200. In the course of a few days, I shall be able, I hope, to allow of larger parties being sent.

5. Mr. Allen has provided twelve carriages daily from the 1st to the 24th, and fourteen daily from the 25th to the 30th November, with the exception of two days, on one of which he supplied two carriages, and on the other, one carriage, short of the number contracted for.

6. In all, excluding followers, the dispatch during the month has been, as shown in the margin.* There were five Sundays during the month. As the number of troops in Calcutta is now large, and the pressure on the bullock-train will, probably, not last longer than this month, I informed the Deputy Quartermaster-General that detachments can be conveyed on Sundays as well as on the other days of the week.

7. The reasons alleged by Mr. Allen for his being unable to furnish the number of carriages expected by the Government, have been laid before Government in previous communications.

8. An extract from a note from Colonel Sanders is also annexed, explaining that the return is a rough one, but the entries correct.

I have, &c.
H. B. RIDDELL.

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* Bullock-train	4,775
Horse-dâk	393
Bearer dâk	508
	5,676

Inclosure 129 in No. 9.

Colonel Sanders to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

(Extract.) *December* 1, 1857.

THE horse-dâk is blank for the 6th and 17th; the bearer-dâk for 14th, 16th, 17th, and 22nd. One or two of these days were actually blank, owing to the stoppage of the dâk to allow of the carriages accompanying the bullock-train; the other days were not actually blank, but have not been recorded in my rough Return, owing to something in them requiring explanation, and it would delay your getting the information were I to wait and refer to my daily allotment Reports. All the entries, however, are made from actual Returns, and are correct.

The followers I have not entered into the total, because they are almost entirely the servants of officers, and have not been regularly recorded: they vary daily; one is allowed to each officer, but cannot always be got.

If you want the Return to be completed, please return it, and I will again go over the whole, putting in the deficient days; but I have thought, from what you said, that it will, in its present state, show that our means have been fully availed of, and be more acceptable now than in more complete form a day or two hence, for there is so much on hand just now, that I cannot give the matter the requisite attention, without trenching upon current work, which is very pressing.

My totals are in pencil only, because the return is a rough one only. Above 250 persons will have to be added when yesterday's parties are included, and the blank dâk parties brought into account: it will then show above 5,700 persons dispatched in November, which, considering the four Sundays and the two days when the bullock-train arrangements were altered (increased), is not a bad month's work.

Inclosure 130 in No. 9.

Return of Persons dispatched by Horse and Bearer Dâk from the 1st to the 30th November, 1857.

Date.	Horse-Dâk.				Bearer-Dâk.				Remarks.
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Men.	Followers.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Men.	Followers.	
1857									
November 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sunday.
" 2	2	..	15	..	*				* Regular dispatches not commenced.
" 3	2	..	15	..	2	..	20		
" 4	2	..	15	..	2	..	20		
" 5	5	2	6	..	2	2	16		
" 6	..	..	..	..	2	.	19		
" 7	2	..	15	..	2	..	20		
" 8	†6	..	9	..	2	..	20		† Includes 3 Roman Catholic Clergymen.
" 9	7	..	6	2	4	3	12		
" 10	5	..	9	..	4	3	12		
" 11	1	..	‡12	..	2	..	20		‡ Also 2 Signallers, Electric Telegraph.
" 12	4	2	9	..	4	2	13		
" 13	§8	..	..	..	4	..	16		§ Head-quarters of Royal Artillery.
" 14	10	..	..	1					
" 15	2	..	14	1	2	..	20		
" 16	3	..	12	1					
" 17									
" 18	3	..	12	..	2	..	20		
" 19	3	..	12	..	2	1	15		
" 20	2	..	12	..	2	..	20		
" 21	11	..	..	6	2	..	20		
" 22	2	..	15	1					
" 23	12	..	..	5	2	..	20		
" 24	2	..	15	1	2	..	20	1	
" 25	2	..	18	1	2	..	24	1	
" 26	4	..	15	2	2	..	24	1	
" 27	5	..	12	3	2	..	24	1	
" 28	8	..	9	4	2	..	24	1	
" 29	1	..	18	..	2	..	24		
" 30									
Total ..	114	4	275	28	54	11	443	6	

This Return is furnished by the Quartermaster-General.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director-General of the Post-Office.

Inclosure 131 in No. 9.

Return showing the Number and Description of Carriages, and Number of Officers, Warrant Officers, and Privates conveyed by Bullock-Train daily in the month of November 1857.

Date.	Number.				Number.					Remarks by the Director-General.	Remarks by the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.
	Carts.	Hackeries.	Carriage.	Total.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Privates or Men.	Followers.	Total.		
1857											
Nov. 3	39	6	3	48	5	..	200	8	213		
„ 4	39	6	3	48	6	..	200	8	214	In my Return 5 officers	
„ 5	39	5	3	47	9	3	181	..	193		
„ 6	39	5	3	47	5	..	200	6	211	1 writer for Doomree in addition to soldiers	
„ 7	39	6	3	48	6	1	198	5	210		
„ 8	Sunday										
„ 9	39	6	3	48	6	..	200	12	218	2 writers for Sherghotty in addition to soldiers	
„ 10	39	5	3	47	6	..	200	10	216		
„ 11	39	5	3	47	6	..	200	8	214		
„ 12	39	6	3	48	4	..	200	6	210	In my Return 5 officers	
„ 13	39	6	3	48	6	..	200	6	212		
„ 14	39	5	3	47	6	5	*167	6	184		* 1½ lacs of rupees also sent to Sherghotty.
„ 15	Sunday										
„ 16	39	5	3	47	6	..	†172	6	184	8 carts containing ammunition and medical stores sent	† Also Commissariat Establishment.
„ 17	39	5	3	47	6	..	‡192	9	207		‡ Dispatches diminished to allow of ammunition being sent in carts, as it got broken and injured on hackeries.
„ 18	39	5	3	47	6	..	192	7	205		
„ 19	39	5	3	47	6	..	192	8	206	14 Baloos sent in addition to soldiers	
„ 20	39	5	3	47	6	..	192	5	203		
„ 21	39	5	3	47	6	..	191	7	204	5 Commissariat men sent in addition to soldiers	
„ 22	Sunday										
„ 23	39	5	3	47	6	..	192	10	208		
„ 24	39	4	3	46	6	.	192	5	203		
„ 25	39	5	3	47	6	..	192	..	198		
„ 26	39	5	3	47	5	4	191	8	208	In my Return 6 officers and 191 men.	
„ 27	39	5	3	47	6	..	192	8	206		
„ 28	39	5	3	47	6	..	192	7	205	1 box containing 4,000 rupees for Captain Forbes at Gyra, sent in addition to soldiers	
„ 29	Sunday										
„ 30	39	5	3	47	6	..	192	6	204		
Total..	936	125	72	1,133	142	13	4,620	161§	4,936		

§ This result is taken from the Post-Office Returns

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director-General of the Post-Office.

Inclosure 132 in No. 9.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of the Post-Office.

Sir, *Fort William, December* 9, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated 1st and 2nd instant, and to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council has noticed, with the highest satisfaction, the admirable result obtained last month in the conveyance of troops by bullock-train and carriage-dâk from Raneegunge to Benares.

I have, &c.

J. W. DALRYMPLE.

No. 10.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, November 20, 1857. (No. 134.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 118, dated the 8th ultimo, we have the honor to transmit a narrative of events from the 26th of September to the 3rd of October, 1857, furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, together with a copy of the papers therewith received.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Benares, October* 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative of events in the Central Provinces up to the 3rd instant; the documents to accompany this paper are not yet completed, but will be forwarded in a day or two.

I have, &c.

R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Narrative of Events in the Central Provinces, dated October 3, 1857.

THE head quarters of the Government still remain at Benares.

2. The rainy season appears to have come to a close.

3. The postal and telegraphic communications have been maintained without interruption; horses are reported to have been carried off from the Bombay road, near Jubbulpore, but the dâks, though they have been very irregular, have not been stopped.

4. The bulk of the Naval Brigade has passed up the river *en route* to Allahabad.

5. The remaining wing of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, and 200 men of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, with two guns, are under orders to leave Dinapore forthwith, to proceed to Benares; the intention was, that on their arrival, they were to be at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to operate in Rewah and towards Jubbulpore.

6. Mr. Horne, lately Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Azimghur, has been appointed Superintendent of Supplies for the troops coming up the Grand Trunk Road; and the services of three military officers have been applied for to be placed under his orders at the principal halting-places.

7. Arrangements are on foot for establishing vegetable gardens at Benares and Allahabad for the supply of the troops.

Allahabad Division.

8. The general condition of the division is not greatly changed; the state of the northern part of the Allahabad district has continued to deteriorate.

9. *Allahabad.*—The aggression of the insurgents and invaders from Oude, in the pergunnahs of the district north of the Ganges, are daily acquiring fresh strength and insolence. A rebel Nazim of Allahabad is reported to have been appointed and a combined attack is threatened on Phoolpore, the chief town of these parts, and the head-quarters of a mahajun and landed proprietor of great spirit devoted to our interests, by name of Manikchund. This man has a strong armed force in his own pay, in possession of Phoolpore. At present he is with Mr. Mayne, the Magistrate, posted at Gopeegunge, ready to accompany the expedition which had been planned to proceed into these disturbed districts.

10. The reduced strength of the garrison of Allahabad had, till lately, precluded the possibility of any advance from that fort into the disturbed pergunnahs. The arrival of the Naval Brigade would, it had been hoped, have set free a force of sufficient strength to undertake the task in the present week. A sudden call for troops to advance upon Cawnpore has, however, caused these expectations to be disappointed. The Lieutenant-Governor had then only to look to the Goorkha force for the accomplishment of the object he has so long had in view, of freeing Allahabad from these invaders. But this hope has also been disappointed by the events of the succeeding week.

11. The necessity for a serious demonstration against the rebels and insurgents in this quarter has been made the subject of a special communication to the Government of India. It will, therefore, be sufficient to mention here, that their encroachments have been such as to place the Grand Trunk Road and telegraph in imminent danger: a village having been occupied by them within six miles of Allahabad itself, and they are reported to be in possession of villages within four miles of the road.

12. *Futtehpore.*—The Collector and Judge of Futtehpore have taken charge of their offices, and some revenue has already been paid into the treasury. The country is, however, much disturbed, and a violent attack on the police took place at a town in this district.

13. The demands for reinforcements for Cawnpore have greatly reduced the strength of the European force at Futtehpore, so that it is far below what was originally contemplated.

14. *Cawnpore.*—This district is still out of our possession. Little revenue has hitherto been received in it. The news of the fall of Delhi is reported to have brought out many promises to pay faithfully within a week.

15. The Civil Magistrate holds only four thannahs; others are in the hands of the Military Magistrate, Captain Bruce.

16. The district generally is said to be quiet, but, from the absence of any available force, it is open to inroads on the north, which cause some perturbation. An attack was made on our thannah at Bithoor, a few days ago, by a party of the 42nd Native Infantry, in which several of our police were killed. It was chiefly in consequence of the head of the police (Sweepersall) indulging in a drunken debauch that this disaster took place.

17. The former tehseeldars in this district have, as a whole, not taken active part against us in the recent troubles, but neither have they taken any active part in our favor. They are at their tehseelees, engaged in recovering their records and accounts, which have mostly been preserved. The list of balances of the June kist is being drawn out.

18. *Banda and Hummeerpore.*—These districts are as last reported. A large body of mutineers and insurgents is collected at Banda. These comprise the remnant of the Dinapore regiments, and the 50th Native Infantry from Nagode, with Koer Sing and his adherents. The accounts of them are very uncertain. The Dinapore men are estimated at 1,800.

19. Mr. Thornton, Deputy Collector of Jhansi, and Mr. Hemming and family, have been sent in by the Sumpter Rajah, under escort through Calpee.

Benares Division.

20. The general condition of this division is satisfactory, and it continues to improve.

21. *Ghazeepore and Benares.*—Of these two districts, little need be said, excepting that the price of grain has fallen a little, but it is still extremely high. The Dusserah has passed over in perfect quiet.

22. *Mirzapore.*—The expected passage of the 5th Irregular Cavalry caused some alarm in this district, but nothing serious has been reported.

23. *Gopeegunge.*—Hopes have been held out that Jhorye Sing, the murderer of Mr. Moore, might be apprehended. This man still haunts the borders of the Mirzapore and Jounpore districts, and a careful watch is kept upon his movements by the Magistrates on both sides. He takes refuge, however, in those pergunnahs of the Allahabad district which have been conquered by the Oude rebels.

24. *Jounpore.*—An expedition of the Goorkhas started on the 27th of September to break up the bands of armed men who were collected at various places in the western pergunnahs of the district. Iradut Jehan, the leader of one of the most insolent of these insurgent bodies, was seized in his stronghold at Moobarukpore, about fourteen miles from Jounpore, after a merely nominal resistance, and has been executed. His two sons, who were also deeply implicated in the disturbances in Jounpore, managed to escape; 20 or 30 of the band were killed on the 29th. In another skirmish, Iradut Jehan's fortified house has been destroyed; one Ameer Sing, a notorious rebel, who had given much trouble and annoyance, was slain, with two of his sons.

25. These examples have had such an effect on the people, that no attempt at opposition was met with in the remainder of the march, and the troops have once more returned to Jounpore. The revenue was being well paid up, and supplies collected freely.

26. *Azimghur.*—The active employment of the Goorkhas in this district has likewise served to effect the instantaneous dispersion of all the rabble of insurgents or invaders who had too long been permitted to insult British authority.

27. The expedition against Atroulea, mentioned as having been projected in the last narrative, left Azimghur on the 29th of September. No foe could be found, although strenuous exertions were made to act with celerity. Atroulea, the head-quarters of the rebel Bence Madho, the brother of the rebel Nizam of Azimghur, was found abandoned, and the fortifications have been destroyed; one small gun was taken.

28. The force returned through Mahoul, one of the places of strength of Mozuffer Jehan, son of Iradut Jehan, who has been executed, and its defences were thrown down. No resistance was met with, and the insurgents have manifestly, for the time at least, been entirely crushed.

29. The town of Azimghur is reported to have quite regained its tranquillity, and the bazar to be well supplied. The collection of revenue improves.

30. Mr. Pollock, lately Joint Magistrate in the Benares district, has been selected to officiate at Azimghur, in the place of Mr. Horne, who was found unequal to the management of the district in the difficult circumstances of the present time, and who has been otherwise provided for.

31. *Goruckpore.*—The state of Goruckpore is not altered. It is naturally a prey to anarchy and oppression. A contribution of one lac of rupees is stated to have been levied on the town of Goruckpore. In the letters sent by the zemindars to our officers in Azimghur, there is much mutual recrimination; but it is clear that no one is either strong enough or bold enough to take the lead in opposing the rebel Mahomed Hussun. After the example set them by our own officers, when they were backed by a strong military force, such conduct is not surprising, neither can it be made a matter of reproach against them by us.

Saugor Division.

32. The reports of this division are still received very irregularly.

33. It was reported in a former narrative, that the Kamptee column of Madras troops had arrived at Dumoh from Jubbulpore, and that a detachment had been sent back again on rumours of disaffection having been received from the latter station.

34. On the 18th of September the Commissioner received intelligence at Dumoh of the mutiny of the 50th Native Infantry at Nagode.

35. On the 19th the news of the mutiny of the 52nd Native Infantry at Jubbulpore was received.

36. In consequence of these events, it was determined that the whole Madras column should return to Jubbulpore, and the retrograde movement began on the 21st. The reasons that influenced the officers in chief command to take this course are detailed in the Appendices, as also Brigadier Sage's reason for thinking that the column ought rather to have advanced upon Saugor.

37. On its march from Dumoh to Jubbulpore, the Madras column was met by

the mutinous 52nd Regiment. The mutineers were attacked and defeated, and are now dispersed in the jungles of the Jubbulpore district, in several isolated bodies.

38. The 50th Native Infantry, after plundering the treasury at Nagode, from which they took about one lac of rupees, and burning the houses at the station, went off to Banda, where they are reported to have joined the Dinapore mutineers.

39. The Civil officers at Nagode escaped, taking shelter with the Punnah Rajah, by whom they were well received.

40. The following general statement of the condition of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory is chiefly derived from a valuable demi-official communication from Captain Pinkney, the Deputy Commissioner, exercising the powers of Sessions Judge. From this it will be seen that the country is becoming more and more disturbed from day to day, and that until a sufficient military force takes the field, the progress of disorder is likely to continue, until what still remains in our hands of this quiet tract of country shall have followed the example of the districts which have rebelled.

41. *Saugor.*—The whole of the Saugor district, with the exception of the town itself, is in the hands of the insurgents. The fort has been much strengthened and well-provisioned. It is garrisoned by European artillerymen, and no native is allowed to enter it. The native troops still remaining at Saugor are described as being in a very doubtful state. They number about 850 men, of whom 100 are Cavalry.

42. The safe arrival of the British officers from Lullutpore at this station has been already reported separately.

43. The failure of an expedition sent from Saugor against an army of the Banpore Rajah, which had entrenched itself at Nariaolee, a village about ten miles from Saugor, has to be recorded. In this attack, Lieutenant-Colonel Dalyell, commanding the 31st Native Infantry, was killed, and two other officers wounded. The force was obliged to return to Saugor. The sepoys are said to be much dispirited by this misfortune, and Major Erskine anticipates very bad effect from this reverse, added to the withdrawal of the Madras column from Dumoh.

44. The Rajahs of Shahghur and Banpore are understood to be in open rebellion, and most of the petty chiefs have joined them.

45. *Dumoh.*—The Dumoh district, which has been partially recovered by the march of the Madras column from Jubbulpore, has been again left to a state of anarchy by the return of those troops, which followed as a necessary and immediate consequence of the mutiny of the 52nd Native Infantry at Jubbulpore. On the return of the Madras column, the brother-in-law and agent of the Punnah Rajah was placed in possession of the town and fort of Dumoh, the district being also made over to him for the time. The southern and western portion of the district is in a state of rebellion, the insurgents having possession of the fort of Garrakotta, on the Saugor and Dumoh border. The Manghur Rajah, on the east, is also in insurrection.

46. *Jubbulpore.*—The open and cultivated part of this district is quiet, and much of the wilder portions also; but the remains of the mutineers of the 52nd Native Infantry, accompanied by a considerable body of insurgents (matchlockmen) are on foot at Khand, a place from twenty-five to thirty miles north-west of the town of Jubbulpore. Other insurgents, from Mundlah, are in force about thirty miles east of Jubbulpore, at Thannah Koondum, and another party reported to have been committing depredation about fifteen miles south of Jubbulpore, at Burgey.

47. *Mundlah.*—The north and western parts of this district are in insurrection. The leaders are the thakoors of Sohagpore, connections of the Rewah Rajah. The Todee thakoors of Ramghur, and their followers, are said to be chiefly Gonds, and but half-armed.

48. *Seonee.*—This district remains quiet, and it is believed will, probably, continue to do so, if nothing serious takes place at Nursingpore or Jubbulpore, on which it borders.

49. *Nursingpore.*—At present this district too is not disturbed; but suspicions are entertained of the Gond Rajahs of Gudgye and Chichlee, in the western pergunnahs, bordering on Hoshungabad. In other parts of this district the zemindars seem to have behaved with some spirit, attacking and driving off a body of plunderers who made an incursion from Dumoh and Saugor.

50. *Hoshungabad.*—Quiet is still preserved; but fears are entertained of the state of the Nemaur pergunnah, north of the Nerbudda, which is mixed up with Holkar's territory. The presence of the mutinous sepoys of the Bhopal contingent

at Bhopal or Sehore, some forty or fifty miles north of Hoshungabad, is considered a possible source of danger, but nothing seems to be known of the intentions of that body of men.

51. *Baitool.*—All is quiet at Baitool.

52. *Jhansi.*—The whole of the Jhansi sub-division of this territory remains quite out of our possession.

The Rais of Goorserai is nominally managing Jalonn in our behalf, but his honesty of purpose is very much doubted. The Chundeyree district is held by the rebel Banpore Rajah on his account.

53. *Rewah.*—The affairs of Rewah, although the Lieutenant-Governor is not in official relations with this State, may be alluded to, as the Rewah country lies between the Central Gangetic Provinces and the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. This State has become very unsettled since the march of the last body of the Dinapore mutineers through the Mirzapore district. Koer Sing, at the head of a party of rebels, actually entered the Rewah territory, with the connivance of a party in the Rewah State, hostile to British interests. Not meeting with the encouragement they expected from the people of the country, these invaders retired almost as soon as they had crossed the frontier, and the whole body of Koer Sing's followers is now at Banda. The mutineers at Nagode and Jubbulpore have tended to keep up the excitement in the Rewah State, and Captain Osborne is in a precarious position at that Court

R. STRACHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Inclosure 3 in No 10.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Allahabad, September* 26, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated 19th instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending with 26th instant

2. *Allahabad,* September 20.—The villages of Jelalpore and Hosempore, Pergunnah Hundeea, attacked and plundered by Bijae Bahadoor's followers.

Futtehpore.—Mr Glynn reported his arrival at Futtehpore on the 18th instant. He states that grain is plentiful in the district, and the khureef crops, where the sowing was timely, are looking well.

Cawnpore.—Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders crossed the river on the 18th instant, to defend the completion of the bridge; a weak resistance was offered by the rebels, who brought down two guns; no damage was done

Humeerpore and Banda.—Nil

3. *Allahabad,* September 21.—A small detachment of European soldiers arrived, they will go on towards Futtehpore. Jeet, Anund, &c., zemindars of Pergunnah Deoghaut who have been in open rebellion, resisted a police party, aided by Tej Bul Sing, talookdar of Dya A person named Rahool Ameer has set himself up as Naib Chuckladar of Pergunnah Nawabgunge.

Futtehpore.—Macnaghten reported his arrival at Futtehpore. He thinks the district will soon be resettled, excepting perhaps the southernmost parts of Pergunnah Ghazeepore and Ekdulla. Messrs. Edwards and Probyn warned for service in this district.

Cawnpore.—No reports received from Sherer. Willcock reports that, in accordance with General Havelock's desire, he will accompany the army to Lucknow.

Humeerpore.—Orders received from Government to issue proclamation offering a reward of 1,000 rupees for capture of Wahidoozuman Khan, late Deputy Collector; lithographed notices will be circulated immediately.

Banda.—Nil.

4. *Allahabad,* September 22.—A party of Europeans arrived; they will be brought on the strength of the garrison. No reports of importance from the interior of the district.

Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Humeerpore, Banda.—No reports received.

5. *Allahabad,* September 23.—Letters arrived from Agra dated 16th instant, and from Delhi to 10th idem All going on satisfactorily. The letters were at once forwarded to Colonel Strachey. Ismaeelgunge occupied by 2,000, Nawab-

gunge by 3,000 men, belonging to Gholab Sing and Benee Bahadoor Sing, under the orders of Rahool Ameer. Jeet Anund, &c., of Deoghaut, captured by police after three days' resistance, in which five men were killed and others wounded.

Futtehpore.—Nil.

Cawnpore.—Sherer's report of the 19th instant, received on the morning of that day. The crossing of the army was effected in excellent style. Generals Sir J. Outram, Havelock, and Neill are with the force. Captain Wilson, Her Majesty's 64th, will command at Cawnpore.

Humeerpore and Banda.—Nil.

6. *Allahabad*, September 24.—News of the storm and capture of Delhi up to the palace gates on the 14th instant, arrived late last night. The intelligence was telegraphed to Benares by Colonel O'Brien, and the letters sent by to-day's post by me. No noteworthy reports from the district.

Futtehpore.—Nil.

Cawnpore.—Letters from Cawnpore bring information that on the 21st instant, General Havelock severely punished the rebels at Mungulwar; and on 22nd was on the Saee river. The bridge there had been broken, and was being repaired.

Humeerpore.—A letter reached me from Wahidoozuman, late Deputy Collector of Humeerpore, and now a proclaimed rebel, with a reward of 1,000 rupees on him (the Cawnpore post-mark was on the letter), and I forwarded it to Sherer, that he might seize the offender.

Banda.—Nil.

7. *Allahabad*, September 25.—Nothing of importance reported to-day.

Futtehpore.—Macnaghten reports, under date the 24th instant, that about 10,000 rupees revenue will be collected by the evening of that day. The jail is thought of, as suitable quarters for troops. Nothing will be decided, however, until Major Barnston's arrival.

Cawnpore.—No reports.

Humeerpore.—A khureeta arrived from the Chirkaree Rajah, expressing great apprehension and dread of the Dinapore mutineers at Banda. I replied, in general terms, that he must hold his own for a short time, and that we shall soon be in a position to disperse all bands of rebels.

Banda.—No reports.

8. *Allahabad*, September 26.—Nothing of importance reported.

Futtehpore.—No reports received. The reports from this district will be more regular after Mr. Probyn joins his appointment.

Cawnpore.—A letter from Sherer, dated 24th instant, states that the Bunnee Bridge was not broken down, and that General Havelock reached Begumgunge, fourteen miles from Lucknow, on evening of the 22nd, without firing a shot after the affair at Mungulwar.

Humeerpore and Banda.—Nil.

I have, &c.
C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Allahabad, October 5, 1857.

Sir,

HEREWITH I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter in original from Mr. Mayne, reporting important events in his jurisdiction, from 24th September to 1st instant.

I have &c.
C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 5 in No. 10.

The Joint Magistrate of Gopeegunge to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Gopeegunge, October 3, 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to report events of importance which have happened subsequently to the date of my last report, dated 26th September last.

September 24.—Ex-zemindars of Busna Buretha, Pergunnah Meh, have taken forcible possession of Dulputpore, Pergunnah Meh, and collected rents.

Ex-zemindars of Budhuree and Utrum, Pergunnah Meh, with the assistance of twenty-five men from the Rajah of Koleja, and of the ex-zemindars of Jalalpore, took forcible possession of Gopalpore, Talookah Masaree.

Faqueer Bux, ex-zemindar of Kunkeear Talookah, Pergunnah Jhoosee, came with his men and committed much oppression, and killed a chowkeydar, at Kuniar, threatening to do the same to all who go to report at thannah.

A dacoity in Murholee (Mirzapore Chowharee), Pergunnah Soraon, reported as having been committed by Raikulka Bux of Oude.

Naib Chuckladar Rohul Ameen in force at Khanjehanpore, Pergunnah Nawabgunge.

Mouza Burhya, Pergunnah Soraon, taken possession of by ex-zemindars.

In Mouza Sewait, Pergunnah Saraon, Rajah Bejee Bahadoor's men are committing all sorts of oppression.

September 25.—Three hundred sepoys of Rajah Bejee Bahadoor, with ex-zemindars of Budharee and Utrum, Pergunnah Meh, committed dacoities in Mouzas Sanda, Bunrampore, and Mhowakotee, Pergunnah Meh.

Mugdoom Bux, karinda of Rajah Bejee Bahadoor, with 200 men, returned to Phoolpore, and has been joined by Ajeet Sing, of Malloopore, Oude.

Rajah Kalka Bux' karinda is still in Mirzapore Chowharee.

Reported that son of Wajid Alee Sha, ex-King of Lucknow, has promised a quit-rent for two years, to all talookdars who seize lands from the British Government.

Surubdowa Sing, ex-zemindar of Seeah Deh, Pergunnah Meh, apprehended by the officer commanding at Sydabad. He is a great man in the pergunnah, and has been acting a very double part.

September 26.—His apprehension causes much sensation. Raja Bejee Bahadoor's men collecting revenue, and committing oppression in Mouza Ferozepore, Pergunnah Secundra.

September 27.—Naib Chuckledar has reached Nawabgunge, and summoned all zemindars to attend and offer tribute. He has some 2,000 or 3,000 men, and six or seven guns.

Mohun Sing, ex-zemindar of Talookah Kunehar, with 150 men, in Mouza Hetaputtee, Pergunnah Jhoosee, and other neighbouring friends, threaten to attack the thannah.

September 28.—Some Native Infantry said to accompany the Naib Chuckledar in Nawabgunge. He has imprisoned fourteen men of Golab Sing's force for plundering.

September 28.—In Hetaputtee, Manickchund's party attacked Mohun Sing, of Kunehar, and killed Mohun Sing and some others. Mohun Sing's head was sent in to me.

Benee Bahadoor Sing, of Nusrutpore, collecting supplies for Naib Chuckledar.

Ex-zemindars of Kurroundeo, Pergunnah Soraon, committed a dacoitee on Shubratee Bunnee.

Mouza Koorgaon, Pergunnah Soraon, took prisoner his father, and demanded a ransom.

Beeshesshur Bux, eldest son of Sugram Sing, zemindar of Singrour, Pergunnah Nawabgunge, went to Lucknow. He has returned under the Naib Chuckledar, and is now appointed Koornedar at Khanjehanpore, and has about 1000 men.

September 29.—A threatening letter from Faqueer Bux, of Talookah Kunehar, to the zemindar of Chundowa, Pergunnah Jhoosee, intercepted, telling them to pay revenue to him under a threat of a visitation from Mugloom Bux, karinda of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor Sing. Men of Kunwunt Sing, of Kalakunkur, and of the Budree Thakorain, accompanying the Naib Chuckladar Roohulaman.

September 30.—Bullar Sing, of Mouza Dhoba, Pergunnah Kewaie, with 50 men, the Seea Dee zemindars, Pergunnah Meh, with 70 men, Fuzul Hoosain of Mouza Utram, Pergunnah Meh, with 50 men, and the maternal uncle of Surubdowun Sing, with 50 men, joined Jhorye Sing, of Pergunnah Bhuddoey, Zillah Mirzapore, in order to attack Gopeegunge, and release Surubdowun Sing, of Seeah Deeh, my prisoner.

September 30.—The latter having been removed for custody to Mirzapore, the Meh and Kewan people dispersed.

October 1.—A huckumnama sent from Lucknow, calling on all talookdars and zemindars to attend on the Naib Chuckladar, and to assist in the subversion of the British Government.

In revenge for the murder of Mohun Sing, the heads of a karinda and another man in the service of Manickchund, were cut off and sent by Faqueer Bux, first to Banee Bahadoor Sing at Nusrutpore, and then to the Naib Chuckladar

Naib Chuckladar's men attacked the thannah of Soraon, killed the jemadar and wounded others, and took the thannahdar off prisoner

Rohilameen, Naib Chuckladar, has 2,000 men and guns, including a few hundred sepoys, and one King's regiment, with 800 men and two guns of Golab Sing, of Tirowl, and 500 men and two guns from Kalakunkur, and 300 men of Shumspore Rance, and 300 of Thakoorain of Budree, and 150 of Singrour Pergunnah Nawabgunge, and have last been seen at Hadjeegunge, Pergunnah Soraon. Banee Bahadoor Sing, of Nusrutpore, and Faqueer Bux, with his men and ex-zemindars of Kootwa, have all joined the Chuckladar; also the ex-zemindars of Oopura, Putteegard, and Thulsee, have joined Mugdoom Bux, karinda of Rajah Bijee Bahadoor, has moved from Ismailgunge to Kutka, two coss from Koonoomangunge.

I have, &c

F. O. MAYNE.

Inclosure 6 in No 10.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Allahabad, October* 3, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to submit for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of events for the week ending with 3rd instant

2. September 27.—No important reports received to-day from any of the districts in the division There is a sort of lull, and all men's thoughts are turned anxiously towards Lucknow and Delhi.

3 *Allahabad*, September 28.—Gun-boat "Jumna" went round to Papamow ghaut to prevent any attempt to cross the Ganges by the Oude rabble, who are in force on the other side of the river. A detachment of Sikhs was also sent to occupy the entrenched post at Jhoosee. The aggression by the Oude people is daily acquiring strength and insolence

Futtehpore.—Letter received from Mr. Edwards, reporting his arrival at Futtehpore on 27th instant, another from Mr. Probyn, saying he had taken charge of his office on 26th idem.

Cawnpore.—No reports.

Humeerpore and *Banda.*—Nil.

4. *Allahabad*, September 29.—A detachment of Europeans arrived, and was brought on the strength of the garrison Another detachment is ordered to proceed in the evening towards Futtehpore.

Futtehpore, Cawnpore, Humeerpore, and *Banda.*—No reports received

5. *Allahabad*, September 30.—"Jumna" gun-boat returned to the fort; the water in the Ganges is falling so fast there was fear of her getting shut in A letter from Court of 29th instant, reports that the only occurrence since the beginning of the week requiring special notice is detailed therein This letter will be at once submitted for his Honor's consideration and orders It relates to the aggression from Oude, and the appointment of a Nazim under the title of Nazim of Allahabad. Mayne reports, under date the 29th instant, that the head of Mohun Sing, of Heetaputtee, had just been brought in, he was killed in fight with Manik Chund's men.

Futtehpore.—A demi-official letter from Probyn, dated 29th instant, states that his spies report the presence, at Banda, of 1,800 of the Dinapore mutineers, they had some guns, but number of them is unknown. The Mehwatees of Jehanabad had created a disturbance at that place, and wounded the thannahdar and some burkundauzes. Six hundred men (new levies) with two guns, were at Chilla Tara Ghaut.

Cawnpore.—Sherer's précis of important events for the week ending 26th September was received to-day. It contains strange doctrine in regard to ex zemindars and auction purchasers. Sherer seems to think that fear of the former should induce us to act with injustice to the latter. There can be no doubt, I think, that all rebellious ex-zemindars ought to be appropriately punished, and all auction purchasers reinstated in their property The précis is submitted in original.

* Vide report to Government, October 1, 1857

Humeerpore and Banda.—Nil.

6. *Allahabad*, October 2.—The Treasurer reported abstraction of a box containing 5,000 rupees from the treasury in the fort. Mr. Court went down to the spot immediately, and called for a Court of Inquiry, which has been instituted. The result of its proceedings will be duly reported.

Futtehpore.—On the 29th ultimo a sowar of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, was sent into the station by the thannahdar of Ghazeepore, and hanged.

Cawnpore.—Received Sherer's report of daily occurrences for 28th ultimo. The thannah at Sheorajpore had been driven in by the remains of the 42nd Native Infantry, who crossed over from Oude. Bills on Calcutta at eleven days' sight were at seven rupees per cent premium. The Sumpthur Rajah had sent in Mr. Thornton, an uncovenanted Deputy Collector of Jhansi, and Mrs. Hemmings and family. The Calpee Rao offered no opposition, but an escort of 500 Sumpthur men, with a gun, accompanied Mr. Thornton and party, which probably induced the Rao to keep quiet.

Humeerpore and Banda.—No reports received.

7. *Allahabad*, October 2.—News arrived of the fall of the palace and Selimghur at Delhi, and the capture of the king and queen. Also of the relief of the garrison at Lucknow. Demi-official instructions received from Colonel Strachey to take measures for the cultivation of cabbages for the European soldiers; this will be attended to.

Futtehpore.—Probyn reports demi-officially that the villagers of Beynda and other mouzahs in the neighbourhood of Chilla Tara had turned out, and thrashed Nawab Alee Bahadoor's men posted there. Fighting is said to be going on at Banda between the Nawab and the Adjighur people.

Cawnpore.—Sherer reports at 2 A.M. of the 28th ultimo, a party of the 42nd Native Infantry, aided by Suttee Pershad, the Rajah of Sheorajpore, attacked the thannah at Bithoor, and killed several of the police. This *contretemps* is chiefly attributable to Pursidhuraen, who was sent to Bithoor to superintend the police and keep them vigilant; instead of which he has a great feast, getting drunk himself, and causing his subordinates to follow his beastly example. I have ordered his immediate suspension, and trial for gross neglect of duty, and being drunk on his post.

Humeerpore and Banda.—No reports.

8. *Allahabad*, October 3.—The *soi-disant* Nazim of Allahabad is reported to have come to an understanding with Bence Bahadoor Sing; they are to join their forces, seize upon Phoolpore to-day, come down on the outposts on the Trunk Road, and then attack Jhoosee. I doubt whether they will do any one of these things in the face of recent intelligence from Lucknow. We have no force to oppose to them, however. On the 20th ultimo, the Oude rebels detached a party to Papamow, and carried off the dak hurkuras and the zemindars. On 30th idem they attacked Sooram, killing the jemadar and a nujeeb.

Futtehpore, Cawnpore, Humeerpore, and Banda.—No reports received up to time of dispatching letters by to-day's post.

I have, &c.
C. CHESTER.

Inclosure 7 in No. 10.

Memorandum.

THE great subjects of interest this week have been naturally the important events occurring at Delhi and Lucknow. The news of the assault on the 14th, produced a great sensation in the district, but the absence of news from Lucknow has created a little re-action.

You perceive it in a thousand ways. The elephants, for instance, I sent for, are unfortunately out grazing some miles off. Revenue is faithfully promised "in a week's time."

Did I mention the poor child, Victoria Anderson? She was the niece, I think, of Mr. Banter, of Humeerpore, Clerk in the Collector's office. All her family were slain, and she herself wounded with a sword-cut. The native doctor, Ahmud Yar Khan, protected the poor creature (she is about ten years old), and concealed her in his house. He had written to me once or twice about having her brought in, but the pergunnahs were then too disturbed. At last, through the good offices

of Beharee Sing of Burreepal, she was brought safely to this place. She is quite recovered, and placed under charge of Mrs. Jones, wife of Fife-Major Jones, and I propose sending her to Calcutta to be put to school by the Relief Fund. This Baliaree Sing and his brother Sheo Persand, are two well-disposed and influential men, and the thannah at Ghatumpore mainly rests on their assistance.

I have thannahs now at Sirsoul, Ghatumpore, Bhogneepore, and Russoolabad, and the police of all the rest of the district is in Bruce's hands. All old zemindars who have been dispossessed by auction purchases have regained their lands, and are to a man against us, for the obvious reason that they presume our re-appearance involves that of the auction purchaser. Really, as regards the Doab, this is the most important question that ever had to be solved. If the auction purchasers are universally restored, the rebellion will be just as likely to break out again as if it never had broken out.

This subject, and that of confiscation, demand very immediate attention, and instructions are earnestly solicited.

The district is tolerably quiet, but the facility with which rebels can reach the northern part of the district causes much perturbation. At the present moment there are fifty of the 42nd Native Infantry in Sheorajpore. The harvest is very good, but much land has been left uncultivated owing to agrarian riots. Several of the tehseeldars have come in; it is not proved that any of those who have done so took an active part in the rebellion; they held on at their tehseelees and did not attend to Ram Loll's purwannahs. But I consider that for not taking an active part against the rebellion, for crouching and hiding when our army arrived, they deserve dismissal; therefore I propose to use them in recovering the accounts and records of their offices, and then letting them go to their homes. The tehseelee records have been mostly preserved. The wasool baquee of June kists is being prepared.

J. W. SHERER, *Magistrate of Cawnpore.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Benares, September 14, 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE herewith the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a report from Mr. Horne, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Azimghur, as to the state of that district, with the amount of outstanding arrears of land revenue.

2. Koel Sing's services outweigh the mere assessment of the blackmail, which need not have been the act of an enemy.

3. An example will have to be made of the proprietors of Talookah Doobarree in Ghosee, if they do not put a stop to the river dacoitees on the Gogra committed from their villages.

4. Secunderpore is a permanently settled pergunnah, cut off from Ghazeepore, and tacked on to Azimghur, with which it has no natural connection or affinity. As in the other permanently settled pergunnahs, property is less sub-divided, and is in the hands of a few larger proprietors. There are several auction purchasers from Ghazeepore, who very likely have been dispossessed, as our sale-laws are very unpopular, and the auction purchasers can seldom obtain the same hold on the land which the old hereditary landholders possessed. These latter have almost everywhere repossessed themselves of their former properties.

5. Mohumud Tukkee appears to have managed very well in Mohumadabad, in keeping quiet the large weaving Mahomedan populations of Mhow, Moobarukpore, and other towns, which were suffering great distress even before the outbreak.

6. I am not quite sure that the fears of the tehseeldar and thannahdar of Deogaon were groundless, as they were surrounded by the relations of the Dhobee people: and the landholders of this pergunnah, and Cheriakote, are very turbulent. It is the great place for infanticide.

7. Koelsa and Atroulea, on the borders of Oude, are full of turbulent Rajpoots, whom it will be almost impossible to quiet, until Oude itself be brought into some sort of order. We had originally a good deal of difficulty in taking possession of this part of the country.

8. Moozuffer Jehan is son of Iradut Jehan, Rajah of Mahoul, and has dispossessed his own father as well as the Government. He has turned out the tehseel

officers, and taken possession of the tehseelee; and if he does not immediately appear at Azimghur and submit, should, I think, be made an example of as soon as we are in a position to punish him. But the fort is close to the Oude boundary, and may give trouble as it has done before.

9. Fusahut Jehan is the man who distinguished himself so much as a simple zemindar in the Powaee dacoity, where he was badly wounded, and received a sword and thannahdarship from Government. He is brave enough for anything, and I am sorry if he is gone wrong.

I have, &c.
H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 9 in No. 10.

The Officiating Collector of Azimghur to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Azimghur, September* 11, 1857.

AS I have reason to apprehend that the exact state of this district is not generally well known, and as I thought that the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, might like to have the same briefly set before him, I have, directly my health allowed it (for I have been unfit for work since I left Ghazeepore on account of sickness), prepared the accompanying notes, which I lose no time in sending, and trusting that they may prove useful to his Honor, I have, &c.

C. HORNE.

Inclosure 10 in No. 10.

Memorandum on the present State of the Azimghur District.

1. Nizamabad tehseelee (comprising the Gumbheerpore thannah, Nizamabad thannah, and the kotwalee of Azimghur).

	Rs.	A.	P.
May, June, kists	2,62,378	5	6
Realized up to September 10	1,35,879	10	2
Balance	1,26,507	11	4

Owing to the mutiny of the 17th Native Infantry having occurred at Azimghur, the whole of this tehseelee has been the subject of plunder from June 3rd to August 26th, when the Goorkha force arrived. This force punished signally the village of Bhuggya Dand and Heeraputtey, as also subsequently Sadeepore, and three other villages on the Jounpore road, the residents of which had lived upon plunder, and many of whom had given shelter to the Pulwars who attacked the city. The effect has been that the roads are safe for single travellers in every direction within this tehseelee; crime is fairly reported, and cases of theft as well as of plunder during the disturbances are constantly under trial. Still the revenue does not flow in as it should, and we have no power of coercion beyond a few miles. Wealthy people fear to settle in the city, as they do not feel certain of protection, and Pulwars reside within the limits of the tehseelee, towards Koelsa (north-east). Bands of 100 or more of these plunderers are almost daily reported to be within seven or eight miles of the city. The collection recommenced on the 29th of July.

2. Sugree tehseelee (comprising Azmutghur thannah, and Buhryagunge, 1st class chowkee).

	Rs.	s.	d.
May, June, kists	93,083	10	1
Realized up to September 10	38,385	7	2
Balance	44,698	2	10

This tract adjoins Azimghur city to the south-east, and the remarks upon Nizamabad will apply to it. Bhuggya Dand, the village alluded to, is situated in it eight miles from Azimghur, and by its punishment, the road to the great grain-market of Burhulgunge has been re-opened. The villages of Bhuggutpore, &c., on the borders of Koelsa, and of Gopalpore and Nynee Jhor towards Muhrajgunge, are still in a very unsettled, disaffected state, ready for anything; some little

revenue comes in. The tehseelee and thannah were saved by a zemindar named Koel Sing, who, a few days since, paid in 1,000 rupees he had found there; however, his good services have been in a great measure cancelled by his coming with the Pulwars against the city, and assessing the barah byruk, or tribute, of 8,000 rupees on the Bunniahs. He is, moreover, allied to Pirtheepal Sing, the chief assembler of the Pulwars. The people have but little confidence in the strength of our protection, and, consequently, crime is ill-reported, and there are but very few cases in court from this part of the district.

3. Ghoosee tehseelee (comprising Ghoosee thannah, Mudhooban, 1st class chowkee).

	Rs.	A.	P.
May, June, kists	85,148	7	0
Realized up to September 10	40,679	10	9
Balance	44,468	12	3

The village of Dobarei and three others are situated in this district; and the zemindars and Assamees have steadily, from the 3rd of June until now, committed dacoitees both on the road and River Gogra; the roads are, therefore, unsafe, the police almost powerless, and no revenue comes in. On the arrival of the Goorkha force, efforts were made to realize the kists, and these have met with partial success, yet the quiet men hesitate to pay, in consequence of accounts from Goruckpore, and the constant lies about Lucknow and elsewhere, circulated by the malcontents.

4. Secunderpore tehseelee (comprising Nuggra thannah, Secunderpore, 1st class chowkee).

	Rs.	A.	P.
May, June, kists	97,675	1	3
Realized up to September 10	46,929	11	2
Balance	50,745	6	1

The zemindars in this tehseelee are strong men, and can hold their own. This section of the district has, therefore, been free from plunder; yet, strange to say, little revenue has come in. The reasons assigned are worthless, viz., first, that many of the ilaqas have been acquired at Government sales, and the nilanders have been dispossessed by the former zemindars; and, secondly, that many of the zemindars are absentees, living at Ghazeepore, Benares, &c. But perhaps a feeling of uncertainty as to our tenure has kept them back. This I will speedily prove; and it is right here to remark that they have ever assisted the tehseeldar to the best of their power. It is needless to remark that the roads are safe, and the police can work well.

5. Mohomdabad tehseelee (comprising Mohomdabad thannah, Mhow thannah, Kopagunge chowkee, 1st class).

	Rs.	A.	P.
May, June, kists	99,219	2	8
Realized up to September 10	44,640	9	11
Balance	54,578	8	9

This tehseelee has come out the best of all; crime of all kinds has been less, and has been well reported and inquired into. The roads have been safe, and the only occurrence of note was the looting of the treasure at the Mhow bridge, which is under inquiry. There is great distress at present in Mobaruckpore and Mhow, in each of which places there are about 5,000 Julahas, who have lost all their capital by the robbery of their stocks of manufactured goods, which had been sent out for sale at the time of the outbreak. These people are generally very turbulent, but have been excellently kept in order by the tehseeldar Mahomed Tukee, who deserves great credit every way.

6. Deogaon tehseelee (comprising Deogaon thannah).

	Rs.	A.	P.
May, June, kists	42,992	3	3
Realized up to September 10	20,590	14	9
Balance	29,401	4	6

At the commencement of the outbreak the bazar of Lallgunge was plundered and completely gutted. As in this bazar resided all the mahajuns with whom the zemindars of the district had dealings, this affected them very much; otherwise, this tehseelee has kept pretty quiet. The thannahdar and tehseeldar needlessly

deserted their posts, and caused some panic; and at the first disturbances the Dobbee people crossed the Goomtee river, and proceeded towards Benares to fight. They were beaten, however; and now that cholera and starvation reign in their villages, all keeps very quiet. The roads have not been very safe, and crime has been but indifferently reported. I regret to add that much land has been thrown out of cultivation, and still greater distress may be anticipated. Some of the zemindars have rendered good assistance.

7. Cheriakote tehseelee (comprising Belhabans, 1st class chowkee, Cheriakote thannah).

	Rs.	A.	P.
May, June, kists	73,497	1	6
Realized up to September 10	39,727	4	11
Balance	33,769	12	7

Although there are three bad plundering villages in this tehseelee, viz., Sirsega, Sirsena, and Chupra, it has generally kept pretty quiet, if we except the plundering of the large bazar of Burhulgunge, which was effected by the son of Mundul Sing, zemindar of Bilha. The thannah and tehseelee have been saved by some large landholders of the place, for the officials behaved very ill. The roads have been generally safe, if we except the neighbourhood of the three villages above named, the bad characters in which were in the habit of plundering single unarmed travellers. Crime is not very generally reported; but I am glad to say that nearly all the land is under cultivation, and no scarcity need be apprehended in this tehseelee. The march of Goorkhas up and down the road has given the people confidence in our stability.

8. Koelsa tehseelee (comprising Koelsa thannah, Maharajgunge, 1st class chowkee, and Atroulea, 1st class chowkee).

	Rs.	A.	P.
May, June, kists	89,379	5	6
Realized up to September 10	35,569	13	10
Balance	53,809	7	8

This tehseelee was deserted by its officers on the 13th of July, when it was plundered by the assembled villagers and Pulwars, under Madho Pershaud, and it cannot be reoccupied without a considerable force. I will now enumerate the principal parties in the tehseelee, and state the immediate cause of our loss of the place:—

1. Jye Lall Sing, of Barolea, who will, in my opinion, be one of the first to assist us, as he held with us before, until, by the force of numbers, he was made to join the enemy. All the others (vide No. 9) to be mentioned hereafter are against us.

Madho Pershaud had collected many Pulwars, had looted the country round, and had proposed coming down on Azimghur, when Mr. Venables went out against him to Koelsa; but after killing a few men he had to fall back. This was upon July 12th, and next day the place was looted. Atroulea is one of the police subdivisions, and has a fort and a Rajah, who, whilst collecting men and preparing guns, has ever professed himself friendly. This man's brother, Joylall Sing, is the party who put in a claim for the district of Azimghur, alleging that he had driven the English out. Spies who came in yesterday, affirm that he (the Rajah) has declared against us, is collecting men, and received two more guns from Lucknow (Fyzabad). He has, undoubtedly, been preparing ammunition for a long time.

Still I think it doubtful whether he will come against us. He is said to have recently sent on an advance of 2,000 Pulwars to Koelsa *en route* to Azimghur, but they refused to proceed, and returned, and he has now given out that he is fortifying the road to Koelsa, with moorchas or earthworks, to prevent our approach. Madho Pershaud is said to be in communication with the Rajah, and I fear it will need a full regiment of Goorkhas and guns to settle this matter.

9. Mahool tehseelee (comprising Mahool thannah and Deedargunge thannah).

	Rs.	A.	P.
May, June, kists	84,800	0	0
Realized up to September 10	21,588	5	3
Balance	63,211	10	9

The thannah and tehseelee were lost to us at the end of June, when Moozuffer Jehan, Rajah of Mahool, having be-izzutted some of the Omlah, and extorted money, drove away the remainder, and took possession. Since that time he has fortified

the place, and surrounded it with earthworks. He has plundered many rich men of the neighbourhood, and has collected men, but he has no money of his own. Meanwhile, he writes that he is our friend, and begs that officers may be sent out; a proceeding which would not be safe without a strong force. The whole tehseelee is in a state of anarchy, and it will be some time ere we can reoccupy Deedargunge thannah. This was held by an influential zemindar for us, from June 7th to July 29th, when we all left for Ghazeepore.

Jafir Alee is cousin of Moozuffer Jehan, and his enemy; hence, when Pirtheepal Sing, a very influential man amongst the Pulwars and Rajcoomars, who have forgotten their blood feuds, to unite against us and fight for plunder, assembled a large party of these men, and came down and killed two brothers of Jafir Alee, it caused no alienation between him and the Rajah. They are great allies. A great man among these Pulwars is Fazaat Jehan (formerly a thannahdar under Government), who has plundered many thousand travellers, and many hundred maunds of grain, &c. Our only hope is Jafir Allee against Moozuffer Jehan, inducing the allegiance of our own Pulwars, and then forcibly possessing ourselves of our tehseelee and thannah, having first disposed of Fazaat Jehan and his hordes. The fort at Mahool withstood two companies of troops for a month, and guns had to be sent for, when we first took the country.

C. HORNE, *Officiating Magistrate and Collector.*

Azimghur, September 11, 1857.

Inclosure 11 in No. 10.

ABSTRACT.

Name of Tehseelee.	May and June Kists.			Realized up to the 10th September.			Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. *Nizamabad ..	2,62,387	5	6	1,35,879	10	2	1,26,507	11	4
2. *Sugree	93,083	10	1	38,385	7	2	44,698	2	10
3. Ghoosee	85,148	7	0	40,679	10	9	44,468	12	3
4. Seemderpore ..	97,675	1	3	46,929	11	2	50,745	6	1
5. Mahomedabad ..	99,219	2	8	44,640	9	11	54,578	8	9
6. Deogaon	49,992	3	3	20,590	14	9	29,401	4	6
7. *Chiryakote ..	73,497	1	6	39,727	4	11	33,769	12	6
8. Koelsa	89,379	5	6	35,569	13	10	53,809	7	8
9. Mahool	84,800	0	0	21,588	5	3	63,211	10	9
Total	9,35,182	4	9	4,33,991	7	11	5,01,190	12	9

* Includes balances from January Kists.

C. HORNE, *Officiating Collector.*

September 11, 1857.

Inclosure 12 in No. 10.

Name of Tehseelee.	Balance due for May and June Kists on 3rd June.			Since collected.			Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Nizamabad	1,31,550	3	4	5,042	8	0	1,26,507	11	4
2. Sugree	47,394	5	7¾	2,696	2	9	44,698	2	10¾
3. Ghoosee	47,487	8	8	3,018	12	5	44,468	12	3
4. Secunderpore ..	55,423	6	3	5,678	0	2	49,745	6	1
5. Mahomedabad ..	64,966	4	0	10,387	11	3	54,578	8	9
6. Deogaon	30,428	14	1	1,027	9	7	29,401	4	6
7. Cheriakote	34,480	9	8¾	710	13	2	33,769	12	6¾
8. Koelsa	53,809	7	8	..	..		53,809	7	8
9. Mahool	63,211	10	9	..	..		63 211	10	9
Total	5,28,752	6	1½	28,561	9	4	5,00,190	12	9½

C. HORNE, *Officiating Collector.*

Azimghur, September 11, 1857.

Inclosure 13 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, October* 3, 1857.

I HAVE herewith the honor to submit my weekly narrative of occurrences in the division.

Goruckpore.—I have received no official report regarding this district. If Mr. Bird reports direct to Government, I think he ought to send a duplicate to this office, as I ought to know all that is going on. I cannot be properly responsible for the division, if any correspondence with my subordinates passes me by.

Azimghur, 23rd.—Fuz Allee, with a gun and party of troops from Goruckpore, came to Burhul, and threatened to cross the Gogra on the 23rd. He appropriated the famous Raj Mungul elephant of the Nurhurpore Rajah, and demanded 7,000 rupees as tribute.

The Raj Koomars collecting and plundering about Mahal. A man hung for plunder, with murder.

24th.—Guns frequently heard. Benee Madho cut the bridge between Koelsa and Atroulea; two elephants and fifty bearers dispatched to the Commissariat officer, at Benares.

25th.—Reported that three more guns, with tumbrils and ammunition, had arrived at Atroulea, and that the fort was being strengthened.

No ammunition arrived here from Jounpore.

26th.—Moozuffer Jehan reported to have abandoned the Mahool tehseel, and sent off his family to Khurason.

A temporary tehseel for the Koelsa pergunnahs established at Captaingunge.

27th.—Carriage and supplies collected for a march on Atroulea.

Report from Goruckpore that Mahomed Hussun had sent off 135 cartloads of plunder into Oude.

Goorkhas busy cutting off the heads of goats for the Dusserah festival.

28th.—Preparations made for starting next morning.

Captain Boileau appears to have been superseded in the command at Azimghur. Two letters from Messrs. Wynyard and Horne, as to his efficiency and commanding the expedition, are submitted in original.

I have since received copy of a report relative to the attack on Atroulea, which I submit. It was successful, so far as taking the fort, but both Rajah Benee Madho, Koormee, and Madho Pershad, Pulwar, made their escape by night. The Goorkhas pursued, but only captured a single wall-piece. The fortifications will be destroyed.

Jounpore.—All the officers are out with the Goorkhas attacking insurgents, and have had no time to write the weekly narrative. They have taken Moobaruckpore; and, I believe, hanged its Rajah, Iradut Jehan.

Mirzapore, September 22nd.—Mr. St. George Tucker, and his subordinates, returned from the Chuttra Pass, with the ladies and children from Nagode.

September 23rd.—Mr. Elliott returned to Gopeegunge.

September 24th.—The Madras wing, with two guns, arrived.

28th.—Two hundred and fifty men of the 50th Native Infantry, under Major Hampton, arrived from Nagode.

During the week, all sorts of exaggerated reports were received relative to the 5th Irregulars, and other mutineers from the Robertsgunge and Ahrora police.

Benares.—This district has remained perfectly quiet, notwithstanding the crowds collected for the Dusserah, and the absence of even the usual military guard. This is due, under Providence, to the great ability and influence of Mr. Gubbins, whose report and statement I submit in original.

Unless Government have a present use for the boats detained as carriage at the three river-stations, I think, with Mr. Gubbins, that they had better be released to bring grain.

Great exertions are being made throughout the whole division to make new carts, and procure carriage, bedding, blankets, and everything required by the Commissariat officers at Allahabad and Benares, with whom I am in communication. The more fuss made about these things the better; as it convinces the people that we really do expect large reinforcements of European troops immediately from England.

I would beg to draw his Honor's attention to Mr. Gubbins' application for drill instructors for the Benares levy.

Ghazeepore, September 25th.—Mr. Bachman returned from his expedition along the bank of the Kurumnassa.

28th.—The Dusserah passed off quite quietly under the good management of Baboo Debee Churun, Deputy Magistrate.

I have, &c.
H. TUCKER.

Inclosure 14 in No. 10.

The Officiating Magistrate of Azimghur to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Camp, Atroulea, September* 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that, in accordance with our pre-concerted plan, we left Azimghur yesterday, about sunrise, for this place, with 1000 Goorkhas and three guns.

2. We encamped at a deserted indigo factory, by name Pasipore, having passed the battle-field of Mundooree, a spot at present indicated only by a dozen skulls and bones of the Oude men there killed.

3. We found the thannah and tehseelee at Captaingunge in good working order, and reached our camp by a little past noon.

4. At an early hour this morning we left for this place, having had the bridge, which had been broken by Benee Madho repaired in the night. When at between two and three miles distant from the fort, we heard that Benee Madho had fled at midnight, taking with him several carts of treasure and one gun, and that Madho Pershad had taken the other, having left only two hours previously.

5. The main body of the Goorkhas had a run for this last gun, and recovered a small wall-piece; but the Pulwars had had too much start, and so got off.

6. The rest of them, with Lieutenant Hay and the three guns, Dr. Wright, and myself, went on to the fortified house, which we found deserted, and accordingly took possession of without opposition.

7. A report will be submitted relative to the confiscation of the whole of the property of Benee Madho, who is in open arms against us, and, meanwhile, the

brass pots and pans, &c., found in the house, being personal property, have been made over, as spoils of war, to the Goorkhas, and to-morrow the fortifications around the place will be destroyed, under the direction of the military authorities.

8. The success of the expedition may be said to be complete, and I hope the example may be felt. I hope in a few days to be able to record further operations against Madho Pershad; but the planning of these rests with the military.

I have, &c.

C. HORNE.

Inclosure 15 in No. 10.

The Officiating Judge of Goruckpore to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Goruckpore, October* 1, 1857.

IN continuation of my former letters I have the honor to report, for your information and that of the Lieutenant Governor, the news of the Goruckpore district.

2. The force which Mahomed Hussun has stationed at Burhulgunge is described to me by the Gopalpore Rajah as being in great want of provisions. He states that the Chilloopar Rajah cannot feed them, that they have plundered the Burhul Bazar, and that he, the Gopalpore man, will not feed them from Golah. The people in the Azimghur district are apprehensive of the party crossing into this district and plundering Lohree; they may do so, but I doubt it. The Rajah of Gopalpore informs me that the rebels' force of Burhul is diminishing from want of food, and from fear of an attack from this side.

3. The Chilloopar Rajah at first invited the Pretender to come into his estate, but has become so disgusted with the oppression which he exercises that he has left his house and fled.

4. I have heard from Moulvie Wahid Ally, the Deputy Magistrate, who was out at Captaingunge; he is in Goruckpore in fear of his life. He tells me that a lac of rupees has been called for from the city, of which 50,000 rupees have been paid: he says the rebel has 4,000 men, half at Goruckpore and half at Burhul, that they are mostly villagers: he further states, that of the 40 sowars of the 12th Irregular Cavalry who were with him at Captaingunge, 8 are at Burhul and 32 at Goruckpore, but that they cannot get away.

5. The Rajah of Mujhowlee reports that the Baboos of Dhurrummeer assembled 500 men for the purpose of plunder, but that he sent men to oppose them, when they went over to the Pretender, and that the zemindars of Burdeeha and Gundhai, the baboos of Kuchwai and Bykoontpore, and Bhowun Sing, of Suhree, are also adherents of the Pretender: he affects to disapprove of the retrograde movement of the Rajah of Gopalpore after the consultation near Gujpore, as he states that his men were ready to go on, but had he been more in earnest he would have attended the meeting in person.

6. The Rajah of Tumkohee also pretends to disapprove of the conduct of the Gopalpore Rajah, but the same remarks apply to his conduct as I have made on that of the Mujhowlee Rajah.

7. The Nuggur Rajah has joined the Rajah of Gopalpore, who writes to me interceding for his relation. I gave him no sort of promise in regard to such a rebel traitor as the Rajah of Nuggur.

8. I receive repeated reports of the misery and the sufferings of the people in the city, caused by the exactions and cruelty of the Pretender and his followers, and the statements are constantly repeated that the Pretender is in constant terror of surprise, and always has a horse ready saddled to escape.

9. The Rajah of Gopalpore has forwarded to me letters from the Rajah of Oonwul and Suttasee. The Rajah of Oonwul's letter is unimportant. The Suttasee Rajah states that Runmust Sing, of Nuggur, was brought in by the Gopalpore Rajah, against the advice of his (Suttasee's) servants; that after the departure of the Gopalpore Rajah and Mr. Bird, Runmust Sing was the principal assistant of the Pretender, and was afterwards joined by Mushurruf Khan; in fact, he attempts to throw the blame on the Gopalpore Rajah, in which, I think, he is perfectly wrong. The Gopalpore Rajah may have been, and very likely was, completely mistaken about Runmust Sing, but I believe that he has acted throughout in perfect good faith, though with very questionable judgment, for our Government.

10. The Rajah of Suttasee concludes his letter with many expressions of

devotion to our cause, and states that the only reason he cannot help us is want of means, and not of will.

11. Mr. Bird has to-day come into camp, and, in accordance with the instructions I have received from you, I have this day made over charge of the Intelligence Department of the Goruckpore district to that gentleman.

I have, &c.
W. WYNYARD.

Inclosure 16 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, October* 12, 1857.

IN continuance of my letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to submit the narrative of events in Jodhpore, received by to-day's post, in original, to save time. I shall feel obliged by your returning it after perusal, in order that an office copy may be made of it.

2. The narrative is almost entirely taken up by an account of an expedition made by Messrs. Lind, Jenkinson, and Carnegy, with the Goorkhas under Colonel Wroughton, to put down different turbulent insurgents in the north-west part of the district. Starting before 1 A.M. of Monday, the 28th, they attacked Moobaruckpore, the fort of the old Rajah Iradut Jehan, which was deserted after some round shot had been fired. The Rajah was taken and executed two days afterwards, with Fusahut Jehan, late thannahdar; but the garrison was allowed to escape, through a hole dug in the wall on the south side, which appears to have been left unwatched.

3. On Tuesday, the 29th, Captain Steel, Mr. Jenkinson, and a regiment of Goorkhas, with two guns, started to attack Adumpore, the residence of Ummer Sing. He, and about fifty of his men, were killed.

4. Thursday, the 1st, the Brahmin village of Kookooda was burnt, and the different parties of insurgents who were reported to have collected at different points, dispersed.

5. Friday, the 2nd, the house and property of Mullick Mehdee Buksh were taken possession of; and on the party being threatened with attack by the Rajkoomars, a regiment of Goorkhas, with a howitzer, most promptly marched to its relief, under Captain Steel, showing how quick the Goorkhas could be.

6. Saturday, the 3rd, the force turned back towards Jodhpore, in order to send off the ammunition to Azimghur. On Sunday, Monzah Niwada, the residence of Pullee Sing, was visited, the grain removed, and the huts destroyed. In the afternoon it was reported that Mehdee Hussun, nazim of Sultanpore, had arrived at Hussunpore with a rabble of 2,000 men. Messrs. Lind and Carnegy advocated an immediate attack, but were overruled, and on Monday morning, the 5th, the march was continued. The brother of Pullee Sing was brought in, and Mr. Lind requests sanction to a reward of 100 rupees for him. He has been desired to transmit the usual application, giving the man's name and misdeeds, without which it is impossible to judge as to the propriety of the reward. In the course of the day the residence of Bulwunt Sing, at Dhow Kulgunge, was burnt, and the grain carried away; and in the afternoon the whole party reached Jodhpore.

7. This narrative is rather a report of the expedition than a narrative of events in the district, which should have been brought down to a later date, and have been transmitted in time to allow of my including it in my Saturday's report. I have, as demi-officially requested by his Honor, requested Mr. Lind, in future, to transmit a separate report for such expeditions with troops, and merely refer to it in his weekly narrative; and to bring up his narrative to as late a date as possible, consistent with my having it on Friday.

8. Before sanctioning rewards, it is necessary that I should receive the usual form of application, with details of criminality, so as to judge as to the proper amount of reward to sanction.

9. The effect of the expedition will, doubtless, be most beneficial; but the immediate effect, as in clearing out a room, will be to raise the dust. The insurgents may be expected to collect in larger numbers, with a view to revenge; and it may be advisable to send two more guns to Jodhpore, if possible.

10. The revenue is being paid up; considerable quantities of grain and

carriage are being sent in; and everything possible is being done by Mr. Lind, and his active and zealous coadjutors, to restore peace to the district.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 17 in No. 10.

The Magistrate of Jounpore to the Commissioner of Benares.

Sir, *Jounpore, October* 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative of events for this district for the past week.

On Sunday night, at 12 midnight, a force, consisting of 1,000 Goorkhas and four guns, left this place, *en route* for Moobaruckpore. The distance by the road we were obliged to take, on account of having the guns with us, is not less than fifteen or sixteen miles. Rajah Iradut Jehan, talookdar of Moobaruckpore, has, by numerous acts, testified his disaffection to our Government; and as he was a man of influence and substance, I deemed it expedient to direct my first operations against him. His spirit of disaffection will be shown, in the sequel of this narrative, by his conduct on our near approach to the stronghold of Moobaruckpore. This stronghold is situated in a comparatively open space, being surrounded at some distance by heavy dock jungle. It is encircled by a mud wall, and adjoining it is a grove of trees, also inclosed. These walls were all loopholed, and, we have every reason to believe, screened armed men. There are two entrances, one from the north and the other from the west; the former is the main entrance, and in front of it, earthen moorchas had been recently thrown up.

Our force marched to the north of Moobaruckpore, and then deployed, so as to bring the guns opposite to the principal entrance. Some time before our arrival before the place, the tocsin was heard sounding the alarm to collect the rebels. These we could distinctly see from the distance running in the direction of the stronghold.

At a distance of about 350 yards we took up our position, the guns being in the centre, supported by a portion of a regiment of Goorkhas. The sowars, under Mr. Jenkinson, went to the extreme right of our position, that is, in front of the western entrance to the fort, it being considered probable that the enemy would endeavour to escape by that road. A large detachment of Goorkhas was placed between the sowars and the guns, and an entire regiment detached to the left flank. In this manner the fort was completely surrounded; whilst this was being done, it is asserted by the majority of the Europeans present on the occasion, as well as by Colonel Pulwan Sing, that several shots were fired at us by the enemy. Be this as it may, the warlike demonstration made by the enemy was quite sufficient to justify the measures taken against them. A line of heads was to be seen behind the moorchas, in front of the main entrance; these men were all armed with matchlocks. We opened fire from one of the 9-pounders with round-shot; this was immediately responded to by a volley of matchlocks. Some more shots were then fired by us; in all, I believe, twenty. A flag of truce was then sent from the stronghold, and the firing ceased. We desired that the Rajah and his sons should be immediately delivered up. The messenger returned, promising instant compliance; but as he did not make his appearance for some few minutes, we deemed it advisable to advance. We were compelled to force the outer gateway, which was barricaded; the gate to the inner portion of the building had also to be forced; and inside we found matchlocks in rest, all ready to be used, but not a human being was to be seen. We ascertained afterwards that the fighting portion of the garrison had escaped through a hole dug in the wall, in the south side of the building. Shortly after this, Rajah Iradut Jehan, and the messenger who came out with the flag of truce, were seized; and subsequent to that, many prisoners were captured by the Goorkhas as they closed in at the back of the building. Among these prisoners was one Fusahut Jehan, the leader of the Khanzadas, employed by Moozuffer Jehan. He is a zemindar in Talookah Powaie. Several prisoners effected their escape, in consequence of there not being a proper guard placed over them. This circumstance was brought to the attention of Colonel Wroughton. The prisoners caught had been hiding in a tank; all means of flight had been cut off, by the premises being surrounded; only those escaped altogether who ran away in the first instance,

and these had to swim the Goomtee. In the afternoon some eighteen prisoners were decapitated; these were chiefly Khanzadas, with two or three Chuttrees.

In the evening I arranged with Colonel Wroughton to send a regiment of Goorkhas, and two guns, to the village of Adumpore. My object was to secure the grain there, and to burn the village, it being the refuge of Ummer Sing, a noted rebel; my spies informed me that Ummer Sing had fled, and that the village was deserted: I therefore anticipated no resistance.

On Tuesday morning, Captain Steel, with the Goorkhas and guns, Mr. Jenkinson, with the sowars and the planters, started for Adumpore. I was busy taking out the grain from Moobaruckpore, and, besides, had to visit the village of Nuguhtee, where Mukhdoom Buksh, the karinda of Iradut Jehan, lived. On nearing Adumpore, the sowars were directed to encircle the village; in doing this, they were fired upon: the Goorkhas immediately filed off to the right and left, and the guns were brought to the front. At the first discharge (grape) Ummer Sing was wounded. After a short time the Goorkhas rushed in, firing at, and cutting down, the enemy. The rebels fled, and endeavoured to cross the river; many were shot in this attempt. Some sowars dismounted and crossed the river in a small boat, and killed some few runaways. Ummer Sing was subsequently shot by a musket-ball in the body, and was killed. His body was sent into camp, and was identified by hundreds of people. The rebels mustered from 120 to 150 strong, and it is computed that 50 of them were killed.

In a former communication I requested sanction to rewards for certain rebels named by me. I have received no reply to that letter. Ummer Sing was among those enumerated by me: I beg, therefore, that a reply may be given regarding the proposed reward. This man's death has had a wonderful effect in the district as soon as it became known; without a single exception, all the leaders of gangs fled from this part of the country.

There were no casualties on our side.

In the afternoon I started, with 50 men belonging to Shuruttun Sing, the karinda of Roostum Sah, for the village of Nuguteeh; I had sent 50 men in the morning to take possession of the village. After taking out all the grain I could find, I burnt the houses and returned to camp.

My spies reported that Maihpal Sing, Ooditnarain Sing, and others, had assembled 500 men at the Gudha Nullah, between Munihir and Peelkucha; also, that 300 men were collected at Chittoopore, and 900 at Sudhunpore, a little to the north of Peelkucha, with the determination of fighting us. Spies were immediately sent out to make more particular inquiries.

In the evening I heard that Mozuffur Jehan had sent a message that if any indignity were offered to his father or family he would resent it.

On Wednesday morning Iradut Jehan was hanged, as also Fusahut Jehan, and the messenger who brought the flag of truce and played us false. The women of Iradut Jehan's household, who had been found in the stronghold, and who had been carefully kept inside the house, were permitted to go away. The whole day was passed in getting all the grain and property out of the premises, and in destroying the buildings.

On Thursday morning the force marched to Chittoopore, the place where 300 men were reported to have been collected, but no vestige of them was to be seen. They had fled, as also the men at the Gudha Nullah, and at Sudhunpore, on hearing of Ummer Sing's fate. I have forgotten to mention that Eulwunt Sing was advancing with a reinforcement of 200 men to the assistance of Ummer Sing at Adumpore, but, hearing the firing of our troops, he turned back.

On our road to Chittoopore we visited the village of Kookooda, the Brahmins of which place have always been noted as a rebellious tribe. Latterly they had plundered and destroyed the indigo factory at Koteehun. The residents of the village had fled on our approach; we took all the grain we could find, and burnt the village.

The tehseel and thannah houses of Ghouspore are in excellent preservation.

On Friday morning, Messrs. Carnegy, Jenkinson, and I started at 4 A.M., with the sowars and 100 Goorkhas, for Munihir, the residence of Mullick Mehdee Buksh. This man has been guilty of many acts of revolt, and, among the rest, of having driven back the police establishments of Kutghur and Ghouspore, shortly after my arrival in this district. The Mullick attempted to the last moment to blind us as to his real sentiments and condition. He repeatedly sent urzees, and even paid up balances of revenue due from him; but when called on to present himself in person I

only received evasive replies. At Chittoopore I ascertained that he had fled into Oude.

On Thursday evening I dispatched Shuruttun Sing, with his men, and Ajodha Persaud, Canoongoe of Unglee, and subsequently Hingun Lall, Deputy Magistrate, to Munihir, to take charge of the Mullick's effects. On our arrival at Munihir, we inspected all the property, and having procured carts for its conveyance, we left the Deputy Magistrate and the Canoongoe, with the sowars and Shuruttun Sing's men, to escort it, and proceeded ourselves, with the Goorkhas, towards the camp. Some property belonging to Mr. Matthews was found in the Mullick's house. We overtook the main body of Goorkhas at Peelkucha Ghaut, and got into camp at Ghunshampore about 11 A.M. At 2 P.M. an express was received by sowar from Hingun Lall, stating that 300 or 400 Rajkoomars had collected with the intention of intercepting the party left behind at Munihir, and of taking possession of all the property. I immediately consulted with Colonel Wroughton, and at 3 P.M. a regiment of Goorkhas, with a mountain-train howitzer, under Captain Steel, accompanied by Messrs. Carnegy, Jenkinson, and myself, were on our way to reinforce Hingun Lall; we reached the river in a very short time, and crossed the whole of our force over in less than half-an-hour. Such expedition in turning out and proceeding on our journey, I am convinced, will have a due effect upon the district. The rebels will learn that the Goorkhas can prepare and march in a very short time when required to do so. After the force had crossed we learnt that the Rajkoomars had dispersed. Hingun Lall had ordered the sowars to remain outside the building, with instructions to keep the enemy in play. The sight of the sowars must have impressed the rebels with an idea that there was a larger force than they had calculated upon. We returned to camp at sunset. Colonel Wroughton wished to return to Jounpore, as soon as possible, to make up the ammunition for the Azimghur force, having received instructions to co-operate with that force against certain rebels: we therefore marched on the following morning to Surokhunpore, where the thannah of Budlapore is situated (this is a little to the north-west of the Budlapore marked in the map). Here also we heard that the rebels had fled. The thannah house, a new pukka building, is in good preservation; it is not quite finished. The thannahdar was duly located, and 100 matchlockmen sent by Rundheer Sing, the son of Gujraj Sing, of Singramow, were left to afford him assistance.

In the afternoon some of our party went and destroyed the village of Jugeshur Buksh, a rebel leader, having previously removed all the grain.

On Sunday morning, the 4th of October, the force marched towards Runnoo; on our road Messrs. Jenkinson, Carnegy, and I, in company with the sowars, visited Niwada, the residence of Phullee Sing, a well-known rebel. The village was deserted; we removed the grain, and destroyed the huts. Some property belonging to Mr. Waliske was found. Phullee Sing has been in the employ of the planter at Kalinjera for some years past, and he appears to have taken considerable delight in destroying everything belonging to the factory. We encamped at Runnoo.

In the afternoon information was received that Muhdee Hussun, Nazim of Sultanpore, had arrived at Hussunpore, with a rabble of 2,000 men. Mr. Carnegy and I advocated an immediate attack upon him, arguing that the longer Mehdee Hussun was permited to organize his forces the more formidable he would become; we heard also that he had called upon all the talookdars to join him against the Government: we were overruled, and accordingly the next morning we continued our march.

This afternoon Rajah Muhesh Narain called upon me. At first he raised objections to the propositions made by me, but eventually he promised compliance with several demands made by me, and he has commenced to keep his word. His men have apprehended the brother of Phullee Sing, a man almost as obnoxious to order as Phullee himself. I have given the captors a reward of 100 rupees, and beg sanction to the same.

On Monday morning the main body marched into Jounpore; Messrs. Carnegy, Jenkinson, and I, going with the sowars to Dhow Kulgunge, the residence of Bulwunt Sing. This is the man who was going to aid Ummer Sing with 200 men; we took all the grain we could find, and burnt the residence of Bulwunt, which is at a short distance from Dhow Kulgunge Bazar, and proceeded to Bisharutpore factory; here we stayed during the heat of the day, it being past 11 A.M. when we left Dhow Kulgunge, and in the afternoon we returned to Jounpore. I have no hesitation in saying that the effect of our trip will be highly beneficial. The rebel leaders have

already fled, and we do not hear of gatherings inside our boundary. It is only necessary to take the field again to keep in check the turbulent spirits on the Oude frontier. Our presence there will, I feel convinced, go far to prevent zemindars and others from joining the rebel ranks, and it will thereby remove further from us the elements of anarchy and confusion. The revenue is being paid up well. I can form no comparison with previous years, as the demand for the June kist was not made till after the period when that kist is realised in full, in ordinary years; in other words, the re-occupation only took place in the beginning of September, a period when the June kist is usually paid up in full.

I have, &c.
F. M. LIND.

Inclosure 18 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Camp, Dumoh, September* 20, 1857.

MY last letter to you, reporting on the state of affairs in this part of the country, was dated the 14th instant, and in my short letter, dated the 18th instant, I reported the safe arrival at Saugor of the European fugitives from Lullutpore.

2. On the morning of the 17th instant, a detachment from this column proceeded to Nursingghur, under the command of Major Jenkins, for the purpose of reinstituting a thannah at that post; our police having, some time ago, been driven away by the Shahghur Rajah's troops.

3. On arriving near the town, they observed a large party of matchlockmen on the plain, and another party in the small fort manning the walls, and evidently intending to fight. But, on seeing our guns coming near to the fort, the enemy abandoned the post, and ran as fast as they could to the bank of the river; on which our Infantry charged up the hill and found the enemy in the act of crossing a deep and rapid ford over the River Sonai. The Infantry at once opened fire on the fugitives and killed about 50 of them; others were drowned, and about 30 taken prisoners. So rapid was the flight that the enemy had hardly time to return fire. Among the prisoners was a man who had been appointed tehseeldar of the Nursingghur pergunnah by the Rajah of Shahghur. He and some others of the rebels were tried and hanged.

4. On the morning of the 18th instant, I heard that the Dinapore mutineers, who had been some time halted at Banda, had proceeded towards Nagode, and on the evening of that day I received information from Myhere, through the Native Assistant there, that the 50th Regiment at Nagode had mutinied, and that seven of the officers had arrived at Myhere. But what had become of Major Ellis, Assistant Political Agent, and Mr. Coles, Superintendent, I am not aware. I immediately recalled the detachment from Nursingghur, and it arrived yesterday morning.

5. Early yesterday morning I heard that the chief conspirators at Jubbulpore, viz., Rajah Shunka Sah, and his son, Rugernath Sah, who had resolved on the murder of all the Europeans, and the destruction of the station, had been tried and executed by being blown away from guns, and that considerable excitement prevailed in the 52nd Regiment.

6. About half-past 11 P.M. last night, I received an express from Jubbulpore, stating that the 52nd Regiment at that station had mutinied, and gone off on the night of the 18th instant, taking their arms, and ammunition in pouch, with them, but without injuring any one, or property. I immediately requested the officer commanding the moveable column to disarm the two companies of the 52nd Regiment attached to the column; although they had, the day before, done good service at Nursingghur, yet it was impossible to trust them any longer, and this was admirably carried out at daylight this morning, the men laying down their arms and accoutrements in a perfectly quiet manner.

7. This having been done, I called a council of war of some of the senior officers, to resolve on what was to be done in the present state of affairs, and I have the honor to inclose a copy of the resolutions of the council.

8. It having been resolved to abandon Dumoh for the present, the column will march towards Jubbulpore to-morrow morning.

9. The Punnah Rajah having been reported, by the political authorities, to be staunch, and a portion of his force being in possession of the thannahs of Simeriah and Hutta in the Dumoh district; the latter, however, of which he had taken from

the Shahghur Rajah's troops without my request; but in consequence of his having been attacked by those troops, I requested his General, Shamleyjor, to occupy Dumoh on account of the British Government until further orders.

10. I deeply regret this retrograde movement, but under the circumstances of the case, no other course was left me.

11. I have not as yet received any official reports detailing the circumstances of the mutinies at Nagode and Jubbulpore; but from private notes I learn that neither of the corps injured their officers.

12. When I last heard, the 56th were at Nagode, along with the Dinapore mutineers, but what their intentions are I cannot yet say. The 52nd Regiment appear to have marched into the district to pick up their detachments, and I trust will leave these territories without doing further mischief, especially when they hear that this column is moving towards Jubbulpore.

13. On receiving the official reports of the mutinies, and of the proceedings of the detachment which retook Nursingghur, I will duly forward them to Government, and will report further in a day or two.

I have, &c.
W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 19 in No. 10.

Minutes of Council of War.

AT a Council of War, composed of Colonel J. Millar, commanding Nagpore Moveable Column, Major W. C. Erskine, Commissioner, Saugor division, Major Jenkins, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Ludlow, Chief Engineer, Captain Pinkney, Officiating Sessions Judge, and Lieutenant Nembhard, Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh, on the 20th September, 1857, after disarming the two companies of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, which accompanied the Madras Field Force, the Commissioner laid before the Council two notes, and the following view of the state of affairs upon which the subjoined resolutions were agreed to.

Authentic intelligence having been received that the 50th Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied at Nagode, and joined the Dinapore mutineers, who arrived there from Banda, and that the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied at Jubbulpore, and gone off with their arms and forty rounds per man, with the supposed intention of joining some disaffected thakoors on the Lower Herun, in the Jubbulpore district; there will thus remain for the protection of the Dumoh and Jubbulpore districts, and to cover those to the south of the Nerbudda, the troops shown in the margin,* of which the Rifles are not altogether to be depended on, and may possibly have to be disarmed. The total reliable force is thus:—500 Infantry, and 80 Cavalry, including sick, and 6 guns.

The Dumoh district is nearly all lying waste in consequence of the rebellion, and has been plundered from one end to the other by the rebels. Dumoh Khass is a large open town forty-five miles from Saugor, and sixty-eight from Jubbulpore. It cannot be defended by 200 men without guns, and the jail fort is commanded by a hill within jingal shot. The Jubbulpore district has yet in no way suffered from rebellion, and cultivation is going on as usual. Jubbulpore itself is a large commercial town, and cantonment perfectly open; for the defence of which the 165 Infantry and forty sabres and two guns, now there, are not sufficient. It is also situated near the north bank of the Nerbudda, and about midway on the high road between Nagpore and Mirzapore, which is also the main dâk-road between Calcutta and Bombay. In the event of this district remaining staunch and uninjured, forces operating to the south of Allahabad and Bundelcund will probably be, in great part, supplied with grain from this, and the districts to the south of the Nerbudda. Although insurrection has not actually as yet broken out in the Jubbulpore district, yet disaffection exists to a considerable extent, and only a few days ago a deep-laid conspiracy to murder the Europeans and raise the country was discovered by the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Clerk, and happily nipped in the bud. It is not

* At Jubbulpore:—165 rank and file of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry; 40 sabres of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry; 2 guns, with European gunners. Madras field force at Dumoh:—225 rank and file of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry; 110 rank and file of the 28th Madras Native Infantry; 40 sabres of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry; 4 guns, with European gunners; 91 rank and file of Nagpore Rifles. In garrison at Dumoh:—200 rank and file of 31st Bengal Native Infantry.

improbable but that the 50th and 52nd will join the Dinapore mutineers in an attempt to attack and plunder the town and district.

It thus becomes necessary to decide on the following points :—

1. Shall Dumoh be held or abandoned? Unanimously determined that it shall be abandoned; that the civil officers and treasure shall accompany the Madras column, which will retire to defend Jubbulpore; that the stamps be destroyed, and that as it is impossible to remove the records, only the treasury accounts be taken away. The 200 of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry, now garrisoning Dumoh, will retire to Saugor and join their head-quarters.

2. How is the Dumoh district to be temporarily disposed of?

That Koonur Shambejoo, an officer of the Punnah Rajah, now holding Hutta with a considerable force for the British Government, be requested to take charge of the district; that the police hold the jail and jail fort until his arrival, which will probably be to-morrow, when they can follow the 31st to Saugor if necessary.

3. What is to be done with the disarmed men of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry now in camp?

As these men have, up to this time, acted against the rebels, and behaved well, their lives would be greatly endangered by being left in this district disarmed; therefore it is the opinion of all, save Captain Ludlow, that they should accompany the Madras column to Jubbulpore. Captain Ludlow is of opinion that they will encumber the Madras column, and that they should be sent to Saugor with the 31st Bengal Native Infantry.

4. Shall the Rifles be disarmed?

As, up to this time, the Rifles have behaved well; as the letters charging them with disaffection contain only assertions, without proofs or particulars; as disarming them, save for very grave reasons, may seriously compromise the Nagpore authorities, it is unanimously decided that the Rifles be not as yet disarmed, but that they be well looked after; and in case of our meeting mutineers, the question of their being disarmed be again considered.

J. MILLAR, *Colonel, commanding Nagpore Moveable Column.*
W. C. ERSKINE, *Major, Commissioner, Saugor Division.*
W. W. P. JENKINS, *Major, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Native Infantry.*
S. O. E. LUDLOW, *Captain, Chief Engineer.*
F. W. PINCKNEY, *Captain, Officiating Sessions Judge.*
W. NEMBHARD, *Lieutenant, Deputy Commissioner, Dumoh.*

Inclosure 20 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Camp, Nitah, September 23, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 20th instant, I have the honor to report that, in spite of very heavy rain on that night, the column marched eleven miles on the morning of the 21st, to Ubhana, and yesterday three miles more, to the bank of the Beannee river, near this; but, owing to the swollen state of the river, not half of the force and baggage has yet arrived on this ground, and I fear all will not be over till to-morrow afternoon.

2. The head-quarters of the mutinous 52nd Native Infantry, on leaving Jubbulpore, went to Patun, a town about twenty miles from Jubbulpore, on the left bank of the Herun river, to pick up a company of the regiment there on command, and a second detachment of 40 men at Kuttungee, higher up the river. Both parties joined the mutineers, except Taubaz Khan, the jemadar of the Kuttungee detachment, who remained faithful; and they took Lieutenant McGregor, the officer commanding the detachment at Patun, prisoner, doing him, however, no injury, but stating that unless the officer commanding the regiment would give them their pay up to the 18th instant, and make over to them the subadar and 10 men who had remained faithful, they would take Lieutenant McGregor with them to Delhi (I inclose a copy of their letter).

3. This was, of course, impossible, as they would have killed the 10 men; but I think and hope they will release Lieutenant McGregor, indeed the native officers have already expressed their wish to do so.

4. Another company of the regiment was stationed at Saleemabad, about thirty miles from Jubbulpore, on the Mirzapore road, with two subalterns, Lieutenants Barton and Cockburn. These officers were ordered into Jubbulpore, and were allowed by their men to take their departure, and they have safely reached Jubbulpore, their men bidding them farewell, with, apparently, much regret, and with tears in their eyes.

5. The Saleemabad detachment allowed these officers and the Deputy Collector to bring away some 2,000 rupees of treasure, but took some 1,400 rupees "as their pay up to date."

6. The regiment is still in the Jubbulpore district, endeavouring, it is said, to induce several of the talpokdars and zemindars to join them in plundering Jubbulpore and villages.

7. I inclose a copy of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore's letter dated the 19th instant, and of its inclosure from his Assistant, and a translation of a paper found in the possession of the chief conspirator at Jubbulpore.

8. Major Ellis, the Assistant Political Agent at Nagode, and Mr. C. R. Coles, the Superintendent of Nagode, are, I am happy to say, safe at Punnah; and from the latter officer I have received a note stating his intention to return to Nagode as soon as the mutineers leave it.

9. I learn that the mutineers who went to Nagode, as well as the 50th, who joined them, intend going to Rewah, but I doubt this. They took the treasure (about a lac, I believe) from Mr. Cole's treasury, but got no arms or ammunition, beyond the usual amount in their possession, as Major Hampton blew up the magazine and destroyed the spare arms.

10. Kour Shamleyjon, the Rajah of Punnah's General, to whom I made over the Dumoh district, as stated in my letter of the 20th instant, has taken charge with some thousand men and two guns, and promises me to keep it for our Government, and to keep the dâk open to Saugor.

11. I learn, by a note from the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, dated the 19th, that, the previous day, the Brigadier sent a party of 100 of the 42nd Native Infantry, 200 of the 31st, 100 of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and three 9-pounders, and some 30 European gunners (with European officers), accompanied by 200 Customs chuprassees and 30 police sowars, to attack the Bankipore Rajah's army (who had assembled at Nurriaolee, a strongly-entrenched village of ours about ten miles from Saugor).

12. I most deeply regret to report that our troops found the enemy too strong for them. Lieutenant-Colonel Dalzell, commanding the 31st, was shot dead; Lieutenant Prior, of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry (Executive Officer at Saugor), was shot through both thighs; and Lieutenant Campbell, of the 31st Native Infantry, through the wrist. Both the wounded officers are doing well. Many sepoys and chupprassees were killed and wounded, and the force was obliged to retire to Saugor; but as yet I have no official dispatch.

13. This failure, together with the necessary withdrawal of this column from Dumoh and the neighbouring district of Saugor, must necessarily have the very worst effect on the minds of our subjects who were inclined to be faithful, and also on the minds of the neighbouring chiefs, who will be again made aware of our weakness. We have also two, if not the remains of five, mutinous regiments, in these territories, many petty disaffected Chiefs, and the state of Bhopal much disturbed; the danger is therefore considerable, and I trust that large reinforcements may be sent to the small Madras force now at my disposal, as soon as available.

14. Jubbulpore and five of the other districts are not only well cultivated, but have a large stock of last year's grain, and if preserved will be able to supply much grain and cattle for the army about to assemble at Allahabad and elsewhere.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 21 in No. 11.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Jubbulpore, September* 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my letter of the 12th instant, to report that I succeeded in gaining information regarding the alarm on the last day of the Mohurrum, and the intentions of the rebels, that has led to the apprehension, conviction, and execution of the two principals.

2. For some days I was unable to get any clue, and had it not been that the

reports came from two distinct sources, one from a mooktear of Tejee Sing, of Byjranghur, the other from some sepoys in the 52nd, I should have been inclined to believe the alarm groundless.

3. Khooseal Chund Seth, of Jubbulpore, was the first native who came forward and told me that the report was a true one; that it had been the intention of Rajah Shunker Shah, his son Ruggonauth Shah, accompanied by several zemindars, with their followers, and in concert with some of the sepoys of the 52nd, to attack the cantonments on the last day of the Mohurrum, murder all the Europeans, burn the cantonments and afterwards plunder the treasury and city; that it had not taken place on the appointed day for two reasons, first, that they were uncertain how many of the sepoys would join them; secondly, that two of the jemadars of the rebel party had refused to act with them; it was also hinted that an attempt might be made during the Dusserah.

4. As I have not yet got evidence against many of the zemindars supposed to be implicated, or against the two who are said to have broken with the rebels, and as the case is still under investigation, I refrain from mentioning their names at present.

5. My informant mentioned two persons, residents in Poorwa, as capable of telling me what was going on there. I immediately sent for them, and after taking their evidence on oath, proceeded to take steps to ascertain the truth of their statements, which corroborated all that had been previously reported, and proved that some sepoys, two of whom I learned to be amongst the worst characters in the regiment, and who have since deserted with their arms, were in the habit of visiting Shunker Shah, and Ruggonauth Shah, where they met Sheonauth Sing of Mugurmoha, and also of being constantly with Davi Sing and Oomrao Sing of Bugrai, and Juggut Sing of Berkeri; it was also stated that there were a quantity of matchlocks and some few hundred men collected in the jungly hills near the two latter villages.

6. A man in whom I had confidence was sent disguised to Poorwa: he was so far successful as to be admitted into the confidence of the Rajah, he heard their plans, and his opinion regarding the probability of success was asked; his evidence is corroborated by a servant he took with him.

7. Acting on this information, on the morning of the 14th, I went with Lieutenant Baldwin and a party of 20 sowars and 40 police, to Poorwa, without having previously given any intimation of my intention to any one. The Rajah Shunker Shah, Ruggonauth Shah, and some thirteen people in his house, were arrested and lodged in jail without the slightest difficulty.

8. Half the party of police were then sent to Mugurmoha, where they arrested Beekun Sing, Sheonauth Sing, and Jai Sing Deo; and the remainder to Bugrai, where they were not so successful, Devi Sing, having got notice of the arrest in Poorwa and gone off to Berkeri, where the police followed, and found that village likewise deserted, except by a few Gond cultivators, from whom they learned that Gujadhur Tewaree, the first sepoy of the 52nd who deserted, was one of Devi Sing's party.

9. No arms were found in either village. I have been told, but the report requires confirmation, that Devi Sing and Juggut Sing are in the jungles on the left bank of the Nerbudda, with some 300 or 400 men: under existing circumstances, it would not be politic to take away any part of the force, now here, in pursuit; and even if that could be done without risk, the nature of the country is such that there is little chance of the expedition being attended with success.

10. On searching Rajah Shunker Shah's and Ruggonauth Shah's house, several papers of a rebellious tendency were found; one in particular, a copy of which is annexed to this letter. It is a prayer invoking his Deity to aid him, Shunker Shah, in the destruction of all Europeans, to upset our Government, and re-establish his own; the paper was found in a silk bag in which he kept his fan, by the bed, from which he rose as I entered his house; the prayer is written on a scrap torn from a Government proclamation issued after the massacre at Meerut, and the remainder of the proclamation, with this piece torn out of it, has been found, before me, amongst his papers. A second prayer, differing immaterially in one or two words, was also found; it appears to be in the handwriting of Ruggonauth Shah, but there is no evidence of that beyond similarity of handwriting.

11. On the second night of their imprisonment, a report came from the regimental lines that it was the intention of some of the sepoys to attempt to rescue the rebels who had been arrested. The Madras force was turned out, and remained

under arms all night. One company was sent to strengthen the jail guard; but as it was considered advisable not to divide the small force, the prisoners for whom a rescue might have been attempted were taken out of the jail and brought up to the Residency. In the course of the night a few shots were fired in the lines, and a picquet was fired on, but from a long distance; after which eight of the worst characters in the regiment set fire to a bungalow, and went off with their arms. Cavalry patrolled the station through the night, and, excepting what has been above related, no disturbance of any kind occurred in the city or elsewhere.

12. At daylight I sent off a duffadar with 12 sowars after the deserters; they have not yet returned.

13. In the case of Rajah Shunker Shah and Ruggonauth Shah the evidence was conclusive. It was clearly established that they had, in concert with other thakoors and some of the sepoys of the 52nd, conspired to attack and burn the station, murder every European, and plunder the treasury and city. They were both sentenced to death by the Commission, under Act XIV of 1857, and blown away from guns yesterday morning.

14. This mode of execution was adopted, in preference to hanging, for the following reasons: some excitement prevailed in the lines of the 52nd, and a rescue might have been attempted; it would have taken some time to put up the gallows, and it would have been necessary for a large portion of the Madras force to have attended on the spot at a distance from the Residency; it was considered the most expeditious and safest way of carrying out the sentence.

15. About 6 o'clock P.M., it was suspected that the sepoys were resolved to make some move in the course of the night, but nothing was positively known. To have acted then on the offensive, and deprived the men of their arms and ammunition, would have been the wisest course, had it not been for the three officers on detachment at Sleemabad and Patun: any extreme measures on our part would have been signing their death-warrants.

16. Between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M., the regiment rose in a body, excepting one native officer and about ten rank and file, and quietly left their lines, taking with them their muskets and what ammunition was in their pouches; all their other property they left behind.

17. They remained, for some time, in the vicinity of their lines, and afterwards moved off round the city, taking the road to Patun, whence it is believed they will go to Kuttra Belkhera, to join Thakoor Hindooput, who, with many other thakoors, has been long waiting for an opportunity of the kind, to rise. In passing through the city the mutineers fired a few shots, and wounded one chowkedar.

18. Immediately it was known that the 52nd were leaving their lines, a party of the 33rd moved down to secure the magazine, and a guard of police and sowars were placed over the treasury, and I am happy to be able to state that in a very short time, both magazine and treasure were safely lodged in the Residency.

19. Intimation of what was taking place was sent express to the officers on detachment, and as the mutineers are reported to have said that they will not injure one of their officers, as they have always been treated well and kindly by them, I sincerely trust we shall see Lieutenants Barton, MacGregor, and Cockburn, in here before night.

20. In passing by the city last night, the mutineers stated their intention of returning in two or three days; and when joined by the three detachments out in the district, and possibly by the two companies with your column (if they get away), I think it not unlikely that they may make an attempt to plunder the city.

21. At present all is as quiet as possible, but the 50th having gone at Nagode, and the 52nd here, we have no longer detachments to keep thakoors inclined to plunder in order, and I fear this district will share the same fate as others to the north.

22. The remaining two squadrons of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry leave Kamptee on the 21st of this month, and I have written to request that they will come up as quickly as possible; regarding the other three companies of the 33rd, I am uncertain whether they can be spared or not, but I am in hopes that the company from Seonee will be sent up at once.

23. I beg to attach copy of a letter dated 19th September, from Lieutenant C. Baldwin, Assistant Commissioner, regarding the conduct of the sowars and police last evening at the treasury.

I have, &c.

E. CLERK.

Inclosure 23 in No. 10.

The Assistant Commissioner to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore.

Sir, *Jubbulpore, September* 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that, on the rumour gaining ground last evening that the 52nd Regiment had mutinied, I proceeded towards the treasury. On my way I met Lulah Buksh, naik of the guard, who informed me that the guard had left. I received the same information from the Jemadar of Nujeebs, named Baboo Khan, who is on duty at the treasury, and proceeded with him to the cutchery. On approaching we were challenged, and found Ajoodhea Ram, sepoy of the 52nd, standing sentry alone over the treasury-door. He and the naik had gallantly and faithfully remained on their posts, and while the latter came to report, the sepoy remained on guard. As soon as the news could reach the lines of the police, they turned out in full strength, under Jemadar Isree Pershad, who although, as you are aware, seriously sick, accompanied them to the treasury, where they formed an efficient and loyal guard. The mounted police were also quickly on the spot, and Jemadar Secunder Sah gave willing assistance in the protection of the treasure, which was safely conveyed to the Agency.

2. My object in making this report is to bring to notice the meritorious conduct of the naik and sepoy of the 52nd, and that of the officers hereinmentioned, as well as of Nunhey Tewaree, and another jemadar of police, Lall Khan, who were with the guard.

I have, &c.
C. BALDWIN.

Inclosure 23 in No. 10.

Translation of Hindee Verse.

Shut the mouth of slanderers, bite and
Eat up backbiters, trample down the sinners,
You, "Sutrsingharka."*
Kill the British, exterminate them, "Mat Chundee."†
Let not the enemy escape, nor the offspring of such,
Oh! "Singharkah."†
Show favor to Shunker!
Support your slave!
Listen to the cry of religion,
"Mathalka!"†
Eat up the uncleans!
Make no delay!
Now devour them;
And that quickly,
"Ghormatkalka!"†

Inclosure 24 in No. 10.

Letter from the 52nd Native Infantry to Lieutenant-Colonel Jamieson.

(Translation.)

To his Excellency the Lord of Clemency, the Bountiful of the Age, his Excellency Colonel Sahib Bahadoor, may his power be perpetual!

AFTER respects, the representation is this: that Shaick Dianuth Allee, havildar-major, and Salar Buksh, naik, and Dirguz Sing, naik, and Chundee Deen Misser, sepoy, and Luchman Misser, sepoy, and Lall Munt Sookool, sepoy, and Shaick Muzzuff Allee, sepoy, and Bhowanee Sing, sepoy, and Dultumnum Sing, sepoy, and Gyadeen Opudhya, sepoy, and Petumber Ram, sepoy, and Sheogholam, sepoy, and Indurjeet Sing, sepoy, and others, whose names are unknown; these sepoys, Sir, send here; and this regiment the havildar-major ruined, and

* One of the names of "Devee," implying here, "destroyer of the enemy."
† Another of the names of the goddess "Devee."

said that the Major Sahib and Mason Sahib told the Madras sepoys to seize all the arms of the regiment, and kill them, then you will receive 30 rupees per man, as reward, and be promoted to subadar-bahadoors; this speech the havildar-major made to the havildars on duty.

If he had not said this we would not have deserted and saved our lives by flight, as only from the havildar-major's speech we deserted. It is proper that these men should by some means or other be sent to us; let them be seized and sent; we have committed no injury to the Government; and as for the muskets and cartridge-boxes which we brought away with us, we have left our property in lieu thereof; having sold it, take the price—each sepoy left about 30 rupees' worth of property; also send pay for one month and fifteen days. We are men of honor, and are doing Government service here. Your lordship answered that the Madras sepoys are not under my authority, then having become helpless, we came away here by your order to save our lives; and on the 19th of May, when your officers fled, then we, being faithful to our salt, did not say anything to your lordships; and at that time the Madras regiment was not present, and when the Adjutant Sahib was attacked by a sepoy with a bayonet, if we had not been true to our salt, why did we seize the sepoy and make him over to you? And your highness is our lord and master; but when we did not find any way to save our lives, we fled and came here, and we had regard to your lordship's salt; if not at that time we might have killed you. And if you do not let these sepoys go, then this sahib we will not kill, but having bound him will take him to Delhi; and if you will send those sepoys, then we will cause the sahib to arrive where you are. Moreover, having seized those sepoys, send them with a guard of police, and it will be well; and if life remains, we will again be present in your service, we will not run away.

This letter is written on the part of all the sepoys and non-commissioned officers. All the sepoys and non-commissioned and commissioned officers send salaam.

Inclosure 25 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.

Sir, *Camp, Newta, September* 23, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 16th instant, I have the honor to inclose copies of the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor's weekly narrative of events.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 26 in No. 10.

The Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Saugor, August* 17, 1857.

NO alteration has taken place in the affairs of this district since the date of my last weekly report of the 10th August. The rebel Chiefs of Shahghur and Banpore appear to compel our malgoozars to join their standards, by threatening to burn and plunder their villages, and by mutilating them, or cutting off their noses.

2. I am sorry to observe that very little land appears to be brought under cultivation, and I fear the prospects are worse in the disturbed pergunnahs, from which places I can obtain no intelligence.

3. The whole of the evil that has fallen on this, and the surrounding districts, has been caused by the Rajahs of Banpore and Shahghur; the disaffection of the 42nd, and 3rd Irregular Cavalry, would have had no effect in the district, had it not been for the traitor of Banpore: he took advantage of our difficulties, and after deceiving the authorities at Lullutpore, entered the Kooryee pergunnah, in the guise of a friend, pretending that he came to assist the Government, all the while plundering our villages, and inciting our zemindars to rebellion.

4. The Rajah of Banpore has long since assumed the functions of government in British territory, his agents demand and receive rent, not only for the present, but on account of balances of the past year, and they designate themselves "the sircar."

5. Most of the Obareedars and Chiefs of this district have joined the rebel Rajahs, and I now beg to record it, as my firm conviction, that, to ensure the permanent security of this district, the severest examples must be made of these men, even to their extermination; they have been treated at all times with the greatest liberality and consideration by Government: the revenue demanded from them is, in many instances, nominal; and this is the return they give to the State.

6. On the 13th instant information was received that the rebels had assembled in considerable numbers at Rutownah, about six miles from Saugor; the Brigadier ordered two guns, with twenty-eight European artillerymen, and all the sepoys off duty, and two-thirds of the men on guard, with a small party of Cavalry, to attack them; a body of Customs chuprassees, with their officers, and I, with fifteen of the district police sowars, accompanied the force.

7. The rebels retreated into thick jungle on our approach: after firing a rocket into the advanced party, their place of shelter was burnt down; one of the rebels was shot, and two taken prisoners. I remarked that large bodies of natives of all denominations, flocked out to meet the troops; they appeared delighted to see them, and were extremely respectful.

8. I beg to annex a list of dacoitees, and other outrages reported during the past week.

I have, &c.
W. C. WESTERN.

Inclosure 27 in No. 10.

The Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Saugor, August* 24, 1857.

IN continuation of my weekly report dated the 17th instant, I have the honor to inform you that on Monday, the 17th, a force consisting of three guns with thirty-five European artillerymen, and all the available sepoys off duty, with a party of Customs chuprassees under their European officers, were dispatched to disperse the rebels who had assembled at Kunnera Gond, about eight miles off. The rebels fled on receiving information of the approach of the force; the police afterwards captured some grain and cattle that the rebels had plundered, and made four prisoners.

2. On the 19th instant a detachment of sepoys, with a few sowars, were ordered to proceed to Mouzah Suraree, about eight miles from Saugor, where the rebels had assembled under Doulet Sing, of Shahghur; the rebels, as usual, fled on the approach of the detachment; eight of the men were apprehended in the pursuit that ensued. They were tried and four hung, they having been convicted of bearing arms against the State, and implicated in dacoitees and other outrages on the surrounding villages. Sixty-five maunds of mixed grain and fifty head of horned cattle, plundered by the rebels, were captured in the village of Suraree.

3. On the same day, the 19th instant, the rebels from Sanodah attacked the village of Doogasara; they were repulsed by the zemindar and the men whom he had entertained, with a loss of seven rebels killed, and five or six wounded. The villagers afterwards cut off the heads of two of the men that had been killed, and brought them into Saugor; the remainder killed were carried off by the rebels.

4. Since the date of the above attacks, the rebels have retired from Sanodah and Kurrapore, and there are now no rebels within ten miles of Saugor; and thus the iron bridge near Sanodah, which they intended to destroy, is left uninjured. I sent out a party of police on the 21st instant to Sanodah to destroy and burn the gate of the Gharree, so as to prevent its again being held by the rebels; the police captured some of our villagers who had joined and assisted the rebels.

5. The rebels of Shahghur, who are in possession of Rehlee, advanced to the thannah of Goujanar on the 14th instant, and took possession of it; they then, under Booden Dewa, the karinda of the Rajah of Shahghur, proceeded to Deoree, and took possession of it. The only open line of dâk communication, that is, *viâ* Nursingpore, has thus been cut off. I beg to annex a list of dacoitees and other outrages reported during the past week.

I have, &c.
W. C. WESTERN.

Inclosure 28 in No. 10.

The Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Saugor, August* 31, 1857.

IN continuation of my weekly report dated the 24th instant, I have the honor to inform you that on the morning of Friday, the 28th instant, I received information that the rebels had surrounded the village of Kurrapore, about twelve miles from Saugor, and intended immediately to attack it, and murder the malgoozar and his family, who were inimical to them, because he refused to join in the outrages which they were committing. I immediately applied to Brigadier Sage for a small detachment to proceed without delay to the relief of Kurrapore, but I regret to report that just as the detachment (fifty sepoys under a European officer) was on the point of starting, information reached me that the calamity I wished to avert, had actually taken place, and that Phoondun Sing, one of the malgoozars of Kurrapore, and Rashee Ram, malgoozar of Peepuria, and his follower, Nunhey Pany, were all murdered by the rebels of Kurrapore.

2. With a view to open the line of communication to Dumoh, and to protect the iron bridge at Sanodah, the Brigadier, on the 25th instant, directed a detachment of the 31st Native Infantry, consisting of fifty men under Major Legard, to proceed to the latter place. On the 27th instant Major Legard attacked a party of the rebels assembled at Surruskoh, about five miles from Sunodah; one man was killed and his head sent into Saugor, and three of the rebels were taken prisoners. Prior to Major Legard's detachment proceeding to Sanodah, I had sent a party of police armed with muskets to protect the village of Doogasera (close to Sanodah), which had been threatened by the rebels.

3. In consequence of the Shahghur rebels having assembled at Barrodra, and other villages around Dhana, I deemed it advisable, on the 26th instant, to dispatch a party of sixty Nujeebs and matchlockmen to assist the zemindars in holding their village. The zemindars of Dhana have become very obnoxious to the Shahghur rebels in consequence of their refusing to join them, and for having attacked the rebels, with their followers, on the 25th instant, at Mouzah Hupsullee, on which occasion the Dhana people killed three of the rebels, and took six prisoners; one of these men, Lalla Doolareh Lal, had made himself very conspicuous in the present disturbances, by aiding and joining Boodun Dowa on his taking possession of Rehlee. Several documents are in this office written by Lalla Doolareh, wherein he calls upon various zemindars to join in the rebellion. Another of the prisoners, Julkun Lodhee, had been appointed killadar by the Shahghur rebels. Both these men, with Hirdai Saha, nephew of Julkun, were tried and convicted under Act No. XI of 1857, and sentenced to be hung. The three remaining prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

I have received a letter from the Rajah of Shahghur, in which he professes to be a well-wisher to the British Government, and that in invading British territory he acted in good faith and to assist the Government; he further pretends that he is prepared to send Lieutenant Gordon, and other officers and ladies, from Lullutpore, whom he has treacherously imprisoned, to Saugor; but he pretends that the rains, and the disturbed state of the country, prevents him, when he is well aware that there is not a rebel between this and Barratur (where the officers are confined) who is not a follower, or in the pay, of the Rajah of Shahghur. The Rajah states in his letter that some of his hurkaras have been hung, and others imprisoned, by the authorities at Saugor; this is entirely false, and the bearers of the Rajah's letters, two men who were employed by Brigadier Sage to convey a letter to the Rajah, were imprisoned by him in irons for fourteen days, and two hurkaras whom I dispatched on the 13th instant, with a khureeta from you, have not since been heard of.

I beg to annex a list of dacoitees and other outrages reported during the past week.

I have, &c.

W. C. WESTERN.

Inclosure 29 in No. 10.

The Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Saugor, September* 7, 1857.

THE aspect of affairs in this district continues much the same as reported in my last communication dated the 31st ultimo.

2. Indur Sing, of Soojneepore, continues, with a large body of rebels, to stop the communication on the Dumoh road about Shahpore. Several letters dispatched by you have been intercepted, and the bearers of letters are mutilated by this miscreant and his followers, who cut off their noses and hands. I imagine the rebels must number about 500 strong.

3. From reports received from Rehlee, I am led to suppose that the Shahghur rebels do not number more than 60 men in the fort. The conduct of Rao Kesho, Rao of Rehlee, and a pensioner of the British Government, appears very suspicious, and will have to be closely investigated.

4. The Banpore rebels appear to be in considerable numbers at Nuraolee: from all accounts I calculate there must be about 1,500 men at that post, and with them are the whole of the late Lullutpore tooman, about 100 men, under Oomrao Sing, armed with Government muskets.

5. Having received intelligence of a body of rebels assembled at Futtehpore, I directed a party of police, on the 2nd, to attack and seize them with their plunder; four prisoners were apprehended; one, after trial, was sentenced to transportation for life, and the others to imprisonment for ten, seven, and five years respectively; two of the rebels were killed in the attack, and their heads brought into Saugor; two others were wounded, and afterwards died; all these four men were followers of the Banpore Rajáh, and formed part of his force at Nurrowlee.

6. I beg to annex a list of dacoitees and other outrages reported during the past week.

I have, &c.
W. C. WESTERN.

Inclosure 30 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Jubbulpore, October 7, 1857.*

I HAVE now the honor to inclose copies of the dispatches reporting the affair at Nursinghur, in Dumoh, on the 17th ultimo, and of the moveable column forcing the pass at Kuttungee, on the 27th idem, against the mutineers of the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry and a number of rebels.

2. Both affairs were reported by me in my letters dated respectively the 20th and 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.
W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 31 in No. 10.

Colonel Millar to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Camp, Bailkhand, September 30, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information copy of a dispatch from Major Jenkins, relative to the affair at Nursinghur, which Major Jenkins appears to have managed very judiciously.

I have, &c.
J. MILLAR, *Colonel.*
Commanding Nagpore Moveable Column.

Inclosure 32 in No. 10.

Major Jenkins to Colonel Millar.

Sir, *Camp, Dumoh, September 19, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, on the morning of the 17th instant, I proceeded, agreeably to your order, with the force as per margin,* for the purpose of collecting grain from certain rebel villages.

2. On arriving with a reconnoitering party at Nursinghur, I found that the

* ½ Troop 4th Light Cavalry, 2 guns, 2 companies 33rd Madras Native Infantry, 2 companies 52nd Bengal Native Infantry.

fort was a very strong stone-built place, with a wet ditch, and well covered with gardens and stone inclosures. The fort was occupied by about 250 matchlockmen.

3. Behind the fort runs the Sonur river, having a very deep and difficult ford immediately behind the fort, and another pretty good ford about half-a-mile lower down.

4. Finding that the enemy were so strongly posted, I extended a portion of the Infantry, to cut them off from the lower ford, and brought the guns into position for throwing shrapnel.

5. Before, however, a shot could be fired from the guns, the enemy suddenly retired, and, advancing the Infantry at a run, we came on the enemy, retreating in confusion across the upper ford.

6. The river at this ford is about 250 yards wide; the stones were exceedingly slippery, the water at one place so deep as to oblige men to swim, and the current was running with great force.

7. The enemy had to make their way across the above difficult ford, under a heavy and continuous fire poured in by our men from the bank above, and the panic was so great that hardly a shot was fired in return.

8. Upwards of 30 prisoners were taken in the fort and town, 13 of whom were hung at Nursinghur by the Civil authorities, and the remainder brought into Dumoh.

9. On the morning of the 18th Lieutenant Nembhard, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, received a report from Busseah (a village under the hills, about ten miles south-east of Nursinghur), informing him that, during the previous night, the enemy had fled in great disorder through the place, and given out that they had lost 50 men, killed in the river, and, on hearing this, a number of rebels, who had for some time occupied Busseah, fled with them to the hills.

10. Captain Ludlow, Field Engineer, having demolished the outer works of the fort, and partly filled up the ditch, the detachment, agreeably to your instructions, returned to camp this day.

I have, &c.

W. G. P. JENKINS, *Major*,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, N. F.

Inclosure 33 in No. 10.

Colonel Millar to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir, *Camp, Kuttungee, September* 28, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, thanks be to God, the Kamptee moveable column gained a complete and decisive victory over the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, numbering about 500 rank and file, and 1,000 insurgent matchlockmen, on the 27th of September, 1857.

The 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry having mutinied at Jubbulpore, it was decided that the town and district of Dumoh should be abandoned by regular troops; and that the moveable column under my command, strength as per margin,* having disarmed the detachment of the Bengal 52nd Native Infantry, serving with the column, and taking with it the Dumoh treasure, amounting to upwards of a lac of rupees, and the arms and ammunition of the disarmed men, should retire to defend Jubbulpore.

The column left Dumoh on the 21st instant; and after having been delayed in crossing the Nowtah river for three days, reached Singrampore on the evening of the 26th of September, where intelligence was received that the mutineers, 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, numbering about 500 rank and file, had taken up a position at Konee, on the west of the Herun river, about twelve miles below Kuttungee.

As there was a probability that the mutineers might seize and destroy the boats on the Herun at Kuttungee, on the road to Jubbulpore, I dispatched, at 2 A.M. on the 27th instant, a party under Lieutenant Watson, strength as per margin,† to

* 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 42 rank and file, under Lieutenant Burnet; D Company, 3rd Battalion Madras Artillery, 4 guns, under Captain Jones and Lieutenant Caine; 22nd Madras Native Infantry, 105 rank and file, under Captain Yates; 33rd Madras Native Infantry, 238 rank and file, under Lieutenant Boswell; Rifle Company Nagpore Irregular Infantry, 81 rank and file, under Lieutenant Pereira.

† 1 Company 33rd Madras Native Infantry; 12 Troopers 4th Madras Cavalry.

secure the boats above referred to. This party was accompanied by Major Jenkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

At 5 A.M. on the 27th, just as the column was preparing to march, two troopers galloped into camp with the intelligence that the advanced party had been surprised by the 52nd mutineers; that the two officers had been killed; and the party retreating on our camp. I forthwith gave the order to march, and pushed on through a jungly country with a party, and took possession of the village of Golera, about three miles in advance of Singrampore, and which commands the mouth of the pass, and to the north of which the ground is open. I waited there a short time for the guns and main body to join me. Shortly after the guns came up, the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry were seen marching along the road in column of sections. Two guns were fired into them, on which they left the road and advanced against us in the jungle on both sides, accompanied by the matchlockmen. As the position the guns at first took up was too much exposed to fire from the jungle, and the enemy were evidently endeavouring to steal round our flanks, I retired about 200 yards, close to the village, and took a more favorable position, where the ground was a little more open. I kept the guns on the road, occupied the village and the jungle right and left with my Infantry, and posted the Cavalry in rear of the left, where the ground was open. After a brisk fire, which lasted for about half-an-hour, the enemy were driven back. The baggage having now closed up, I placed the treasure, guarded by the 33rd, in rear of the guns; threw out a strong body of skirmishers from the 33rd on the right, a little in front of the leading gun, and another line of skirmishers from the 28th and 33rd on the left, leaving one company of the 28th with the park, and the Rifles to protect the baggage and rear. In this order we advanced slowly through three or four miles of very jungly country, driving the enemy before us, and halting occasionally to give them a few rounds from our guns.

On reaching the open country near Kuttungee, I pushed on the Cavalry to feel for the enemy, who were discovered making off up the hills, with their baggage, in rear of the town. From the nature of the ground, the Cavalry could not follow them, and before the Infantry arrived, the greater number had effected their escape. The Rifles, and parties from the 28th and 33rd, however, succeeded in killing some, and taking a few prisoners on the hill, and also in the town, who were afterwards hanged.

On our approaching Kuttungee we were agreeably surprised by Major Jenkins and Lieutenant Watson riding up to the column; they had succeeded in cutting their way through the ambuscade in the dark, and had concealed themselves on the hills until the advance of the column enabled them to rejoin us. Lieutenant Watson, I regret, was wounded on the cheek by a musket-ball and knocked off his horse; his escape was most miraculous. Major Jenkins' charger had two bullets through him, and is not likely to survive.

At the entrance to the town was found, lying on the public road, the body of Captain Macgregor, of the 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, with his throat cut, a shot in his breast, and a bayonet wound in his body, whom the mutineers having made prisoner on the occasion of their mutiny, had murdered at 3 A.M., before they proceeded to attack us.

My movements during the above operations were much hampered by having to keep an eye on the 120 disarmed men of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, who accompanied the column, and by the treasure, large amount of baggage, and people retiring with us from Dumoh.

The whole force behaved well, and proved incontestably that the Madras sepoy has no sympathy with the Bengal mutineer.

The Cavalry were very forward in pursuit of the enemy, and followed them up the side of the hill, capturing some of their baggage.

The Rifle company of the 1st Nagpore Irregular Infantry were very active in ascending the hill, and captured a color-havildar of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, who was one of the chief ringleaders of the mutiny. I inclose Lieutenant Pereira's report on this subject, and beg to inform you that the Commissioner has promoted the havildar therein mentioned to jemadar, and that I have promoted the two sepoys to havildars.

I feel much indebted to all the European officers; and the conduct of the European gunners was most exemplary.

I beg to add that I received every assistance from Captain Ludlow, Field Engineer, and from Captain Harrison, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, who acted as my staff, and from Captain Pinkney, 34th Regiment Madras Native

Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, who was constantly with me, and whose knowledge of the localities enabled him to be of great service.

I inclose a medical return of casualties.

I have, &c.

J. MILLAR, *Colonel,*
Commanding Kamptee Moveable Column.

Inclosure 34 in No. 10.

Lieutenant Pereira to the Staff Officer, Nagpore Moveable Column.

Sir, *Camp, Kuttungee, September* 28, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice the marked conduct of the parties mentioned in the margin* whilst capturing color-havildar Buldeo Sookul, of the late 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, and trust that you will be so good as to forward their names for the favorable consideration of the officer commanding Nagpore moveable column.

2. On seeing a number of men in red jackets, supposed to be mutineers, running hither and thither about the thick jungles skirting the hills of Kuttungee, I advanced the Rifles in skirmishing order, and proceeded in that direction. On arriving at the base of one of the hills, private Ramchurren saw a man hid behind one of the bushes; he cried out, "Who are you?" and on receiving no reply, havildar Huttah Tewarree and private Ramchurren immediately seized the man; private Shaik Emam, who was one of the files adjoining, immediately went to their assistance, and seized the man's musket, who was just on the point of full cocking it; on seizing him they discovered he was a color-havildar of the late 52nd Bengal Native Infantry. He begged for mercy, and said that he would give them 100 rupees to shoot him dead; they replied, "We are Government servants and don't require your money; Government pays us well;" at this time I arrived at this place, and ordered him to be brought on as a prisoner. On arriving near the encamping ground I ordered him to be brought before the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, who asked his name, to which he replied Buldeo Sookul, and then he was ordered to be executed. This man is supposed to have been one of the principal ringleaders of the mutiny.

I have, &c.

C. S. PEREIRA, *Lieutenant,*
Commanding Rifles, 1st Regiment, N. I. F.

Inclosure 35 in No. 10.

NOMINAL LIST of Killed and Wounded in the Action on the 27th September, 1857.

Company and No.	Rank and Name.	Remarks.
	33rd Regiment Native Infantry:	
	Lieutenant H. Watson	Wounded slightly.
P 1,254	Private Sheik Esmail	" severely.
	Detachment 4th Cavalry:	
F 19	Trumpeter G. Cartwright	" mortally. Since dead.
T 385	Private Surgojeerum	" slightly.
	Public followers:	
	1 Commissariat bullock-driver . ..	" severely.
	Private followers:	
	4 killed.	
	1 wounded severely.	

Camp, Kuttungee, September 28, 1857.

H. ADAM, *Assistant Surgeon.*

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* Havildar Hutta Tewaree, Privates Ramchurn and Shaik Emam.

Inclosure 36 in No. 10.

Colonel Millar to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Camp, Jubbulpore, October* 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward a copy of my dispatch to the Adjutant-General, Madras Army, relative to the affair with the mutineers and rebels at Gobrah and Kuttungee on the 27th of September, 1857.

J. MILLAR, *Colonel,*
Commanding Nagpore Moveable Column.

Inclosure 37 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Camp, Dumoh, September* 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, accompanying copies of papers regarding the pergunnah of Koonch, in Jaloun.

I have, &c.
W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 38 in No. 10.

The Officiating Minister of the Indore Durbar to the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Sir, *Indore, August* 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and in reply, to inform you, that the Durbar proposes sending 150 sowars, and 150 foot soldiers to Koonch viâ Alumpore, a district belonging to his Highness. The above troops will be composed of Rajpoots and Mahrattas.

I have, &c.
RAM CHUNDER RAO MARTUND.

Inclosure 39 in No. 10.

The Officiating Minister of the Indore Durbar to the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Sir, *Palace, Indore, August* 15, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that private intelligence, received yesterday, communicates that the Chiefs, or pensioned Chiefs of Jaloun and Goorsarai, have taken possession of Koonch, which has placed the tehseeldar and ryots of the pergunnah in great difficulties. They are importuning the Durbar for assistance. Will you, therefore, oblige me by letting me know, at your earliest convenience, what course we should adopt in this emergency? I need not add that delay would be the source of great injury to her Highness the Bheema Bace Boolia Sahibeh, for the insurgents would appropriate the revenues, which it will be impossible to recover from them hereafter. Requesting an early reply, I have, &c.

RAM CHUNDER RAO MARTUND.

Inclosure 40 in No. 10.

The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to the Officiating Minister of the Indore Durbar.

Sir, *Indore Residency, Camp, Mhow, September* 1, 1857.

I HAVE had the honor to receive your letters of the 9th and 15th ultimo, and have delayed answering in consequence of the additional information given in your letter of the 23rd ultimo, of the state of affairs in your own Alumpore illaka.

2. If the Durbar feel in a position to succour the Koonch Jageer, whether from Alumpore or elsewhere, the Durbar has my sanction to the entry of its troops for that purpose into the Koonch Jageer; and communication will accordingly be made to the Commissioner, Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and to Captain Pinkney, Deputy Commissioner.

3. Any steps taken for the expulsion of insurgent occupants, and for the restoration of order, should be at once reported by the Durbar; as the measure is only a temporary expedient until the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories is again able to resume the management of that and neighbouring districts.

I have, &c.

H. M. DURAND.

Inclosure 41 in No. 10.

The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Indore Residency, Camp, Mhow, September* 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information, copies of letters of the 9th and 15th of August, from the Officiating Minister of Holkar's Durbar, and copy of my reply.

2. I fear the Durbar will not be able to do much for the relief of the Koonch Jageer, for their officers have had to fight, on two occasions, with the view of freeing the Alumpore illaka itself from insurgents' attacks.

3. I have informed Captain Pinkney of the sanction conveyed in my letter to the Officiating Minister of Holkar's Durbar.

I have, &c.

H. M. DURAND.

Inclosure 42 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Sir, *Commissioner's Office, Camp, Dumoh, September* 18, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 1st instant, and received yesterday, I have the honor to state that, although Koonch actually belongs to the Bheema Bai of Indore, it has long been under British management, according to the regulations, and forms a portion of the Jaloun district, by pergunnahs of which it is surrounded; and to send a portion of Holkar's troops there, would, I fear, only make matters worse.

2. Jaloun is being temporarily managed (with what degree of success I cannot say) by the Rais of Goorsurai, on account of the British Government, to whose officers he has been told he will have to render a strict account on our being able again to reoccupy the district; and I think it will be better to let him continue in charge of the whole district, including Koonch.

3. In my opinion, our Government will be answerable to the Bheema Bai for the revenue of Koonch, as we accepted the charge many years ago for her life; but if Holkar now sends troops to Koonch, I think the Government will no longer be responsible.

4. I will forward a copy of the whole of this correspondence for the information and orders of the Government of the Central Provinces, and until a reply be received, I recommend none of Holkar's troops being sent to Koonch; but should you not consent to the delay, it will be necessary for you to address the Rais of Goorsurai at Jaloun, or he may dispute the right of Holkar to interfere.

I have, &c.

W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 43 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Saugor to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Camp, Newta, September* 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, accompanying copies of documents regarding the proceedings of a council of war held at Saugor on the 14th instant, and the steps taken with regard to the retrograde move of the Nagpore column.

I have, &c.
W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 44 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Saugor to Brigadier Sage.

Sir, *Camp, Berkheree, September* 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose copies of letters received this morning, giving information that the Ramghur and Dinapore mutineers in force have ascended the ghauts near Chuttra, in the Rewah territory, and are accompanied by Koer Sing and his followers. This man is a relative of the Rewah Rajah, and the latter will probably not attempt to resist, even if he does not aid him, and the rebels and mutineers will probably advance on Nagode, Jubbulpore, Dumoh, or Saugor; and the sepoys at the two former stations not being entirely to be depended on, and the thakoors of Jubbulpore being also somewhat doubtful, it will become absolutely necessary for Colonel Millar's column to fall back on Jubbulpore, should the news continue bad.

2. I have informed Captain Finch, of the 31st Native Infantry, that we cannot escort him further, and that he must either proceed with his own detachment to Saugor without treasure, or fall back on Dumoh, and I believe he has preferred the former.

3. On my arrival at Dumoh, should I find it necessary to give up that district, I will inform Lieutenant Dickens of my resolution.

4. It appears to me that we should concentrate our troops at Jubbulpore, supposing the news continues bad; and I agree with Colonel Millar in thinking that it would be better to give up Saugor than Jubbulpore. The former district is lost for a time, and if you remain at Saugor, it will probably be attacked by the combined forces of the whole of the Rajahs of Bundelcund, who will rise unless the Rewah Rajah remains staunch, and by the mutineers, as well as by those from Bhopal; whereas if we concentrate at Jubbulpore, we might make a good stand, and if eventually obliged to retire, we could do so to Nagpore. The Madras troops from Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, Baitool, and Seonee also falling back.

5. If Saugor was abandoned, of course the fort and the greater part of its stores must be destroyed, which would be a serious loss; but of the two evils I think this would be the lesser.

6. Of course it is only in the event of the mutineers advancing into these territories, that concentration would be necessary.

I have, &c.
W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 45 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Saugor to Brigadier Sage.

Sir, *Camp, Dumoh, September* 14, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter dated 10th instant, I have the pleasure to report that the Ramghur mutineers have gone down the Chuttra Pass, and have now no intention of invading these territories.

2. The moveable column will now continue to suppress rebellion in this district.

I have, &c.
W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 46 in No. 10.

Brigadier Sage to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Sir, *Fort, Saugor, September* 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and also a letter of the same date from Colonel Millar.

2. Having submitted yours to the judgment of the officers commanding regiments and the Artillery company, also Major Western, the Deputy Commissioner, and Major Lamb, the Assistant Adjutant-General, the accompanying reasons for concentrating all the forces in the district of Saugor, were unanimously adopted.

3. In addition to these, the officers attending the meeting were of opinion that any attempt to abandon the fort and magazines would produce on the native mind the very worst effects, and would, in reality, be found impracticable with reference to the safety of the community now living within the fort.

4. The moral effect of the arrival of the Madras column has been most happy; all the good men have looked forward to its arrival with satisfaction, and on the native Chiefs it has also had a beneficial effect, as proof of which Captain Gordon's party have this day been sent into the fort, and were that column now to retire, we should apprehend the very worst results.

5. Among regiments belonging to the Bengal army, a few have been faithful at first, but, exposed to further temptation, have ultimately fallen off, and joined their comrades. It is greatly to be feared that if you retire the Madras column, the move will be disastrous to those troops who as yet have been true, and are inclined to remain so; and I most earnestly request you will pause before you adopt the plan you have proposed. If you do carry it out, the worst results to the interests of the Government, and to the safety of this small and inadequate garrison, the women and children, are to be apprehended in the event of a coalition among the rebels, which your retreat will, in all probability, call into existence.

I have, &c.
W. SAGE.

Inclosure 47 in No. 10.

Minutes of Council of War.

IN reply to Major Erskine's of the 10th instant, and Colonel Millar's of the same date, concentration is essentially necessary for the interests of the State, but that concentration must be on Saugor, and not on Jubbulpore, which has nothing, and leads to nothing.

1. Saugor is the key to all Central India, and if lost, 10,000 men would be required to recover the country.

2. If we give up Saugor, the fort and magazines, we supply the enemy with what they have not got, and with what, we believe, they cannot get, unless we, by making a false move, give it to them,—a battering or siege-train.

3. Without a siege-train, it is my opinion that the Saugor fort cannot be taken, if held by an adequate garrison of reliable troops; we have provisions for six or eight months inside the fort for 300 men, and we have from 25,000 to 30,000 maunds of grain, &c., in the sudder bazar.

4. To destroy the guns, carriages, materials of every description, and the powder-magazines, would not only entail a heavy loss on the State, but we should destroy what we ourselves may want, and that soon. Besides, it would take a long time to do this.

5. With the Madras column, we should have two complete European batteries, which would enable us to hold out against any force the rebels and the mutineers conjoined can bring against us. The fort has been greatly strengthened; it cannot be now scaled, and it would be difficult to breach the walls—without heavy guns almost impossible.

At Saugor we can receive reinforcements from Cawnpore (viâ Chutterpore, and Heraghaut); from Mhow, where there are now 800 Europeans, three regiments of Infantry, and one of Cavalry, according to report; and the Quartermaster-General of the Bombay army has announced the march of a column of 6,000 men, chiefly Europeans, from Ahmednuggur, as soon as the season will permit.

7. Every consideration should be laid aside to concentrate a force that can be

relied upon; were we to lose or evacuate this fort, we could not replace the ordnance stores and ammunition, which any emergency might require, in one or two years.

8. These considerations induce us to urge on you the concentration, should it become absolutely necessary, on this fort and city. In fact, we, with our small force, encumbered by ladies, women, and children, in number 170, cannot retire.

9. If you fall back on Jubbulpore, which has no magazines, and is of little importance, you fall back on the 50th and 52nd Regiments, against both of which there are strong suspicions—a wing of the former some time ago having refused to march (as reported); these regiments will most likely join, to some extent, Koer Sing, and should portions of them remain true, the ladies and children should be sent both from Nagode and Jubbulpore to Seonee, and perhaps to Kamptee, and Colonel Jamieson and Major Hampton, with all the officers and Christians, move on Saugor.

10. With two European batteries, the Madras column, the good of the four Bengal regiments, and Cavalry, concentrated at Saugor, the rebels and mutineers dare not move towards Nagpore. We should be on their rear, and prove their certain destruction, particularly if joined by the Mhow and Ahmednuggur forces, and we should be strong enough to hold the fort and magazines, and march on Rewah should the Rajah play us false.

11. The Madras column, in the meantime, pending confirmation of the route the rebels may take, and the conduct the Rewah Rajah may adopt, should be vigorously employed in reducing Gurrakota, Rehlee, &c., and not move on Saugor until the intentions of the Rewah Rajah and the rebels become certainties: then the treasure and troops at Dumoh should, with the Madras troops, concentrate at once on this place.

Saugor Fort, September 14, 1857.

W. SAGE, *Brigadier.*
T. DALYELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
W. LAMB, *Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.*
W. P. HAMPTON, *Major, commanding* 31*st Regiment, Native Infantry.*

Inclosure 48 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Saugor to Brigadier Sage.

Sir, *Camp, Saugor, September* 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose a copy of a note received this morning, dated the 15th instant, from the Superintendent of Nagode, stating that the mutineers (by which is meant those from Dinapore who had assembled at Banda) have actually arrived at Kallinger, and would be at Nagode on the 16th or 19th instant; I am given to understand that these men are without gun-caps, and have but little ammunition; but they may have received some from the Banda Nawab. What their object may be in coming to Nagode is only speculation, and I can hardly think they would endeavour to move in this direction; but, in the event of their doing so, I intend to recommend Colonel Millar to fall back on Jubbulpore. My reasons for so doing are stated in the accompanying notes in reply to the remarks made by the Council of War, assembled by you on the 14th instant. Should I receive any further intelligence I will immediately communicate it to you.

The effect of withdrawal from this district will, of course, have a very bad effect: but, under all the circumstances, it cannot be helped should the mutineers come down.

I am at present unaware of the whereabouts of Koer Sing and the Ramghur mutineers. But from the Mirzapore dâk not having come in for the last three days, and no intelligence whatever having been received of Lieutenant Osborne and Colonel Hinde, who are both believed to have been on the Mirzapore road, I am afraid they (the mutineers) are still somewhere between Mirzapore and the Chuttra Pass.

The Dinapore mutineers cannot exceed in number 1,500.

I have, &c.
W. C. ERSKINE.

Inclosure 49 in No. 10.

Notes on the Remarks made by the Council of War held at Saugor, on the 14th September, 1857.

THE Council having objected to the concentration of troops at Jubbulpore, and proposed Saugor instead, and having at the same time brought forward considerable strength of arguments in favour of the retention of the Saugor fort and magazine, and I being still of opinion that it would be very impolitic and unwise to leave Jubbulpore to its fate, I must give up the idea of concentrating the whole of the troops now in this division at Jubbulpore, and as the Ramghur mutineers, with Koer Sing, have descended the Chuttra Pass, it will, perhaps, be unnecessary to concentrate the whole anywhere. The Council states that Jubbulpore has nothing, and leads to nothing.

Jubbulpore is a large and thriving city. The district has been well cultivated with khureef, and not been plundered; the station, which is also considerable both in size and European population, is distant 240 miles from Mirzapore, 154 miles from Nagpore, and 56 miles from Nursingpore, and is situated on the main or Deccan road, which is metalled the whole way to Mirzapore; the road to Nursingpore is also metalled for nearly half the distance of it, and it, as well as the portion of the Deccan road between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, is traversable for troops and stores throughout the year.

Troops can be obtained from Nagpore and Mirzapore with much more ease and speed than they could be at Saugor from any direction. In fact, at Mhow and Cawnpore there are no available troops for Saugor, nor will there be, for a considerable time to come; on the other hand, troops are constantly passing up from Calcutta viâ Mirzapore, others are stationed at Nagpore, and more are being sent up to that station. The troops coming from Ahmednuggur would reach Jubbulpore sooner than they could reach Saugor.

If the fort of Saugor is so strong as represented, and well supplied with grain, &c., and it being impossible at present for an enemy to bring siege-guns against it, the force now in it could with ease hold it against any collection of mutineers and rebels, until troops could arrive viâ Jubbulpore and other places; whereas Jubbulpore, if deserted, must immediately fall a prey to the enemy. The district of Jubbulpore and those in the valley of the Nerbudda would soon follow, and much danger ensue to Seonee, Baitool, and the Nagpore divisions.

The European battery and Madras troops attached to this column are divided, a considerable portion of each arm being at Jubbulpore; consequently it would be necessary for the whole to concentrate at Jubbulpore.

There are a considerable number of European women and children still at Jubbulpore, many of whom are unable to move at present. The officers of the 52nd Regiment should not, in my opinion, attempt to leave their men; indeed, if they did so, there can be little doubt that they and the women and children at Jubbulpore would be destroyed; but by their remaining there in the Residency, which has been strongly fortified and entrenched, the whole, protected by the Madras troops of the column, would be safe, and the enemy might be attacked and beaten in the field on succour being received from Nagpore or Mirzapore.

If it be necessary for the column to withdraw from Dumoh, the 50th might retire in this direction, but not on Jubbulpore. With reference to the 10th paragraph of the Notes I would observe, that if the whole of the available staunch troops are required for the garrison of Saugor, which it would appear the Council of War think they are, I am not aware how we should be moving in the enemy's rear on their advancing to Nagpore; and even if we did vacate the fort of Saugor, and attack them in the rear, they would still have plundered the station and district of Jubbulpore before we could attack them.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, I am of opinion that the Saugor force being sufficient, in the opinion of the Brigadier, for the purpose, should, under any emergency, hold the fort and city; that the 50th should be kept out of the way of the mutineers as much as possible, but on no account march to, or near, Jubbulpore; and that the moveable column should, in the event of the mutineers of Ramghur and Dinapore proceeding in this or the Jubbulpore direction, fall back on and protect Jubbulpore.

Inclosure 50 in No. 10.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

Benares, October 20, 1857.

Sir,

WITH reference to a report mentioned in your letter of the 3rd instant, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to know what acknowledgment or reward you would propose to make to the Sumpter Rajah for his humanity and fidelity, in rescuing Mr. Thornton and Mrs. Hemmings, and sending them in under escort.

2. The story of Victoria Anderson, given in Mr. Sherer's separate note, might as well have been embodied in the general narrative. I am to inquire what you propose to do in reference to those who have acted so kind a part towards this poor child.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 51 in No. 10.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Saugor.

Benares, October , 1857.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant, inclosing copies of Colonel Millar's dispatches relating to certain operations of the Kamptee column, I am directed to express to you the high sense the Lieutenant-Governor entertains of the services performed by the troops in the actions recorded.

2. The conduct of the Madras force at Kuttungee on the 27th ultimo is more specially to be commended, and their loyalty and courage on that occasion forms a brilliant contrast to the murderous cowardice of the mutinous Bengal sepoys. The Lieutenant-Governor begs that you will, in his behalf, cordially congratulate Colonel Millar, and the officers and men who were present at Kuttungee, upon the manner in which they have maintained the reputation of the Madras army on the very first opportunity that was afforded them of measuring their strength with the mutineers.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 52 in No. 10.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.

Benares, September 18, 1857.

Sir,

THE Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest Mr. Horne's report on the present state of Azimghur, submitted with your letter dated 14th instant.

2. Without attempting to follow in its details the Magistrate and Collector's account of the several pergunnahs of this district, the Lieutenant-Governor may broadly observe that there is evidently very much work to do in most quarters, whether in putting down violence, or in supporting those persons who are well-disposed to the British Government, which could easily be done by a small force of such excellent troops as the Goorkhas are, assisted, as they readily might be, by a sufficiently numerous body of ordinary police.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor must express his surprise that, with so much to be done, and with such admirable instruments as our allies at his disposal, the Magistrate appears to have remained quietly at the sudder station, with two entire regiments encamped and idle for so many days.

4. It is not by inaction that the disturbers of the public peace are to be put down. The Government has already ordered the carriage of the Goorkha force to be kept up permanently, in order to facilitate active movements, and it will be prepared to afford any further assistance in its power that may be necessary to enable these troops to operate, with rapidity and effect, against the rebellious in all parts of the district. The initiative should no longer be left to the insurgents, but well-considered and sudden blows should be struck at them, wherever sedition comes to a head.

5. I am to request that a copy of these orders may be furnished to the Magistrate of Azimghur, and that you will beg him to show them to Captain Boileau, whose active assistance he should ask on all occasions without hesitation. The Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that our brave allies will at once respond to

such calls, and that they will signally chastise any bodies of rebels that may be rash enough to meet them in the field.

I have, &c.
R. STRACHEY.

Inclosure 53 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, September 26, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the instant, I have the honor to report upon the Mirzapore and Ghazeepore narratives, just arrived. Mr. Fane's has not yet been received.

Gopeegunge, September 15.—On a false report that Jydabad was to be attacked by some plundering parties, 50 sepoys of the 37th Native Infantry, with Mr. Elliott, were detached from Gopeegunge in support, but returned after two days.

Jhorye Sing has been left by the zemindar of Ekownee, and other followers, and is in the Allahabad district. He finds it difficult to subsist his men, and talks of removing into Oude.

Mirzapore, September 16.—Burnt Khan, chowdree of camels, writes from Rewah, that he has forwarded 500 ponies and pack-bullocks to Allahabad, and will send 1,000 more.

September 19.—Information received from Captain Osborne, of the mutiny at Nagode, and of the arrival of the ladies from that place at Rewah.

September 21.—Messrs. Tucker, Simson, Elliott, and P. Walker pushed on from Drummondgunge, at the foot of the Chuttra Pass, to Hunmuna, in the Rewah territory, and escorted the ladies to Drummondgunge.

The country about the Soane is becoming more tranquil, and all the rest of the district is quiet.

Benares.—No narrative received.

Ghazeepore.—Mr. Bachman, Deputy Collector, was sent to the bank of the Kurumnassa, to prevent the passage of the 5th Irregulars. The Naval Brigade had not reached Buxar in ten days from Dinapore There is something wrong about the steamers, which are constantly breaking down, and are as long as possible on the way. It would be good economy to pay by the trip, instead of by the day.

September 20.—Thirty persons dispatched to Calcutta by steamer.

Two pattern carts have been made, and some pack-bullocks and doolie-bearers sent to the Commissariat Office.

As the quantity of carts required by the approaching Europeans will be enormous, I have issued a notice to all the native officials in the division to do their best to have carts made quickly; also to see about sheep; and to remember that potatoes and other vegetables required by Europeans will be in great demand in the neighbourhood of the Trunk Road. Government have not yet passed any order for getting bullocks, which are as necessary as the carts, and must be broken-in beforehand. I beg to request that I may be authorized to purchase 1,000 pair of bullocks throughout the division. The carts ought to be regularly numbered, and brigaded in fifties and hundreds, under duffadars and jemadars. As they come in from the districts they might be placed under Mr. Gubbins, to be organized and prepared for use.

I have, &c.
H. TUCKER.

P.S.—I have just received Messrs. Fane's and Gubbins' narratives while signing this.

H. T.

Inclosure 54 in No. 10.

The Commissioner of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

Sir, *Benares, September 28, 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 26th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I received the narratives of Messrs. Gubbins and Fane on the afternoon of that day, but too late for submission to Government.

2. September 18.—There was a solar eclipse which passed over quite quietly, and without accident; persons from a distance having been prevented from entering the city.

3. It has been discovered that Bairo Pershad and Ettee Pershad, bankers, have posted hurkuras, for the conveyance of treasonable correspondence with Lucknow. They are closely connected with Madho Sing, Rajah of Amethee, and are relations of Raee Nurain Doss, of Benares. The case has been made over to the Magistrate of Jounpore for investigation.

4. Catania's levy was posted at Nowbutpore, to protect the Grand Trunk Road from the 5th Irregulars and local insurgents, but recalled by order of the Lieutenant-Governor.

5. Our great difficulties at present are grain and carriage.

6. Wheat is selling at nine seers for the rupee; and there is no hope of the price falling until the Jumna is cleared, and merchants can send down grain from the westward.

7. The supply of ready-made carriage is completely exhausted; but all the Magistrates, and Mr. Pollock at Chunar, are doing their very best to make something approaching to the enormous number of carts which will be required. I annex for information, copy of my circular of this date, with copy of a vernacular proceeding, calling upon all the tehseeldars and respectable landholders to assist in the work. I have written demi-officially to the Deputy Commissary-General at Allahabad, to know whether the weaving towns of this division cannot assist him with small durrees for bedding, strong cloth for tents, tât, and other things required by troops. Everything possible will be done to strengthen his hands and those of Captain Brander, the local Commissariat officer.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

Inclosure 55 in No. 10.

Circular.

Sir, *Benares, September* 28, 1857.

WITH reference to the Government Orders dated 10th instant, to make a very large quantity of carts as quickly as possible, I have the honor to transmit the remarks of a clever officer of Government, which may perhaps be useful. He says, "As so very large a number are wanted, in so very short a time, the best plan I think will be—

"1st. To select a model garree, combining as much strength and cheapness, with as little weight and friction, as possible.

"2nd. To distribute the parts for wholesale execution to different native craftsmen; as, the wheels to some, the poles to others, the frame-work of the garrees to others, and so with the iron, bamboo, and rope-work.

"3rd. To have a central sirkaree workshop, under the Magistrate's own constant supervision, in which the different parts might be built together."

2. This division of labour need not supersede the other two plans of contracting for complete garrees with all who will engage to make them; and of actually undertaking the manufacture in Government workshops. All the different modes can be tried; and that plan eventually preferred by each Magistrate, by which he is able to turn out the greatest number of serviceable carts most quickly. Different officers will very probably prefer different modes.

3. I earnestly beg to commend the subject to your attention, as it will be sad if the Europeans when they arrive cannot march for want of carriage; and it is only the most strenuous exertions which will enable us to provide anything like the necessary number of carts. I annex several copies of my vernacular proceeding on the subject, which kindly distribute among your mofussil police officers.

I have, &c.

H. C. TUCKER.

No. 11.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, October 21, 1857. (No. 128.)

WE have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of a correspondence with the Governor of Bengal, as to the mode in which Act No. XXVIII of 1857 (the Arms Act), shall be carried out.

2. We also transmit a copy of a Memorial from certain Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, praying for the exemption of their class from the operation of the Act, together with a copy of our reply, declining to accede to their request.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

ACT No. XXVIII OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 11th September 1857.)

AN ACT *relating to the Importation, Manufacture, and Sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms and ammunition, and the right to keep or use the same; It is enacted as follows:—

In places to which this Section is extended, written notice of the possession of arms shall be given to the Magistrate.

I. In any district or place to which the provisions of this section shall be extended by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Executive Government of any Presidency, or place, every person shall, within such time as shall be mentioned in the order, or, if no time be mentioned therein, within one week from the publication of the order in the district or place, give notice, in writing, to the Magistrate or other Officer specified by the Executive Government, of any fire-arms, bayonet, sword, spear, spear-head, or other deadly weapon to be specified in such order, which shall be in his possession, or shall be on his premises in the possession of any of his retainers or servants; and shall also give immediate notice, in writing, of all other arms of the like description which shall at any subsequent time come into his possession or into the possession of any of his retainers or servants as aforesaid. The notice shall specify the number and description of the arms so possessed, and also, in the case of arms so possessed by retainers or servants, the names of such retainers or servants and in what capacities they are respectively employed.

What to be specified in the notice.

Penalty for wilful neglect to give notice.

II. Whoever wilfully neglects to give such notice as aforesaid shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees; and all arms in the possession of such person may be seized and shall be confiscated if the convicting Magistrate shall so adjudge: and in case the arms of which he shall so neglect to give notice shall exceed what may be considered reasonable for the private use of such person, he shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees; and all the arms and any ammunition or military stores in the possession of such person, or on his premises, shall be confiscated.

Register to be prepared, and certificates to be granted on request.

III. The Magistrate shall cause to be prepared from such notices a register of the names of persons having arms in their possession, and the number and description of such arms; and shall also, at the request of any person giving such notice as aforesaid, deliver to him a certificate specifying the date of the notice and the number and description of arms specified therein.

Seizure and detention of arms and ammunition by the magistrate.

IV. If, in the judgment of the Government or of the Magistrate, any such arms as aforesaid, or any ammunition in the possession of any person cannot be left in such possession without danger to the public peace, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to cause such arms or ammunition to be seized and detained in safe custody for such time as may be deemed necessary.

In places to which this Section is extended, persons going armed may be disarmed in certain cases.

V. In any district or place to which the provisions of this section shall be extended by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Executive Government of any Presidency or place, if any person goes armed with any such arms as aforesaid and shall not produce a certificate, from a Magistrate or other officer authorized by Government to grant licences to go armed, that he has obtained such a licence, or that he is exempted by Government from the foregoing provisions, or give reasonable proof of his being otherwise exempted from the said provisions, he shall be liable to be disarmed by any Magistrate, Deputy-Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or by any

What officers, &c. authorized to disarm.

European Commissioned Officer in the service of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company, or by any member of a Volunteer Corps enrolled by authority of Government whilst on duty, or by any police officer, if, in the judgment of such Magistrate or other person as aforesaid, it is dangerous to the public peace to allow such person to go armed. Provided always that if any person shall have a license, from the Magistrate of the district, or place at which he resides or may be, to carry on a journey such arms as the Magistrate may consider reasonable for his private use, and shall obtain from such Magistrate a certificate stating the name and address of the licensee, the route by which he intends to proceed, the time which journey is expected to occupy, and the arms which he is permitted to carry, such certificate shall have the same force and effect according to its tenor in every district or place specified therein as if leave to go armed had been granted by the Magistrate of such district or place.

Licence to travellers to carry arms.

VI. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to—

Exemptions.

1. Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company, in respect of arms and ammunition kept by them for the use in the public service.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors.

2. Members of Volunteer Corps in respect of such arms and ammunition.

Volunteers.

3. Police and Revenue Officers and other persons in respect of arms and ammunition furnished by Government for use in the public service or provided by themselves with the sanction of Government for such use.

Police and Revenue Officers.

4. Such other persons as the Government may think fit to exempt from such provisions.

Other persons.

Arms and ammunition belonging to any ship or vessel, not exceeding the reasonable armament thereof, shall also be exempt from such provisions.

Armament of ships exempt.

VII. If any person shall manufacture, repair, sell, or keep, or expose for sale any arms of the description hereinbefore mentioned, or shall manufacture, or sell, or keep, or expose for sale percussion-caps, gunpowder, or other ammunition, without a license to manufacture or deal in arms or ammunition, as the case may be, or contrary to any of the conditions contained in any such license, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, in addition to double the value of any arms or ammunition sold; and all arms and ammunition belonging to the offender shall be forfeited if the convicting Magistrate shall so adjudge.

Penalty for manufacturing or dealing in arms or ammunition without license, or contrary to the conditions therein contained.

VIII. License to manufacture or deal in percussion-caps shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Executive Government, or by an officer specially authorized by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Executive Government to grant such licenses. Licenses to manufacture or deal in arms and ammunition other than percussions-caps may be granted by a magistrate or by an officer authorized by the Governor-General in Council or by the Executive Government to grant such licenses.

Licenses, by whom to be granted.

IX. Every person licensed to manufacture or deal in arms, percussion-caps, or other ammunition, shall enter, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, an account of all the stock-in-trade which he may from time to time have in his possession or under his control, and also the name and address of every purchaser of arms or ammunition sold by him, together with the nature, description, and quantity of such arms or ammunition. Such book shall be open at all times to inspection by the Magistrate or other duly authorized officer, by whom copies may be taken of all entries therein contained. If any such person shall omit or fail duly to keep such a book or to make therein all such entries as are hereby required, or if any person shall prevent or obstruct the inspection of such book, or shall make a false entry therein, he shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, in addition to double the value of any arms or ammunition sold of which he shall fail to make such entry, or respecting which he shall make a false entry; and if the offender be licensed to manufacture or deal in arms or ammunition, he shall also forfeit his license if the convicting Magistrate shall so adjudge.

Licensed manufacturers or dealers to enter in a book, an account of stock-in-trade, names of purchasers, &c.

Inspection of book.

X. The Magistrate, or other officer authorized by Government, may at any time enter the premises in which arms or ammunition shall be manufactured or kept by any licensed manufacturer of, or dealer in, arms or ammunition, in order to inspect the stock-in-trade of such manufacturer or dealer; and if any such manufacturer or dealer

Magistrate or other Officer may inspect dealers' premises.

shall intentionally conceal from such Magistrate, or other officer as aforesaid, any part of his stock-in-trade, or shall wilfully refuse to point out where the same is kept, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees; and all the stock-in-trade belonging to such person may be seized, and shall be confiscated if the convicting Magistrate shall so adjudge.

Revocation of license to manufacture or deal in Arms or Ammunition.

XI. Any license granted under the provisions of Section VIII may be granted subject to such conditions as shall be thought necessary, and may be revoked or suspended by the person, or persons, authorized to grant such licenses.

Arms, Ammunition, and Sulphur, &c., not to be imported without license.

XII. No arms or ammunition, and no sulphur or saltpetre, shall be imported, either by sea or by land, into any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, without the license of the Governor-General in Council, or of the Executive Government.

Penalty for importation without license.

XIII. If any person shall import, or attempt to import, without such license, either by sea or by land, into any part of the said territories, any arms or ammunition, or any sulphur or saltpetre, or shall aid or assist in such importation, or in such attempt to import, or shall knowingly conceal, or assist in concealing, any arms or ammunition, or any sulphur or saltpetre imported without such license, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years, and also to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and the articles so imported shall be confiscated if the convicting Magistrate shall so adjudge.

Importation of Arms and Ammunition for private use.

XIV. The provisions of the two last preceding Sections shall not extend to arms and ammunition imported in reasonable quantities for private use; but the Collector of Customs may at any time detain any such articles, if he shall think it necessary, until he shall receive the orders of Government. Nothing in this Section shall exempt any person from the obligation of giving any notice required by this Act.

Government may prohibit transport of Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores, &c.

XV. The Governor-General in Council may, by order, prohibit the transport of arms, ammunition, military stores, sulphur, or saltpetre, or any particular description of arms, ammunition, or military stores, from one part of India to another, or the transport thereof in any particular direction to be specified in the order, or prohibit the transport thereof, except according to such rules and conditions as may be specified in the order; and the Executive Government of any Presidency or place shall have the like power within the territories under their Government.

Penalty for prohibited transport.

XVI. If any person shall transport, or cause to be transported, or shall attempt to transport, or cause to be transported, or shall aid in transporting, any arms, ammunition, military stores, sulphur, or saltpetre, contrary to such order, or to the rules and conditions specified therein, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the articles transported, or attempted to be transported, shall be confiscated. If any person shall, by concealment or other device, transport, or cause to be transported, or attempt to transport, or cause to be transported, such arms, ammunition, military stores, sulphur, or saltpetre, he shall, in addition to the penalty hereby provided, be liable, upon such conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

Persons conveying Arms, Ammunition, &c. under suspicious circumstances may be apprehended without warrant.

Procedure if apprehended by other than Magistrates, &c.

XVII. If any person shall be found carrying or conveying arms, ammunition, military stores, sulphur, or saltpetre, in such a manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by such person with intent to use the same, or that the same may be used for any unlawful purpose dangerous to the public peace, it shall be lawful for any of the public officers mentioned in Section V of this Act, or for any other person, to apprehend without warrant the person so carrying or conveying such arms, ammunition, military stores, sulphur, or saltpetre, and to detain such person in custody, in order that he may be dealt with according to law. If any person be apprehended by a person not being a Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or police officer, he shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a police officer; and all persons apprehended by or delivered to a police officer under the provisions of this Act shall be carried before a Magistrate or other officer competent by law to punish him for the offence or to commit him for trial.

Government may

XVIII. Whenever the Governor-General in Council, or the Executive Government,

shall consider it necessary so to do, they may, by order, prohibit the sale of sulphur; and any person selling sulphur contrary to such order shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees; and all sulphur belonging to such person shall be confiscated if the convicting magistrate shall so adjudge.

prohibit sale of sulphur.

Penalty.

XIX. The Governor-General in Council, or the Executive Government, may also at any time seize all sulphur in the possession of any person, and detain the same for such time as they may deem necessary for the public safety.

Seizure and detention of Sulphur by Government.

XX. Nothing in the two preceding Sections shall apply to sulphur kept or sold in reasonable quantities for medicinal purposes.

Exception.

XXI. The Government may exempt any person from the provisions of Sections XVIII and XIX upon such conditions, if any, as such Government may consider necessary.

Government may exempt persons from the provisions of Sections XVIII and XIX.

XXII. The Government may require all persons having in their possession ammunition, or other military stores, or sulphur, in any greater quantities than are considered reasonable for private use, to give notice thereof to the Magistrate, or other officer specified by Government; and any person who wilfully neglects to give such notice shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees; and all ammunition, military stores, or sulphur, in the possession of such person, or upon his premises, shall be confiscated.

Penalty for wilful neglect to give notice of possession of Ammunition, &c. in certain cases.

XXIII. If any Magistrate have reasonable cause for suspecting that arms, ammunition, or sulphur, liable to confiscation are in any house, building, or other place, or that any arms, ammunition or sulphur are in any house, building, or other place in the possession of any person in whose possession they cannot be left with safety to the public peace, he may, with such assistance as he shall think necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, enter and search any such house or place, or cause the same to be entered and searched. It shall be competent to a Magistrate to delegate to any of his European assistants the powers conferred on him by this Section.

Power to enter and search houses.

XXIV. The Governor-General of India in Council, or the Executive Government of any Presidency or place, or the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub and Oude respectively, or the Commissioners of Nagpore and Scinde respectfully, or any other persons authorized by Government, may order a general search for arms, ammunition, or sulphur, to be made by any officers or persons named in such order, in any district or place specified therein. The persons authorized by such order, and all persons acting under their authority, shall have the like powers of entry, search, and seizure, as are conferred by the last preceding Section.

General search for Arms, Ammunition, &c., may be ordered in any District.

XXV. If, on any search being made, any person shall refuse to produce or point out to the persons making the search, or shall conceal or attempt to conceal, any arms, ammunition, or sulphur, such person may be apprehended without warrant, and shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be subject under this Act.

Penalty for not producing or for concealing Arms, Ammunition, &c., when search made.

XXVI. After such time as shall be mentioned in the order of Government extending the provisions of this Section to any district or place, or if no time be mentioned, after one week from the publication of the order in the district or place, no person shall manufacture, use, or have in his possession any cannon, howitzer, or mortar, without a license from the Governor-General of India in Council, or from the Executive Government of any Presidency or place. If any person shall manufacture, use, or have in his possession any cannon, howitzer, or mortar, without such license, he shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; and such cannon, howitzer, or mortar may be seized and shall be forfeited to Government. Any person who has in his possession any cannon, howitzer, or mortar at the time when this section takes effect in any district or place, and who shall be unwilling to apply for a license to retain possession thereof, may surrender the same to the Magistrate within such period as aforesaid. The provisions of this section shall not extend to any cannon, howitzer or mortar forming part of the ordinary armament of any ship or vessel.

Penalty for making, using, or keeping cannon, &c., without license, in any District to which this Section is extended.

Surrender of cannon, &c., by persons not willing to take out license for retaining possession thereof.

Exception.

Penalty for assaulting or resisting any person in the execution of any power vested in him by this Act.

XXVII. Whoever assaults or resists, or aids or assists any person in assaulting or resisting any person in the execution of any power vested in him by this Act, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding six calendar months.

Notice and limitation of suits.

XXVIII. No suit, action, or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended action, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of action or other proceeding.

Imprisonment if fine not paid.

XXIX. If any fine or penalty imposed by a Magistrate under the authority of this Act be not immediately paid, the Magistrate may commit the offender to jail, there to be imprisoned according to the discretion of the Magistrate for any term not exceeding six months, where the amount of the fine or penalty shall not exceed five hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding twelve months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

Rewards to informers.

XXX. Any fine or penalty levied from any person convicted of an offence under this Act, or any portion of such fine or penalty, may be awarded to the person on whose information the conviction shall take place.

Interpretation of the word "Magistrate."

Commissioners of Police in Presidency Towns may exercise the powers hereby given to a Magistrate, other than powers of conviction and confiscation.

XXXI. The word "Magistrate" shall include any person exercising the full powers of a Magistrate; and within the Presidency towns, and in the Straits' Settlements, all powers of conviction and confiscation upon conviction given by this Act to a Magistrate, shall be exercised by the Police Magistrates; and all other powers given by this Act to a Magistrate may be exercised by the Commissioner of Police, and all notices hereby required to be given to a Magistrate shall in any such Presidency town, or in the Straits' Settlements be given to the Commissioner of Police.

Persons having the immediate superintendence of the Police may be vested with the powers hereby given to a Magistrate, other than powers of conviction and confiscation.

XXXII. Whenever in any Presidency or place, the immediate control and superintendence of the police is vested in any person other than the Magistrate, or such Commissioner of Police as aforesaid, the Executive Government may order that all or any of the powers given by this Act to a Magistrate, other than powers of conviction and confiscation upon conviction, shall be exercised by such person, and that all notices hereby required to be given to a Magistrate shall be given to such person.

Act or any part of it to take effect in any District to which it is extended by Government.

XXXIII. This Act, or any part or parts thereof, shall take effect in any district or place to which the same shall be extended, by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Executive Government of any Presidency or place.

Parts of District may be withdrawn from the operation of the Act and again made subject to it.

XXXIV. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, or the Executive Government of any presidency or place, from time to time to withdraw from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act any part or parts of any district or place which they may previously have declared to be subject thereto; and in like manner, as occasion shall require, to subject the same again to the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act.

Duration of Act.

XXXV. The Act shall continue in force for two years.

Indemnity to Government Officers for seizure or detention of Arms, Ammunition, &c., before passing of this Act.

XXXVI. Any officer of Government who, prior to the passing of this Act, may have seized or detained, or prevented the importation of any arms, ammunition, military stores, sulphur, or saltpetre, in pursuance of an order of Government, is hereby indemnified for so doing; and no action or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted in respect of such seizure or detention.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries to the Governments of Fort St. George, of Bombay, of Bengal, of North-Western Provinces, of Central Provinces, and to the Governor of the Straits' Settlements.

Sir, *September* 30, 1857.

I AM desired to request that under the power vested in the Local Government by Section 33, Act No. XXVIII of 1857, the provisions of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of that Act, may be extended to the whole of the territories under the Government of ———

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, September* 23, 1857.

THE Act relating to the importation, manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same, having been passed into law, and promulgated on the 12th instant, it is necessary to consider the proper method of carrying it into effect, and this appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be of sufficient importance to warrant him in submitting his views to the Government of India for such instruction and correction, as may appear necessary.

2. Subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to put into force, on and after the 1st October next, within all the territory subject to his authority, the last thirty sections of the Act, from section 7 to section 36, both included.

3. He proposes to constitute the Commissioner of Police, in Calcutta, licensing officer for Calcutta, under section 8, the licenses to be subject to the conditions noted in the margin.*

4. He proposes under section 15 to prohibit the transport in any direction, by any person or persons not acting on behalf of Government, of arms, ammunition, military stores and sulphur, and the transport by any such persons of saltpetre, except towards Calcutta, for sale or storage or shipment there; the above prohibitions being made subject to exception in favour of persons licensed to transport such articles by any officer empowered to grant licenses under section 8.

* No. 1. That the Percussion Caps and ammunition shall be stored alone in a receptacle, which shall not be made of any inflammable material.

No. 2. That such receptacle for percussion caps and ammunition shall not be opened, or the contents be taken therefrom, while any fire or artificial light, is within the place or room in which such percussion caps and ammunition are stored.

No. 3. That the building in which the said arms, percussion caps and ammunition are stored shall not be constructed of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

No. 4. That the percussion caps and ammunition when moved from one place to another, shall be placed in a box alone, and no fire or artificial light shall accompany the party or parties so conveying it.

No. 5. That the book to be kept under Section 9 shall be in the form (*a*) to be furnished by the licenser.

No 6. Each arm or packet of ammunition and percussion caps shall have its own number in the stock books.

(*a*) FORM OF BOOK.

Date of Possession.	Stock Register No.	Description of Arm and Ammunition.	How possessed.	Distinguishing marks.	To whom sold.	Date of Sale.	Value.
15th July, 1857.	53	Colt's Revolver.	Imported on "Blondel."	No. 17,952	J. Jones	15th Sept. 1857.	Rs. 250
16th July 1857.	54	Percussion Caps.	Ditto.	Joyce's Anticorrosive.	John Thomas	17th Aug. 1857.	3-8

5. With respect to the issue of orders regarding the sale or possession of sulphur, under sections 18 to 22 inclusive, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to guide himself by such information as he may receive in reply to a call made on the Executive Officers in Calcutta and the Mofussil.

6. Regarding the method of enforcing the earlier sections of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of soliciting particular instructions.

7. These sections of the Act seem not intended or expected to be at once put in force over all the territories subject to the British Indian Government, or even apparently over any large portion of them; but "in any district or place" in which it shall seem to the Executive Government requisite to enforce their provisions.

8. This precautionary form was, doubtless, adopted because of the unavoidable irksomeness and serious liability to penalty, with which, the provisions of the sections in question, must necessarily affect all persons subject to them.

9. For all persons in districts and places to which these sections may be extended, must give notice in writing within one week of the promulgation of the order, of all arms and all such deadly weapons named in the order as may be in their possession or in their premises in the possession of servants or retainers, and this may include the universal *lathee* of the Behar districts, and will certainly include the all-but universal tulwar, and the order may, and probably will, concern districts where very few persons can read and write.

10. A further written notice must also be given in case any such arm should, subsequently to the first notice, come into a person's possession, or into the possession of any of his servants or retainers, and any wilful neglect to give these notices, is to be punishable by a fine extending to 500 rupees.

11. It is needless to remark that this, like all penal laws in this country, will be taken advantage of by enemies and informers to oppress and annoy for evil purposes.

12. Further, in all districts, to which these sections may be extended, any person going armed may be stopped by "any Magistrate, Deputy-Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or by any European Commissioned Officer in the service of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company, or by any member of a Volunteer Corps, enrolled by authority of Government, while on duty, or by any Police Officer;" and may be called in question touching his right to carry arms in the district, on a journey or otherwise, and may be put to his "reasonable proof" of exemption from the provisions of the law, if he be exempted, or must produce a license or certificate from a Magistrate or other officer authorized to grant licenses to go armed, and failing these, may be disarmed by the Police Officer, or other functionary as above described.

13. All this, it is clear, may be the occasion of much hindrance and vexation, and may unavoidably sometimes so operate, as to inflict offence or degradation, or what will reasonably seem offence or degradation, to some of the persons concerned; besides that, it can hardly fail to be used, more or less in many cases, as an engine of extortion.

14. So that it would be reasonable to suppose beforehand, what appears to be the purpose of the legislature, namely, that the provisions of the sections in question, ought not to be of general and universal application, but should be enforced only at particular times and places, upon special cause then and there apprehended, or having arisen.

15. The special cause, it is obvious, could only be the occurrence or expectation of insurrection, and the consequent evil use of arms, to the detriment of the public peace. And on such occasions calling for the enforcement of these necessarily irksome and troublesome, and possibly offensive provisions, it would seem—so the Lieutenant-Governor has come to look upon it—as if this irksomeness and possible degradation and offence ought not to be imposed indiscriminately upon all, whether good subjects, or bad, but only upon the bad, or those likely to turn out bad subjects, upon an opportunity offering.

16. To this it may be answered that it is impossible to say with certainty, or even strong probability, beforehand, who will, in the case apprehended, prove themselves to be good, and who bad subjects; and that all must, therefore, be subjected to an inconvenience, which, if it prevent and tend to subdue insurrection, must in the end prove beneficial to the good by counteracting the aims of the bad. And this, no doubt, the Lieutenant-Governor must admit, is true, so far as it applies, that is to say, so far as the impossibility or strong incertitude of discrimination between the well disposed and evil disposed may really exist.

17. But in the present circumstances of the country, there may be some broad obvious distinctions of classes, as to the discrimination of which no real difficulty could possibly exist; and this, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, is the case with the class of European British subjects, and the descendants of such subjects commonly called East

Indians, or Eurasians, and European Foreigners, of whom it is certain that they will be found, in case of such insurrection as has unhappily occurred in parts of the British Indian Territory, on the side of order and not of rebellion, and carrying arms for self defence and the repression of outrage, and not on the side of treason; and as these classes can easily be described, and every person belonging to them must carry in his visage and outward appearance, reasonable proof of the qualifications which cause his exemption, it would seem, as the Lieutenant-Governor desires respectfully to submit, that no argument can be raised by which to justify the omission to exempt them in case of the extension of the sections in question to any district or place. For the grievances occasioned by the law, however slight they may be, are, the Lieutenant-Governor would submit, pure evil, except so far as they may be necessarily imposed for the sake of the public good; and in the case of these classes, who cannot be insurrectionary in the present instance, but, on the contrary, are always the objects of murderous attack, by rebels and mutineers, and who may always be easily distinguished from any other classes, it appears in no way necessary for the public good to impose upon them (whatever may be the necessity in the case of others), any of the grievances belonging to the law in question; but on the contrary, it would rather seem for the benefit of peace and good order, and the prevention or repression of outrage and rebellion, that these classes, capable of such easy distinction, should be always exempted from any irksomeness or grievance in carrying arms, and rather encouraged so to do, than the contrary.

18. For these reasons I am directed to submit the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor, in case he should have occasion to put in force in any district or place, the provisions of Sections 1 to 6 inclusive, of the Act in question, invariably, under the power given him by Section 6 to except "European British subjects and persons commonly known as East Indians, or Eurasians and European foreigners," unless he shall be otherwise instructed by the Governor General in Council.

19. Undoubtedly, I am directed to add, there may be other persons and classes whom it will be proper to exempt from the operation of the sections in question, such as zemindars like the Rajahs of Bettia and Hutwa, and Suraikhela and Ramghur, and Raja Jye Mungul Sing, and the incumbent of Sasseram Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, and also their retainers and followers, and many other such loyal and well-disposed persons of various degrees, who have, in different parts of the country, vied with our own countrymen in courage and good faith, and in exertions for the support of the Government. Some of these will obviously come to mind in case the sections should be extended to their parts of the country, and others will be suggested by the local authorities, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make a reference for that purpose.

20. In order to prevent any vexation or difficulty arising out of that section which requires persons, not having other "reasonable proof" of exemption, to produce a certificate of exemption from a Magistrate or other authorized officer, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to supply the local officers with printed forms of such certificates, and to direct them to furnish one, free of all cost, and without awaiting application for it, to every exempted person, not of the class of European British subject, or European Foreigner, or Eurasian. These classes will not need certificates, their appearance being always "reasonable proof."

21. Submitting then these observations upon the law and the manner of enforcing it, the Lieutenant-Governor will await the directions of the Governor-General in Council, and be prepared to act as he may be instructed.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 4 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *October* 15, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, in which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal submits his views, as to the mode in which Act XXVIII of 1857 (the Arms Act) shall be carried out.

2. His Honor proposes at once to bring into force the last thirty sections of the Act, Sections 7 to 36 inclusive. To this I am desired to say there is, for the most part, no objection. Sections 7 to 11 inclusive have already been put in force under the instructions conveyed in my letter, dated the 30th ultimo.

3. His Honor proposes certain conditions in which, under Section 8, licenses to manufacture and deal in arms and ammunition, including percussion caps, are to be granted, and he intends to constitute the Commissioner of Police licensing officer under that section, for the town of Calcutta. The conditions are perhaps more minute than is necessary, and are framed apparently more for conservancy purposes, than with any view to the objects of the Act. By one of the conditions, the sale of any ammunition after sunset, unless the dealing takes place in the dark, is practically prohibited, a precaution which does not appear to the Governor-General in Council to be required. Moreover, it is the opinion of his Lordship in Council that licenses for the manufacture of percussion caps and gunpowder should not be granted, except by the Government.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes, under Section 15, to prohibit any unlicensed person from transporting arms, ammunition, military stores and sulphur, in any direction, except on behalf of Government, and from transporting saltpetre, except towards Calcutta; and his Honor also proposes that the officers who give licenses under Section 8 shall also be the officers to give licenses under Section 15. To this there is no objection.

5. Before extending the provisions of Section 26 to the Lower Provinces, I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will name a day after which his Honor proposes that the possession of cannon shall become unlawful. There are places near to which it will be desirable to have the means of enforcing this Section at once.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor asks instructions as to the way in which his Lordship in Council desires to give effect to the opening Sections of the Act, Sections 1 to 6, inclusive. His Honor considers that these Sections should be enforced only at particular times and places and upon special cause, such as the occurrence or expectation of insurrection. In this view, the Governor-General in Council agrees. It will be better that these clauses should not be brought into permanent operation; and if they are put in force in times of emergency only, such exceptions can then be made as the nature of the crisis may suggest. But his Lordship in Council does not think it advisable that any local Government should lay down that any class, even European British subjects, should "invariably" be exempted.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, of Bombay, of North Western Provinces, of Central Provinces, and to the Governor of the Straits' Settlements.

Sir, *October* 15, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 30th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of , copy of a correspondence, with the Government of Bengal on the subject of the "Arms Act."

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me to request that* the provisions of Sections 20 to 23 inclusive, and of Section 36, may be brought at once into operation throughout the Presidency of

3. I am also directed to request that the will favour the Government of India with his views as to any further steps which should be taken to give effect to the Act in the

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

Inclosure 6 in No. 11.

Mr. Berners to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Old Post-Office Street, October* 5, 1857.

I BEG to forward you the accompanying petition of the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta to the Governor-General in Council, praying the Governor-General in Council

* "If there be no legal objection" [only to Governor of Straits' Settlements].

to exempt Christian inhabitants of this Presidency from the operation of the "Arms Act."

I have, &c.
HENRY BERNERS.

Inclosure 7 in No. 11.

Mr. Mackinlay and 682 others to the Governor-General of India in Council.

The respectful Petition of the undersigned Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta, on behalf of themselves, and of all other Christian Inhabitants of this Presidency,

Showeth,

THAT your petitioners have read the Act which passed the Legislative Council on the 5th September instant, and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 12th instant, and have observed with alarm and regret that the said Act is framed so as to apply to all the unofficial classes alike, without distinction, within the districts to which it shall be extended by order of the Governor-General in Council, or of the Executive Government of any place.

The object and justification of such an Act being, as your petitioners conceive, to enable Government to take arms out of the hands of disaffected and dangerous persons; your petitioners had hoped that the said Act would have been confined, in express terms, to those classes from whom alone danger could be apprehended.

Your petitioners feel strongly that to apply the Act to them, equally with the rest of India, is to confound the loyal with murderers, mutineers, and rebels, and to cast an unwarranted reflection on a body who, having the same interest with the Government of India, have in every way supported it, and exhibited their loyal feeling since the commencement of the present outbreak.

Your petitioners are further of opinion that to give the proposed power to a Magistrate, or Commissioner of Police, of disarming all persons within his district who, in his judgment, may endanger the public peace, is to give to one official who may be acting under the influence of panic, prejudice, or error, the power to leave all the Christians within his district wholly defenceless, or to force them into opposition to Government if they shall resist being placed in such a position; and your petitioners are led strongly, by certain recent proceedings in this town of Calcutta, to the conviction that this is no idle or speculative apprehension, and that such powers cannot be safely entrusted to all officials of the proposed classes.

Your petitioners believe that the only result of extending such an Act to the Christian population of India, will be to oppress and irritate the loyal, while it will be wholly ineffectual as regards the disaffected, who will neither register nor expose their arms till the moment for using them shall have arrived.

Your petitioners submit that the Christian inhabitants of this Presidency are entitled of right, as loyal men between whom and the rest of the population of the Presidency there is a broad and unmistakeable line drawn, to have that distinction acknowledged by the Government at this time, and in the like manner as was done with regard to Europeans at the disarming of the Punjaub; to be exempted from the operation of a law which is wholly inapplicable, and therefore highly offensive to them.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray that the Governor-General in Council would be pleased to make a declaration such as is contemplated by the exemption clauses of the said Act, for the exemption of all Christian inhabitants of this Presidency from the application of the said law.

And your Petitioners, &c.,
D. MACKINLAY, *Merchant, Calcutta,* and 682 others.

Inclosure 8 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Mr. Berners.

Sir, *October* 15, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant, forwarding a petition from certain Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, praying, on behalf of themselves and of all other Christian inhabitants

of the Bengal Presidency, that the Government of India will make a declaration for exempting them from the application of Act No. XXVIII of 1857.

2. The Governor-General in Council is unable to comply with the prayer of this petition. At the same time, his Lordship in Council directs me to state that all exemptions which may be just and reasonable will be made by the Local Government whenever the Act, or any part of it, shall be put in execution.

3. The Governor-General in Council cordially appreciates the loyal feelings of the petitioners, and of those in whose name they speak, as also the support which they have given to the Government; but he cannot admit that the fact of the "Arms Act" being general in its terms is any reflection upon their body.

4. The Governor-General in Council does not share the apprehension of the petitioners, that any powers which under the Act may be entrusted to Magistrates, or to the Commissioner of Police, will be abused in the manner supposed by them.

5. Neither does his Lordship in Council agree in viewing the case of the Punjaub as parallel to that of Bengal. The Punjaub, when the disarming took place, was a newly conquered country, peopled with a hostile race, and it was reasonable to draw a broad line of demarcation between its whole native population and all Europeans who might become resident there. In Bengal on the contrary, a large portion of the population is loyal and well-affected to the British Government, and many have given proofs of this by exercising influence and risking property and life in support of the Government.

6. If then the law should undertake to lay down a line of distinction, and should class these men with those who are not to be trusted, it would do a great injustice. If, on the contrary, it draws no distinction, but leaves all exemptions to be made according to circumstances by the Government which administers the law, no such injustice is committed; and it appears to the Governor-General in Council scarcely possible that any Englishman, or any Christian, viewing the case dispassionately, should find offence to himself in such a law. Most assuredly no such offence is intended; and the Governor-General in Council has directed me to furnish this explanation to the petitioners in proof that such is the case.

I have, &c.
C. BEADON.

No. 12.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, December 4, 1857. (No. 140.)

IN continuation of our letter No. 123, dated the 21st of October last, we have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of a further correspondence with the Government of Bengal, relative to the enforcement of the 26th Section of the Arms Act (No. XXVIII of 1857), in the Lower Provinces.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 18, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th of October last, on the subject of the enforcement of the Arms Bill, Act XXVIII of 1857.

2. The proposition made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd of September, was to enforce the last thirty sections of the Act on and after the first of the following month.

3. This was assented to by his Lordship in Council, except as to Section 26 of the Act, and as the assent did not reach the Lieutenant-Governor till the 16th of October, the enforcement of the Act was notified on the 20th idem, as to take place from the date of the notification.

4. Regarding Section 26, the instructions of the Governor-General in Council were in the following words:—

"Before extending the provisions of Section 26 to the Lower Provinces, I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will name a day after which his Honor proposes that the possession of cannon shall become unlawful. There

section at once."

5. The Lieutenant-Governor has understood this to mean, that some date shall be fixed, such as may admit of having the means of immediately enforcing the surrender of private cannon at every place at which it may be thought advisable to enforce it immediately after the date fixed.

6. If this be the purpose of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor would submit, with deference, that he sees no exact way of doing what is desired, because he does not know all the places at which it may be necessary or desirable to enforce the surrender, nor has he the command of any means of enforcing it, except such as may be from time to time placed at his disposal by the Government of India on a special requisition made for that purpose. And it is obvious, that all requisitions of that kind are not, and could not be, always complied with, but must, in every case, depend on circumstances only within the knowledge of the Government of India.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor would, therefore, desire to leave the section in question, to take effect (as provided therein) one week after the publication of the order in the district or place. This, as it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, will give ample time to well-disposed persons to avoid the penalties of the Act; and as to ill-disposed persons, their obedience to the law must be, in this as in other cases, enforced as soon as, after intimation of their contumacy, the means of coercion can be made available.

8. A case is now before the Lieutenant-Governor, in which guns are known to have been collected in the fort of Tikaree, in the zillah of Behar, so as to require artillery to enforce their surrender, if surrender should be otherwise refused. But the Lieutenant-Governor has no means of judging how soon it may be possible to obtain the assistance of artillery for this purpose.

9. This letter should obviously have been sooner submitted. I am directed, therefore, to explain, that the delay has arisen from an accident, for which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his regret.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, *Fort William, November* 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th instant, relative to the enforcement of Section 26, Act No. XXVIII of 1857, in Bengal.

2. The intention of the Governor-General in Council is, that the Lieutenant-Governor should name beforehand to the Government of India, the day from which he would propose to make the possession of cannon unlawful in any part of Bengal; in order that, at places where resistance is expected, a force may be at hand to exact obedience to the law. The Government of India would then supply such a force, if possible; if not possible, it would probably request the Lieutenant-Governor to delay the enforcement of the surrender of such unlawful cannon.

3. His Lordship in Council did not contemplate having a force at every place where the surrender of private cannon may have to be enforced. But, to take the instance cited by the Lieutenant-Governor, it is very little desirable that section 26 should be proclaimed as in force in Behar, and that no notice should be taken by the Local Government of the guns in Tikaree Fort, or that if notice be taken it should be ineffectual. This last his Lordship in Council believes is likely to be the case if the Government should have no force at hand; whereas, if there be a force at hand, it may be expected that a prompt example made at Tikaree will have its effect throughout Bengal.

4. At the present time, the Government of India has not at disposal any European troops or artillery to send to Tikaree, and, therefore, his Lordship in Council is of opinion that no good object would be gained, but that some discredit to the power and authority of Government would be risked, by professing to put in force Section 26.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be informed, as soon as a force is available

for Tikaree. Meanwhile the Governor-General [illegible] ncil will [illegible] I [illegible] nor will ascertain, as far as possible, the places at which it is lik[illegible] be glad if [illegible] rrender of cannon will have to be enforced. It should not be difficult to learn [illegible] ximately in Bengal where artillery is in the possession of private persons, and how the owners may be expected to meet the demand for its surrender.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.